

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY  
APPROPRIATIONS FOR 2015

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HEARINGS  
BEFORE A  
SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE  
COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
ONE HUNDRED THIRTEENTH CONGRESS  
SECOND SESSION

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**DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY**

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# **DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY APPROPRIATIONS FOR 2015**

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TUESDAY, MARCH 11, 2014.

## **UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY**

### **WITNESS**

**HON. JEH JOHNSON, SECRETARY**

OPENING STATEMENT: MR. CARTER

MR. CARTER. Well, good afternoon. I think we are going to start now. Everybody ready? We are going to have some folks who are going to have to move out around 5 o'clock for a hearing on the Ukraine. But we are ready to start.

Today we have and welcome Secretary Johnson for what marks his very first appearance before this Subcommittee.

Mr. Secretary, thank you for being here. We are looking forward to your testimony, and we are going to talk about the President's budget request for Homeland Security for the fiscal year 2015.

Mr. Secretary, budgets are policy documents, as you well know—documents which reflect the administration's priorities. So when we look at your budget proposal for fiscal year 2015, what jumps off the page is a blatant disregard for critical security and law enforcement functions and priorities that truly defy logic.

Either this Administration does not see homeland security and law enforcement as important or it is trying to game Congress and hope we will bail out unjustified and truly harmful cuts to essential frontline operations. Either way, as Chairman of this Subcommittee, I am obligated to call you on it and not to tolerate it. We all know a political election-year budget proposal when we see one, and I am afraid that that is what we have here today.

Specifically, your budget proposes a 12-percent cut in CBP's Air and Marine operation, which includes a cut of more than 30 flight hours. It proposes a cut of 5 percent to ICE, which includes an arbitrary \$30-million cut in investigations and a decrease of nearly 3,500 detention beds, or a more than 10-percent reduction in the detention-bed space; a cut of more than 4 percent to the Coast Guard, including a cut of nearly 30 percent to critical acquisitions and a cut of more than 17 percent to fixed-wing flight hours.

So what we have here is a budget proposal that, if ever enacted, would result in more drugs on our streets, more illegal border incursions, more mariners in distress, more transnational crime, including more instances of human smuggling and trafficking, as well as child exploitation—an outcome that is simply unacceptable.

Then this budget proposes to actually increase the spending of the management and headquarters by nearly 3 percent. To make matters worse, the budget proposes about a billion dollars in new fees that are not even authorized. So your budget assumes enormous offsets that simply do not exist.

The budget then proposes the creation of a new and costly political program that does not adhere to the Ryan-Murray plan enacted into law just months ago and that has no plan and no justification. This so-called Opportunity, Growth, and Security Initiative is little more than a political wishlist that has been presented to Congress and to this Committee in an amateurish and wholly inadequate way.

Finally, your budget simply does not comply with the law, as it is missing some 20 reports and expenditure plans required to be submitted with the budget. This is an argument that we have had especially with Homeland for years. This is how we are able to use facts to understand your budget. But the failure to provide these 20-some-odd reports is inexcusable. Frankly, it is offensive. It is late and incomplete and does not comply with the law nor meet the Subcommittee's standards for budget submittals.

Mr. Secretary, this Subcommittee deals in matters of reality, meaning we enforce the law as it is written, not how we would like it to be, and we only deal with laws and offsets that are real, not some false or fictitious fee.

Now, that is why the Subcommittee has to adhere to three core principles. We have done this since Chairman Rogers was in charge, and it has been carried out for 11 years: one, unwavering support to our frontline personnel and essential security operations; two, clear alignment of funding to results; and, three, true fiscal discipline, meaning we provide every well-justified dollar needed for homeland security and not one penny more. This is a commonsense policy.

Mr. Secretary, we know you are new. I know you inherited an ill-conceived budget, so we will work with you in the coming months. Lord knows we can only approve the so-called proposal, and I give you my word that I will work with you to do that.

Mr. Secretary, I think it is clear we have a lot to cover here today. Before I recognize you for your testimony, let me turn to my friend and the distinguished Ranking Member and former chairman, Mr. Price, for his remarks.

[The information follows:]



**The Honorable John Carter  
Subcommittee on Homeland Security  
Committee on Appropriations**

***FY 2015 Budget Request for the Department of Homeland Security***

**Witness:**

**Secretary Jeh Johnson**

**4:00 PM | Tuesday | March 11, 2014 | 2359 RHOB  
Opening Statement As Prepared**

Hearing is called to order –

Today, we welcome Secretary Johnson for what marks his very first appearance before our Subcommittee. Mr. Secretary, we thank you for being here and look forward to your testimony on the President's budget request for the Department of Homeland Security for fiscal year 2015.

Mr. Secretary, budgets are policy documents....documents which reflect the Administration's priorities.

So, when we look at your budget proposal for FY15, what jumps off the page is a blatant disregard for critical security and law enforcement functions and priorities that truly defy logic.

Either this Administration does not see homeland security and law enforcement as important, or it is trying to game Congress and hope we will bailout unjustified and truly harmful cuts to essential frontline operations.

Either way, as Chairman of this Subcommittee, I'm obligated to call you on it and I won't tolerate it... we all know a political, election-year budget proposal when we see one and I'm afraid that's what we have here before us today.

Specifically, your budget proposes....

- ⇒ A 12% cut to CBP's Air and Marine Operations, which includes a cut of more than 30% in flight hours;
- ⇒ A cut of nearly 5% to ICE, which includes an arbitrary \$30 million dollar cut to investigations and a decrease of nearly 3,500 detention beds, or a more than 10% reduction in your detention space; and
- ⇒ A cut of more than 4% to the Coast Guard, including a cut of nearly 30% to critical acquisitions and a cut of more than 17% to fixed wing flight hours.

So, what we have here is a budget proposal that – if ever enacted – would result in more drugs on our streets, more illegal border incursions, more mariners in distress, and more transnational crime including more instances of human smuggling and trafficking as well as child exploitation ... outcomes that are simply unacceptable.

Then, this budget proposes to actually increase the spending for management and headquarters by nearly 3%.

To make matters worse, the budget also proposes about a billion dollars in new fees that are not even authorized. So, your budget assumes enormous offsets that simply do not exist.

The budget then proposes the creation of a new, costly political program that does not adhere to the Ryan-Murray plan enacted into law just months ago and that has no plan or justification.

This so-called “Opportunity, Growth, and Security Initiative” is little more than a political wish list that has been presented to the Congress and this Committee in an amateurish and wholly inadequate manner.

Finally, your budget simply does not comply with the law as it is missing more than 20 reports and expenditure plans required to be submitted with the budget. Frankly, this failure is offensive – “late” and “incomplete” do not comply with the law nor meet this Subcommittee’s standards for budget submittals.

Mr. Secretary, this Subcommittee deals in matters of reality—meaning we enforce the law as it is written, not how we’d like it to be.... and, we only deal with laws and offsets that are real, not some false fiction of fees.

And, that is why this Subcommittee has adhered to three core principles since it was established more than eleven years ago by Chairman Rogers:

1. Unwavering support for our frontline personnel and essential security operations;
2. Clear alignment of funding to results; and
3. True fiscal discipline – meaning, that we provide every well-justified dollar needed for homeland security, but not a penny more.

Mr. Secretary, I know you are new. I know you inherited this ill-conceived budget. So, we’ll work with you in the coming months.... Lord knows, we can only improve this so-called proposal and I give you my word I will do just that.

Mr. Secretary, I think it is clear that we have a lot to cover today. Before I recognize you for your testimony, let me turn to our distinguished Ranking Member and former Chairman for any remarks he wishes to make.

#####

## OPENING STATEMENT: MR. PRICE

Mr. PRICE. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Good afternoon, Mr. Secretary, and welcome to you. This is your first appearance before our subcommittee, your first opportunity to answer questions on the fiscal year 2015 budget request from the President.

I hope you will find our hearings to be both constructive and beneficial to your mission as the Secretary. This subcommittee is inclined to be candid and probing, but I hope our questions will be fair and reasonable. You have a difficult job, so even when there are disagreements, we still appreciate and respect your service to the country and look forward to working together.

You have inherited a department that is now more than 10 years old. It has had its share of growing pains, but it has made significant progress in many areas under the leadership of each of your predecessors. I know your intent is to build on and hasten that progress.

One area that is in dire need of progress is the morale of DHS personnel, which ranks as the lowest among Federal agencies. I know from our conversations that that is a priority for you, and I look forward to hearing more about your strategy not only to address it but to continue to build the Department into "one DHS."

Part of the morale problem, I know, has to do with the extended vacancies across multiple DHS leadership offices. Some of these vacancies can be explained by delays in the Senate confirmation process, although we have seen some progress on that front, including three important confirmations last week. But for many, the Department or the administration was slow to act. So I hope you can give us a feel for when we might see all of these vacancies filled. Beyond employee morale, you need long-term leaders in charge of all your departmental components to help you do your job effectively.

I have been particularly impressed with the strides made across the Department in using risk-based strategies to prioritize the use of limited resources. From risk-based screening by TSA and prioritizing criminal alien deportations by ICE to improved targeting of passengers and cargo by CBP, the Department is taking a more strategic approach to accomplishing its many missions. That approach is especially needed now, as we continue to live in an era of fiscal restraint.

The fiscal 2015 net discretionary budget request for the Department is \$38.2 billion, not including an additional \$6.4 billion in disaster-relief funding that does not count toward the discretionary cap. This total is \$1.1 billion below the current-year funding level.

Of course, DHS isn't the only department being asked to do more with less. In fact, other departments are far worse off.

While I am hopeful that we can move forward in a bipartisan manner based on the previously agreed-upon top-line fiscal 2015 numbers, this agreement will still leave massive shortfalls across our Federal budget in funding for health and research grants, infrastructure investments, veteran benefits, and much beyond that.

Now, some are going to be quick to criticize the Homeland Security budget request, but we need to realize it is part of a bigger picture—a bigger picture that includes in the recent past government

shutdowns, destructive sequestration cuts, unwise repeated cuts in critical domestic investments. So this history, unfortunately, has left the administration with severely limited options.

There is perhaps no greater challenge for the Department than border and immigration enforcement. This is not only because of the fact that our immigration system is fundamentally flawed but also because the politics surrounding immigration are so contentious, plagued, I am afraid, by exaggerations of both fact and rhetoric as well as legitimate policy differences.

My experience on this subcommittee ever since its creation has convinced me of the futility of approaching immigration as simply an enforcement issue or simply throwing money at the border or any other aspect of the problem. We must have comprehensive reform. In fact, we should have had it long ago. And if we can accomplish reform this year, Mr. Secretary, that would go farther than anything else I can think of to make your job more manageable and your department more successful.

One of the things that the subcommittee would benefit greatly from and that would help clear the air around the overall immigration debate would be more comprehensive and timely data about how the Department is managing its border and immigration enforcement responsibilities. How many individuals are being apprehended? Where are they being apprehended? How do they fit into the Department's enforcement priorities? How many meet ICE's statutory or policy criteria for detention? How many are put on alternatives detention or some other nondetention form of supervision? And which enforcement priority levels do these individuals fit into?

We need to have more confidence that our detention resources are used for those who are threats to the community or are serious flight risks. And we need to know that our ATD programs, which are less expensive, work effectively as a detention alternative.

Better information may not be the way to reach consensus on every question of border and immigration enforcement policy, but it would help us. It would elevate the discussion to one based on empirical evidence and agreed-upon data.

With regard to immigration enforcement policy, there has been a significant debate about ICE's use of prosecutorial discretion, but the use of law enforcement discretion has a long and credible history. In fact, as you well know yourself, Mr. Secretary, from your own experience, every prosecuting office in the country exercises discretion on which cases to pursue and to what extent. In fact, any prosecutor not exercising discretion is derelict in his or her duty to the taxpayers.

So we should have a discussion about the priorities the Department has established for immigration enforcement, but I hope we can all agree that it simply must prioritize. A convicted felon, by definition, has committed a more serious crime than a misdemeanor offender or a deferred-action-eligible individual and therefore poses a bigger risk to the public. We simply don't have the resources to do it all.

Now, on the specific budget proposal, there are some recycled proposals that I was hoping we wouldn't see again. I want to particularly register my concerns with the proposed cuts to FEMA

grants and to the Coast Guard's acquisition budget. Both of those accounts represent important investments in the Nation's future homeland security capabilities that we can't shortchange.

I am also wary of the proposed transfer of the funding and responsibility for the Emergency Food and Shelter Program from FEMA to the Department of Housing and Urban Development. That idea has been proposed and rejected in the past because the stakeholder community simply didn't support the change.

Mr. Secretary, I look forward to your testimony, our discussion today, look forward to continuing to work with you this year in support of your department's important missions.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. CARTER. Thank you, Mr. Price.

[The information follows:]



## COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

**David Price (D-NC), Ranking Member, Subcommittee on Homeland Security**

EMBARGOED UNTIL DELIVERY (Approx. 4:00 PM)  
Tuesday, March 11, 2014

Media Contact: Andrew High  
202-225-1784, [andrew.high@mail.house.gov](mailto:andrew.high@mail.house.gov)

### **OPENING STATEMENT OF RANKING MEMBER DAVID PRICE** *Department of Homeland Security FY2015 Budget Hearing* *March 11, 2014 / 4:00 pm*

Good morning, Mr. Secretary, and welcome. This is your first appearance before our subcommittee and your first opportunity to answer questions on the President's Fiscal Year 2015 budget request. I hope you will find our hearings to be both constructive and beneficial to your mission as Secretary of the Department of Homeland Security. The relationship between the Appropriations Committee, Cabinet Secretaries, and component heads is critical to ensuring agencies have the resources they need, while protecting taxpayer dollars. We want to be your partners in helping to make the Department successful across the broad range of its mission areas. This subcommittee is inclined to be candid and probing, but I hope our questions will be fair and reasonable. You have a difficult job, so even when there are disagreements, we still appreciate and respect your service to the country and look forward to working together.

You have inherited a Department that is now more than 10 years old. It has had its share of growing pains, but it has made significant progress in many areas under the leadership of each of your predecessors. I know your intent is to build on and hasten that progress.

One area that is in dire need of some progress is the morale of DHS personnel, which ranks as the lowest among Federal agencies. I know from our conversations that this is a priority for you, and I look forward to hearing more about your strategy to not only address it, but continue to build the Department into "one DHS."

Part of the morale problem, I know, has to do with extended vacancies across multiple DHS leadership offices. Some of those vacancies can be explained by delays in the Senate confirmation process -- although we have seen some progress on that front, including three important confirmations last week. But for many, the Department or the Administration was slow to act. So I hope you can also give us a feel for when we might see all of these vacancies filled. Beyond employee morale, you need long term leaders in charge of all of your departmental components to help you do your job effectively.

I have been particularly impressed with the strides made across the Department in using risk-based strategies to prioritize the use of limited resources. From risk-based screening by TSA and prioritizing criminal alien deportations by ICE, to improved targeting of passengers and cargo by CBP, the Department is taking a more strategic approach to accomplishing its many missions.

That approach is especially needed now as we continue to live in an era of fiscal restraint. The fiscal year 2015 net discretionary budget request for the Department of Homeland Security is \$38.2 billion, not including an additional \$6.4 billion in disaster relief funding that does not count toward the discretionary cap. This total is \$1.1 billion below current year funding level.

DHS is of course not the only agency being asked to do more with less. While I am hopeful that we can move forward in a bipartisan manner based on the previously agreed upon top-line FY15 numbers, this agreement will still leave massive shortfalls in funding for critical federal needs in health and research grants, infrastructure investments, and veterans benefits. Some will be quick to criticize the Homeland Security budget request, but this is part of a bigger picture than includes government shutdowns; destructive sequestration cuts; unwise, repeated cuts in critical investments – all of which, unfortunately, has left the Administration with severely limited options.

There is perhaps no greater challenge for the Department than border and immigration enforcement. This is not only because of the fact that our immigration system is fundamentally flawed, but also because the politics surrounding it are so contentious – plagued, I am afraid, by exaggerations of both facts and rhetoric as well as legitimate policy differences. My experience on this subcommittee ever since its creation has convinced me of the futility of approaching immigration as simply an enforcement issue or simply throwing money at the border or any other aspect of the problem. We must have comprehensive reform.

In fact, we should have had it long ago, and if we can accomplish reform this year, Mr. Secretary, that would go farther than anything else I can imagine to make your job more manageable and your department more successful.

One of things that the subcommittee would greatly benefit from – and that would help clear the air around the overall immigration debate – would be more comprehensive and timely data about how the Department is managing its border and immigration enforcement responsibilities. How many individuals are being apprehended, where are they being apprehended, and how do they fit into the Department's enforcement priorities? How many meet ICE's statutory or policy criteria for detention? How many are put on Alternatives to Detention or some other non-detention form of supervision, and which enforcement priority levels do they fit into?

We need to have more confidence that our detention resources are used for those who are threats to the community or are serious flight risks, and that ATD programs – which are much less expensive, work effectively as a detention alternative. Better information may not be the way to reach consensus on questions of border and immigration enforcement policy, but it would hopefully elevate the discussion to one based more on empirical evidence and agreed upon data.

With regard to immigration enforcement policy, there has been a significant debate about ICE's use of "prosecutorial discretion", but the use of law enforcement discretion has a long and credible history. In fact, as you well know yourself Mr. Secretary, every prosecuting office in the country utilizes discretion on which cases

to pursue and to what extent. In fact, any prosecutor not exercising discretion is derelict in his or her duty to the taxpayers. So we should have a discussion about the priorities the Department has established for immigration enforcement, but I hope we can all agree that it simply must prioritize. A convicted felon, by definition, has committed a more serious crime than a misdemeanor offender or a deferred-action eligible individual and therefore poses a bigger risk to the public. We simply don't have the resources to do it all.

Now on the specific budget proposal, unfortunately there are some recycled proposals that I was disappointed to see again. I want to particularly register my concerns with the proposed cuts to FEMA grants and to the Coast Guard's acquisition budget. Both of those accounts represent important investments in the nation's future homeland security capabilities that we cannot shortchange.

I am also wary of the proposed transfer of the funding and responsibility for the Emergency Food and Shelter Program from FEMA to the Department of Housing and Urban Development. That idea has been proposed and rejected in the past because the stakeholder community did not support the change.

Mr. Secretary, I look forward to your testimony and our discussion today, and I look forward to continuing to work with you this year in support of the Department's important missions.

# # #



Mr. CARTER. Mr. Secretary, your entire written statement will be entered into the record. You are now recognized for 5 minutes to summarize your testimony.

Secretary JOHNSON. Thank you, Mr. Chairman—

Mr. CARTER. I am sorry, I should have asked my Chairman if he had an opening statement.

#### OPENING STATEMENT: MR. ROGERS

Please excuse me, Hal.

Mr. ROGERS. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Thank you, Mr. Secretary, for being here on your first appearance before the committee.

In the past several years, Ranking Member Lowey and I, along with our counterparts across the Capitol, have worked hand-in-hand to restore regular order to this committee, thoughtful oversight, and austerity. The omnibus bill for fiscal 2014, which we agreed upon in January, is truly emblematic of that commitment, making responsible choices to right-size our Federal Government and target precious tax dollars where they are needed the most. That bill was a true product of coming together, reflecting our shared desire to roll up our sleeves, cast partisanship to the way-side, and do the critical work expected of this storied committee.

All of us are committed to moving forward in a similar fashion in fiscal year 2015, with honest and fair negotiations. That is why I am disappointed that we are here today to review a budget request that, as Chairman Carter has pointed out, is overtly partisan and political at its core.

The protection of our homeland is a responsibility of paramount importance. And I fear this budget request undermines that duty with the same budget gimmicks, unauthorized legislative proposals, and cuts to frontline security operations that we have sadly come to expect under this administration. Mr. Secretary, we have to do better.

Once again, the Department has proposed to significantly reduce Coast Guard and ICE that supports the men and women who bravely defend our homeland on the front lines. In particular, the budget would decrease custody operations by \$202 million and domestic investigations by \$27.7 million, in addition to reducing the mandated detention level by over 10 percent—another strong signal that this administration is not interested in enforcing the immigration laws on the books in this country.

This budget cuts over 500 military and civilian personnel at the Coast Guard—500. When the Attorney General is describing the uptick in heroin abuse in our country, he said it is an urgent public health crisis—and I am using his words—I simply don't see the wisdom in reducing one of our first and most important front lines of defense against heroin drug trafficking.

Once again, the Department is budgeted with imaginary money, relying on \$1 billion in unauthorized increases to multiple CPB user fees and to TSA's aviation passenger fees to support critical security measures.

Once again, the Department has proposed a new FEMA grant program that has not been formally submitted to or vetted by the relevant authorizing committees of the Congress.

Once again, the Department has failed to submit a number of plans and reports which are essential to help this committee do its work and do its work well. These are not merely suggestions or requests; they are required by law.

I could go on, Mr. Secretary, and I may later. The bottom line is this: We have to do better. Your testimony today I hope will allay my concerns as we work together in protecting our homeland.

And I thank the chairman.

Mr. CARTER. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I am sorry about that.  
[The information follows:]

**Chairman Hal Rogers**  
**House Committee on Appropriations**  
**Subcommittee on Homeland Security**  
**Hearing on FY15 DHS Budget Request**  
**Secretary Jeh Johnson**  
**March 11, 2014**  
**Opening Statement as Prepared**

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Thank you, Chairman Carter. Secretary Johnson, we welcome you for your first visit before the Appropriations Committee. Thank you for being with us today to discuss the Department of Homeland Security's budget request for Fiscal Year 2015.

In the past several years, Ranking Member Lowey and I -- along with our counterparts across the Capitol Dome -- have worked hand-in-hand to restore regular order, thoughtful oversight and austerity to this Committee. The omnibus bill for Fiscal Year 2014 is truly emblematic of this commitment, making responsible choices to right-size our federal government and target precious tax dollars where they are needed the most. That bill was a true product of compromise, reflecting our shared desire to roll up our sleeves, cast partisanship to the wayside and do the critical work expected from this storied Committee.

All of us are committed to moving forward in a similar fashion in Fiscal Year 2015 with honest and fair negotiations. That it is why I am disappointed that we're here today to review a budget request that, as Chairman Carter pointed out, is overtly partisan and political at its core. The protection of our homeland is a responsibility of paramount importance, and I fear this budget request undermines that duty with the same budget gimmicks, unauthorized legislative proposals and cuts to frontline security operations that we've sadly come to expect under this Administration. Mr. Secretary, we've got to do better:

Once again, the Department has proposed to significantly reduce Coast Guard and ICE funding that supports the men and women who bravely defend our homeland on the frontlines.

In particular, the budget would decrease custody operations by \$202 million and domestic investigations by \$27.7 million, in addition to reducing the mandated detention level by over 10% -- another strong signal that this Administration is not interested in enforcing the immigration laws on the books in this country.

This budget cuts over 500 military and civilian personnel at the Coast Guard. When the Attorney General is describing the uptick in heroin abuse in our country an "urgent public health crisis," I simply don't see the wisdom in reducing one of our first lines of defense against international drug trafficking.

Once again, the Department has budgeted with imaginary money, relying on \$1 billion in unauthorized increases to multiple CBP user fees and to TSA's aviation passenger fees to support critical security measures.

Once again, the Department has proposed a new FEMA grant program that has not been formally submitted to or vetted by the relevant authorizing Committees.

Once again, the Department has failed to submit a number of plans and reports which are essential to help this Committee do its work – and do its work well. These are not merely suggestions or requests; they are required by law.

I could go on, Mr. Secretary, but the bottom line is this: We have to do better. I hope your testimony today will allay my concerns as we work together in protecting our homeland. Thank you.

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Mr. CARTER. Ms. Lowey.

OPENING STATEMENT: MRS. LOWEY

Mrs. LOWEY. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

And welcome, Mr. Secretary.

I would like to thank Chairman Rogers, Judge Carter, Ranking Member Price for their leadership.

This subcommittee values our role in protecting our homeland, as well as the bipartisan working relationship we foster to meet that goal.

Mr. Secretary, as you appear before the House Appropriations Committee for the first time, I welcome you.

Last year, there were acts of terror in Boston, growing cyber attacks on America's businesses, and drug cartel violence along the U.S.-Mexican border. That has resulted in the murder of 60,000 people since 2006 and turned some border towns into a war zone.

These challenges alone certainly make an extremely difficult job, and yet you oversee 16 different agencies and offices, which is no small feat. I wish you luck, stand ready to work with you to provide our first responders, Border Patrol officers, special agents, and every Federal law enforcement officer with the resources to keep our country safe.

The President's budget yet again proposes to consolidate FEMA's State and local grants into a large pot without authorization from Congress and expressly against the wishes of this committee. Such a consolidation could dilute crucial antiterrorism funds from areas most at risk of attacks and leave transit and port security in the Nation's most densely populated areas without the ability to prevent and respond to acts of terror. In addition, the Department's assumption that the job is complete in New York City is premature, and a reduction in securing the city's funding could leave New York City without the radiological and nuclear detection capabilities it needs.

With that said, I commend the President for his efforts to put Americans back to work while making investments that will support our infrastructure. The Opportunity, Growth, and Security Initiative, if implemented, would provide \$400 million for pre-hazard-mitigation assistance. With natural disasters becoming more frequent, severe, and costly, these funds would be a worthy investment in our resiliency and infrastructure.

Lastly, every day the best and brightest come to America to study and work and then, due to our broken immigration system, return home to compete against us in a global market. This makes no sense. Businesses, security professionals, and labor all agree that every day without comprehensive immigration reform is a missed opportunity. I hope that the House will take up H.R. 15, nearly identical to the Senate bill that passed with bipartisan support, and that when you come before us next year we will discuss how the President's fiscal year 2016 budget meets the implementation needs of this important legislation.

Thank you, Mr. Secretary.

[The information follows:]

Statement of Nita M. Lowey  
FY15 Department of Homeland Security Budget Hearing with Secretary Johnson  
March 11, 2014

I'd like to thank Chairman Rodgers, Judge Carter, and Ranking Member Price for their leadership. This subcommittee values our role in protecting our homeland as well as the bipartisan working relationship we foster to meet this goal.

Mr. Secretary, as you appear before the House Appropriations Committee for the first time, I welcome you. Last year there were acts of terror in Boston, growing cyber attacks on America's businesses, and drug cartel violence along the U.S.-Mexico border that has resulted in the murder of 60,000 people since 2006 and turned some border towns into war zones. These challenges alone make for a difficult job, and yet you oversee 16 different agencies and offices, which is no small feat. I wish you luck and stand ready to work with you to provide our first responders, border patrol officers, special agents, and every federal law enforcement officer with the resources to keep our country safe.

The President's budget, yet again, proposes to consolidate FEMA State and local grants into a large pot, without authorization from Congress, and expressly against the wishes of this Committee. Such a consolidation could dilute crucial anti-terrorism funds from areas most at risk of attacks and leave transit and port security in the nation's most densely populated areas without the ability to prevent and respond to acts of terror. In addition, the Department's assumption that the job is complete in New York City is premature, and a reduction in Securing the Cities funding could leave New York City without the radiological and nuclear detection capabilities it needs.

With that said, I commend the President for his efforts to put Americans back to work while making investments that will support our infrastructure. The Opportunity, Growth, and Security Initiative, if implemented, would provide \$400 million for pre-hazard mitigation assistance. With natural disasters becoming more frequent, severe, and costly, these funds would be a worthy investment in our resiliency and infrastructure.

Lastly, every day the best and brightest come to America to study and work, and then due to our broken immigration system, return home to compete against us in a global market. This makes no sense. Businesses, security professionals, and labor all agree that every day without comprehensive immigration reform is a missed opportunity. I hope that the House will take up H.R.15, nearly identical to the Senate bill that passed with bipartisan support, and that when you come before us next year we will discuss how the President's FY16 budget meets the implementation needs of this important legislation. Thank you.

Mr. CARTER. Okay. I am sorry for the mix-up.

You are now recognized, Secretary Johnson, for your statement.

#### OPENING STATEMENT: SECRETARY JOHNSON

Secretary JOHNSON. Thank you, Mr. Chairman; thank you, Mr. Chairman; thank you, Ranking Member Price, Ranking Member Lowey, who I have known for some years.

I want to begin by thanking the subcommittee—you have my prepared statement for the record. I will read an abbreviated version of it.

I would like to thank the subcommittee for the strong support you have provided to the Department for the past 11 years. I look forward to continuing to work with you in the coming year to protect the homeland and the American people.

I am pleased to appear before the subcommittee to present the President's fiscal year 2015 budget request for the Department. The 2015 budget request builds on our accomplishments over the past 11 years while providing essential support to national and economic security.

The basic missions of DHS are and should be: preventing terrorism and enhancing security, securing and managing our borders, enforcing and administering our immigration laws, safeguarding and securing cyberspace, and strengthening national preparedness and resilience. The President's fiscal year 2015 budget request provides the resources necessary, in our judgment, to maintain and strengthen our efforts in each of these critical mission areas.

In all, the fiscal year 2015 budget requests \$60.9 billion in total budget authority, \$49 billion in gross discretionary funding, and \$38.2 billion in net discretionary funding.

Of particular note, the President's budget request funds production of the National Security Cutter 8 as part of the recapitalization of the Coast Guard and requests \$300 million to complete the funding necessary to construct the National Bio- and Agro-Defense Facility, a state-of-the-art bio-containment facility central to the protection of the Nation's food supply and security.

The fiscal year 2015 budget will provide \$10.2 billion to support disaster resiliency, primarily through the grants program, that are administered by FEMA and the Disaster Relief Fund.

I would like to also mention something about vacancies. There has been a lot of discussion of vacancies within the senior levels of the Department. I am pleased that the Senate last week acted on the confirmations of Suzanne Spaulding, Gil Kerlikowske to lead CBP, and John Roth to be our new Inspector General. We have three more who are awaiting Senate confirmation now.

And I would like to report that with respect to the other senior leaders, I have in mind at least one individual who we are recruiting at every one of these levels. This is an active part of my responsibility as Secretary, to fill these leadership positions. I spend virtually some part of every day working on this important mandate.

As Secretary, I am also mindful of the environment in which we pursue each of our important missions. The days are over when those of us in national and homeland security can expect more and more to be added each year to our top-line budgets. I therefore believe, as I know many members of this committee believe, I am ob-

ligated to identify and eliminate inefficiencies, waste, and unnecessary duplication of resources across DHS's large and decentralized bureaucracy while pursuing important missions such as the recapitalization of the aging Coast Guard fleet.

We reached a major milestone last year when the Department achieved its first unqualified or clean audit opinion on its financial reporting. These are important steps in maturing the Department's management and oversight functions.

But there is more to do. As part of the agenda, we are tackling our budget structure and process. DHS currently has 76 appropriations over 120 projects, programs, or activities. And there are significant structural inconsistencies across components, making mission-based budget planning and budget execution analysis difficult.

We are making changes, as I have discussed with members of this committee, to our budget process to better focus our efforts on a mission and cross-component view. I, along with the Deputy Secretary, am personally engaged to provide the necessary leadership and direction to this process.

As part of a management reform agenda, I am also doing a top-to-bottom review of our acquisition governance process, from how we develop our strategies to the development of our requirements, to how we sustain our platforms, equipment, and people, and everything in between.

Part of this will include the thoughtful but necessary consolidation of functions to provide the Department with the proper oversight management and responsibilities to carry out this task. This will allow DHS to more fully ensure the solutions we pursue are responsive to our strategy, technologically mature, and cost-effective. I look forward to sharing our ideas and strategies with this subcommittee as we move forward in this area.

The last thing I would like to comment on is a comment was made that I am new. The week before last, in my testimony before the House Homeland Committee, a member remarked, we know you inherited this, but when you inherit something, you own it. And so I accept responsibility for the Department and its budget submission. Someone has to be responsible, and that is me.

Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman. I look forward to your questions.

Mr. CARTER. Thank you.

[The information follows:]



**Statement for the Record**

**The Honorable Jeh Johnson**

**Secretary**

**United States Department of Homeland Security**

**Before the**

**United States House of Representatives**

**Subcommittee on Homeland Security Appropriations**

**March 11, 2014**

Chairman Carter, Ranking Member Price, and Members of the Subcommittee:

I begin by thanking this Subcommittee for the strong support you have provided to the Department the past eleven years. I look forward to continuing to work with you in the coming year to protect the homeland and the American people.

I am pleased to appear before the Subcommittee to present President Obama's Fiscal Year (FY) 2015 Budget Request for the Department of Homeland Security (DHS). The FY 2015 Budget request builds on our accomplishments over the past eleven years while providing essential support to national and economic security.

The FY 2015 Budget reflects President Obama's strong commitment to protecting the homeland and the American people. It supports and continues our focus on preserving frontline priorities across the Department by cutting costs, sharing resources across DHS components, and streamlining operations wherever possible. It will ensure our men and women on the frontlines are well trained, equipped, and supported while continuing to maximize Department-wide efficiencies. It will also continue to make responsible investments in personnel, technology and asset recapitalization that are critical to ensuring our future security, while recognizing that difficult fiscal choices must be made.

The basic missions of DHS are and should continue to be preventing terrorism and enhancing security; securing and managing our borders; enforcing and administering our immigration laws; safeguarding and securing cyberspace; and strengthening national preparedness and resilience. The President's FY 2015 Budget request provides the resources necessary to maintain and strengthen our efforts in each of these critical mission areas.

In all, the FY 2015 Budget requests \$60.9 billion in total budget authority, \$49.0 billion in gross discretionary funding and \$38.2 billion in net discretionary funding.

The cornerstone of the Homeland Security mission is protecting our nation against terrorist attacks. Through the efforts of both the Bush and Obama Administrations, we have put al Qaeda's core leadership on a path to strategic defeat. But the terrorist threat has continued to evolve. We must remain vigilant in detecting and preventing terrorist threats that seek to penetrate the homeland from the land, sea or air. We also must continue to build relationships with state and local law enforcement, and the first responders in our communities, to address the threats we face from those who self-radicalize to violence, the so-called "lone wolf" who may be living quietly in our midst, inspired by radical, violent ideology to do harm to Americans— illustrated last year by the Boston Marathon bombing.

The FY 2015 Budget strengthens the Department's antiterrorism efforts. It requests \$3.8 billion for TSA screening operations to continue improving aviation security effectiveness by aligning passenger screening resources based on risk. It also requests more than \$1 billion for FEMA's preparedness grants with particular emphasis on building and sustaining capabilities that address high consequence events that pose the greatest risk to the security and resilience of the United States and can be utilized to address multiple threats and hazards.

Border security is essential to homeland security. Good border security is both a barrier to terrorist threats, drug traffickers, transnational criminal organizations, and other threats to national security and public safety, and a facilitator for legitimate trade and travel. We are gratified by the support Congress has provided to improve security at our borders and ports of entry. With that support, we've made great progress. There is now more manpower, technology and infrastructure on our borders than ever before, and our men and women in and around the border are producing results. But we must remain vigilant.

The FY 2015 Budget builds on this progress by providing \$362.5 million to maintain the necessary infrastructure and technology along the Nation's borders to ensure that law enforcement personnel are supported with effective surveillance technology to improve their ability to detect and interdict illegal activity in a safer environment. The Budget invests \$90 million in technology that will improve remote and mobile video surveillance systems and \$11.7 million to recapitalize non-intrusive inspection equipment. The Budget will allow DHS to complete the hiring of up to 2,000 new Customs and Border Protection officers, which commenced in FY 2014, and an additional 2,000 officers funded by fees in FY 2015, resulting in faster processing and inspections of passengers and cargo at U.S. ports of entry, which is projected to add nearly 66,000 new jobs, add \$4 billion to GDP and result in more seizures of illegal items, such as drugs, guns, and counterfeit goods. The FY 2015 Budget supports the salaries, benefits, and operating costs for 21,370 Border Patrol agents and 25,775 CBP officers.

With respect to removals and immigration enforcement, we must continue to prioritize our resources on those who represent threats to national security, public safety and border security. The FY 2015 Budget will provide \$2.6 billion to support Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) activities to identify, apprehend, and remove aliens from the United States. The FY 2015 Budget also includes \$124.8 million to continue expansion and enhancement of the E-Verify program.

We will continue to streamline and facilitate the legal immigration process while enforcing U.S. immigration laws through the smart and effective use of resources. As I have said many times, we must also take serious steps forward on immigration reform legislation and find common sense solutions to a problem we all know we have. I am committed to working with Congress to achieve that goal.

In addition, we must continue efforts to address the growing cyber threat to the private sector and the ".gov" networks, illustrated by the real, pervasive, and ongoing series of attacks on public and private infrastructure. The FY 2015 Budget includes \$1.27 billion for DHS cybersecurity activities, including \$377.7 million for Network Security Deployment, including the EINSTEIN<sup>3</sup> Accelerated (E3A) program, which enables DHS to detect malicious traffic targeting civilian Federal Government networks and prevent malicious traffic from harming those networks. It also includes \$143.5 million for the Continuous Diagnostics and Mitigation program, which provides hardware, software, and services designed to support activities that strengthen the operational security of Federal civilian networks. In support of Executive Order 13636, the Budget will also provide \$8.5 million to establish a voluntary program and an enhanced cybersecurity services capability.

DHS also must be vigilant in preparing for and responding to disasters, including floods, wildfires, tornadoes, hurricanes, and most recently, chemical leaks like the 2014 spill into the Elk River in

West Virginia that threatened the water supply of hundreds of thousands of people. We have come a long way since the days of Hurricane Katrina. We have improved disaster planning with public and private sector partners, non-profit organizations, and the American people. With the help of this committee, we have also improved the Department's emergency response agility through important changes to the structure of the Disaster Relief Fund, which brings immediate help and resources to our communities in their most dire times of need.

Of particular note, the President's FY 2015 Budget funds production of National Security Cutter 8, as part of the recapitalization of the Coast Guard, and requests \$300 million to complete the funding necessary to construct the National Bio- and Agro- Defense Facility, a state-of-the-art bio-containment facility central to the protection of the Nation's food supply and security.

The FY 2015 Budget will provide \$10.2 billion to support disaster resiliency, primarily through the grants programs that are administered by FEMA and the Disaster Relief Fund. Of this total, \$2.2 billion in total grant funding will support state and local government efforts to prevent, protect against, respond to, and recover from incidents of terrorism and other catastrophic events. Also included are Firefighter and Emergency Management Performance Grants that support local first responders in achieving their missions, and \$7 billion in DRF funding to provide immediate and long-lasting assistance to individuals and communities stricken by emergencies and major disasters.

Lastly, the Budget includes the President's Opportunity, Growth, and Security Initiative, which provides a roadmap for additional investments to help secure our nation's future. Specifically, this initiative funds \$300 million for FEMA's reformed, risk-based approach to increase preparedness, mitigation, and emergency response to disasters and other threats in communities across the country. The Opportunity, Growth, and Security Initiative also dedicates significant resources to help our communities prepare for the effects of climate change, including \$400 million to support planning and pilot projects for cities and communities through FEMA hazard mitigation assistance and national preparedness grants, and \$10 million to help the National Protection and Programs Directorate identify critical infrastructure facilities and analyze their ability to remain functional after disasters.

As Secretary of Homeland Security, I am mindful of the environment in which we pursue each of these important missions. The days are over when those of us in national and homeland security can expect more and more to be added each year to our top line budgets. I therefore believe I am obliged to identify and eliminate inefficiencies, waste, and unnecessary duplications of resources across DHS's large and decentralized bureaucracy, while pursuing important missions such as the recapitalization of the aging Coast Guard fleet. Over the past two years, the Department has found innovative ways to reduce cost and leverage efficiencies, reducing DHS-wide expenses by over \$2.7 billion during that period. We also reached a major milestone last year when the Department achieved its first unqualified or "clean" audit opinion on its financial reporting. These are important steps in maturing the Department's management and oversight functions, but there is more to do.

As part of this agenda we are tackling our budget structure and process. DHS currently has 76 appropriations and over 120 projects, programs or activities, and there are significant structural inconsistencies across components, making mission based budget planning and budget execution analysis difficult. We are making changes to our budget process to better focus our efforts on a

mission and cross-component view. I, along with the Deputy Secretary, am personally engaged to provide the necessary leadership and direction to this process. I look forward to further discussing these ideas and strategies with this sub-Committee as we develop ways to refine our planning process and appropriation account structure in order to improve how the Department resources its missions.

As part of a management reform agenda, I am also doing a top to bottom review our of acquisition governance process – from how we develop our strategies, to the development of our requirements, to how we sustain our platforms, equipment and people and everything in between. Part of this will include the thoughtful, but necessary, consolidation of functions to provide the Department with the proper oversight, management and responsibilities to carry out this task. This will allow DHS to more fully ensure the solutions we pursue are responsive to our strategy, technologically mature, and cost effective. I look forward to sharing our ideas and strategies with this sub-Committee as we move forward in this area.

In closing, the Department's FY 2015 Budget request recognizes our current fiscal realities and works within them. It is a responsible plan that will strengthen our Nation's security while allowing the Department to continue to achieve its core objectives. I thank the Committee for inviting me to appear today. In the pursuit of our important mission, I pledge to this Committee my total dedication and all the energy I possess. I look forward to working with you to meet our shared priorities.

## IMMIGRATION: CATCH-AND-RELEASE POLICY

Mr. CARTER. And I appreciate that comment.

You know, in the past 4 months, CBP has apprehended 66,928 illegal entrants into the Rio Grande Valley sector of our border. Rio Grande Valley is in Texas; we call it "the Valley." Policies, procedures, and adjudication backlog resulted in many of these illegal immigrants staying in the United States for an indeterminant period of time, which is leading to a de facto catch-and-release policy.

Mr. Secretary, in a yes-or-no answer, first, has the Administration regressed to the flawed catch-and-release policy of our past history? What do you think? Do you know if this Administration has established a catch-and-release policy?

Secretary JOHNSON. I do not believe so. And I would be opposed to such a policy. I know from my experience at the Department of Defense that an armed force, a law enforcement force has serious objections to a catch-and-release policy. We ask these people to put their own lives on the line, and if you do that, you should not catch, capture, or arrest someone only to be released moments later.

So I do not believe in such a policy, and I don't believe we have such a policy.

Mr. CARTER. Well, let's just look at some things. We have a combination of government directives, deferred action, rule interpretation, and proposed budget cuts, leading to a de facto cut-and-release policy.

Aren't all these directives and memos regarding illegal activity such a thing by granting the recent border entrants with temporary status, even if it is a type of legal limbo, aren't the White House decisions, including the latest proposal to slash ICE enforcement resources, creating an irrational posture for illegal entry that is leading to humanitarian dilemmas and law enforcement nightmares?

Sir, I am from Texas, and you know that; we have talked. So illegal border crossings are a big deal to me and to my neighbors. And, you know, we all know what is going on in the Rio Grande Valley. Your group called that the RGV. We call it the Valley. And though we worry about the escalating flow of illegal aliens streaming into our neighborhoods and our communities, we worry more about the transnational criminal network that supports these illegal crossings. The word on the border is, at least across from Texas, that today no one crosses that river without the cartel being involved.

Consider these statistics from CBP about apprehension in the Rio Grande Valley for the first quarter of fiscal year 2014. Between October and January—October, November, December, 4 months—as I said, 66,828 people were apprehended. A total of 49,850 were other than Mexicans, and 18,555 were juvenile apprehensions.

When these folks were apprehended, they met ICE's mandatory detention criteria because they were recent illegal entrants, but, needless to say, they weren't all placed in detention beds. So what happened to them once they were processed by CBP and turned over to ICE? Of the 66,928, how many were removed, remained in detention, were placed in alternative detention, claimed credible fear, are awaiting immigration hearings?

How many other Mexicans are waiting to be deported? We can't just ship them back to Mexico. Of the 18,555 children, how many were delivered to family members living legally or illegally in the United States? And how many children continue to wait in shelters if they couldn't be reunited to family members?

There is no doubt, Mr. Secretary—in my opinion, at least, there is no doubt—the current policies are causing systematic failures to the United States immigration enforcement process, creating, I would argue, an invitational posture that is leading to a humanitarian crisis.

It is a really sad story to hear, and we hear it on the border all the time, of a small child dropped across the bridge in Brownsville with a plan that is instigated by the cartel, says there is nothing to worry about that small child, it will be delivered by ICE, two agents flying in to accompany him travelling to a family in Virginia.

Now, this whole policy has created a disaster on our border. Would you consider that this might be creating incentives to bad behavior? And what is your solution?

Secretary JOHNSON. A couple of comments.

First, I have been to the Valley, I have spent time there, I have done the Rio Grande, and I have talked to our Border Patrol agents on the front lines about the challenges they face and what they need, the resources that they need. Because I know from personal experience, very often, you learn more from talking to the people on the front lines than you do your subordinates in Washington. In fact, when I went to the Valley, I told my subordinates in Washington to stay home; I wanted to talk directly to the guys on the front line.

I agree that we have some real challenges in south Texas. I think south Texas, particularly of late, is presenting some real challenges, and we have some work to do there.

One of the things that I was struck by when I visited the detention center on January 20th was that there were 995 detainees there, only 18 percent of whom were Mexican. There was something like 30 nationalities represented in that one detention center. And it is very clear why: Smuggling organizations are bringing these individuals through Mexico into the United States as part of a plan.

So one of my concerns, one of my challenges is I think we have to be very aggressive when it comes to going after the organizations, some of whom are beholden to the cartels—many of whom are beholden to the cartels. Almost no one crosses the south Texas border who is not being smuggled. There is no freelancing. It is all part of an organized process put in place.

I am also sensitive to aspects of our system that may create magnets for illegal immigration. I am sensitive to that. And when I was on the front lines, I talked to our Border Patrol folks about some of the stresses that they face on the front lines as a result of the system we have in place.

In my judgment, this is one of the reasons why we need comprehensive immigration reform, both for the added border security that it would provide and, frankly, for—and I know some people disagree with this, but I think I am right on this—as a matter of

homeland security, an earned path to citizenship for the 11 million who are here. I want them to come out of the shadows so that we know who they are as a matter of homeland security.

But, Chairman, I am sensitive to the challenges the people on the front lines face. I think in south Texas and the Valley, we have some work there to do in particular.

The last thing I would say is there is a difference between catch-and-release and apprehension, arrest—and you know this yourself from your time in the judiciary—and someone being released on parole, on bond because someone has determined that they are not a flight risk. And that does indeed happen in our immigration system. And we have asked in this budget submission for \$94 million for an alternatives-to-detention program that we think is a pretty good one, consistent with public safety.

Mr. CARTER. Well, you sort of confirmed, in some ways, what I just said about an invitational posture, and I thank you for your comments.

When we had catch-and-release, I interviewed bondsmen, and the policy that they had was they would make the bond, but they were before the judge getting off the bond in a month because they knew the no-shows were going to be 90 percent, and they were gaming the system. This was way back in 2004 when the catch-and-release was the policy of the United States.

But I need to go on to Mr. Price, so I will get my time again. Mr. Price.

#### NATIONAL PREPAREDNESS GRANT PROGRAM

Mr. PRICE. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Secretary, as you know, on this subcommittee, we have worked very hard to be full partners with our first responders and with our State and local governments to fully fund FEMA's first-responder programs. I am disappointed that this budget does propose a reduction in these programs, although I note that the administration has also proposed the Opportunity, Growth, and Security Initiative. That includes additional funding, or would include additional funding, for State and local grants, fully paid for, but it would be beyond the top-line funding level in the budget agreement.

Now, in addition, the Department is again proposing to establish a National Preparedness Grant Program, which would take the place of the currently funded preparedness programs. That would include the State Homeland Security Grant Program, the Urban Areas Security Initiative, the Port Security Program, and the Transportation Security Grant Program—in other words, the rail program.

Now, the administration, unlike the last 2 years, has proposed authorization language for this new NPGP, but the proposal is basically the same as we have seen in recent years. So I am wondering if you could elaborate for us the rationale for this proposal and some of the practical effects.

I am especially interested in the practical effects. With the major urban areas, for example, are they justified in their concern that they could lose access to significant amounts of funding under this restructuring? What would the UASI cities gain or lose under the



proposed structure? Would those cities need to rely solely on their State governments or more on their State governments to receive funding under the proposed structure?

Secondly, could you describe for me how changes have been made, what kind of changes you have made in response to some of the criticisms leveled by stakeholders to the proposal from prior years?

Thirdly, were the consolidated program to be authorized and funded, do you expect that we would see a significantly different balance of investments than we have seen under the currently funded preparedness grant programs?

You see what I am getting at. I mean, these are programs that are important to us; they are important to you, I know. We want to fund them as generously as we possibly can, and we want to do this in a way that is effective and as efficient as possible.

This proposal keeps coming back, though. And we have resisted it, as you know very well. We have resisted it. We have reason to believe that the current grant structure is well-defined and has delivered important assistance.

If you have a different idea or if you believe that the bottom line in terms of what is delivered and how it is utilized would be different and would be better under this kind of consolidation, then I think now is the time to let us know that rationale. Because, as I said, this proposal, this isn't the first time we have seen it. So if you are persisting in this, we obviously need to know the reason why.

Secretary JOHNSON. First of all, I was pleased that in the 2014 budget agreement, there was more money set aside for State-level and UASI grants. I believe that assistance grant-making to State and local governments, from my counterterrorism point of view, is particularly important as the terrorist threat becomes more diffused, decentralized, and, in many instances, localized, with the self-radicalized individuals we see domestically.

So I think support for State and local governments is particularly important. And I was pleased that in the 2014 budget we have more money to work with, and we intend to do so.

I am aware of the opposition to the consolidation of the grants program. I know that this debate has been going on. And I have asked the very same questions you have just asked me.

My understanding is that, with the consolidation of the grants programs at the State level, there would be increased efficiencies in terms of Federal oversight of how the grant money is spent and increased efficiency on the State/local side in terms of oversight for how this money, how the grant money is distributed.

I know that our FEMA leadership—and FEMA administers these grants—is a big believer in consolidating the grants program. And I have a tremendous amount of respect for Craig Fugate in this regard, and he believes that we need to do this. He administers this program, and I am inclined to defer to his judgment on this.

I understand the concerns, but, you know, anytime you are engaged in grant-making, if there is a way to reduce the overhead so that the grant money is maximized in terms of getting to its maximum impact, that is a good thing.

So that is why we come back at this. I am pleased that this year, we offered authorization language to accompany it. But that is my best understanding of the reason for the proposal.

Mr. PRICE. Just one detailed question about the authorization language. You propose authorization to build and sustain core capabilities identified in the National Preparedness Goal. Now, I know you are maintaining the fire grants and the SAFER grants, the personnel grants, as discrete programs.

Secretary JOHNSON. Yes.

Mr. PRICE. Does this definition, though, include firefighting as one of those core capabilities? It is included now, as I understand. Is that proposed to be changed?

Secretary JOHNSON. I have to take that question for the record, and I can get back to you in writing, sir—

Mr. PRICE. All right.

Secretary JOHNSON [continuing]. If you don't mind.

[The information follows:]

Rep. Price: Under the National Preparedness Grant Program, would firefighting be considered a core capability?

Response: Under the Administration's proposed National Preparedness Grant Program (NPGP), the Assistance to Firefighters Grant Program (AFG) is maintained as a separate and free standing grant program. The NPGP consolidation does not contemplate the absorption of the AFG grant program within its structure. "Firefighting" does remain a target capability under the National Preparedness Goal (pursuant to PPD-8) and the NPGP will support all of the target capabilities.

Mr. PRICE. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. CARTER. Chairman Rogers.

#### COAST GUARD BUDGET CUTS' EFFECT ON DRUG INTERDICTION

Mr. ROGERS. Mr. Secretary, the country has an opioid problem, and that is putting it mildly. Until fairly recently, the abuse of prescription drug medicine was killing more people than car wrecks—opioids, Oxycontin and the like.

We have made a real dent in that through a concerted action on the State, Federal, local levels, and we are making some progress. That was what the Centers for Disease Control called a national epidemic. And I have been to too many emergency rooms in my district looking at young kids, with parents grieving over the body of their son or daughter, 18, 19 years old. But we have made some progress on prescription drug abuse.

But now they are switching to using heroin, an opioid, obviously. And the rise in heroin abuse now is what the Attorney General yesterday called, quote, "an urgent public health crisis," end of quote.

We all know that heroin is not made here in the U.S. It has to be imported, has to be brought in, either across our borders or across our seashores. And yet, to combat this urgent public health crisis, in your budget you proposed cutting the Coast Guard drastically—the one agency that can protect our shorelines against this invasion of a health crisis that we are undergoing.

You have cut over 800 military positions, over 600 selective reserves. You again gut the Fast Response Cutter by funding only two, even though the program is on cost and on schedule, desperately needed. And your budget decimates operational flying hours by proposing to retire aircraft and, more concerning, pro-

posing to cut flying hours for the new HC-144 aircraft by 16 percent.

I could go on on your cuts to the Coast Guard vital to our sea-shore defense, particularly on drugs. We could talk about the land crossings the same way, the reduction in personnel and cuts to the land-based law enforcement, ICE investigations. You are proposing to reduce the number of average sustained detention beds, for example, from 34,000 to 30,000. Furthermore, ICE's Homeland Security investigations program decreased nearly \$30 million. I could go on.

Is the Attorney General wrong when he said yesterday this is an urgent national crisis? Or do you maintain that the Coast Guard is not an important factor in fighting that curse?

Secretary JOHNSON. I wholeheartedly agree with the Attorney General with regard to his comment.

The short answer to your question is that this budget submission reflects hard choices given our fiscally constrained environment in which we are operating, pursuant to the Bipartisan Budget Act and the top-line limit that we face.

With regard to the Coast Guard, I am personally committed to continuing with our recapitalization effort. My understanding is that the Coast Guard has the oldest fleet of vessels of any navy in the world. We need to continue our recapitalization effort.

And I am pleased that we have in our budget submission asked for \$562 million to fund the National Security Cutter No. 8, which is the last one in that production line. I am pleased that we are continuing progress toward the selection of a contractor for the Off-shore Patrol Cutter, which is the medium-size cutter in the fleet. And I am pleased that we have forward progress with regard to the FRC [Fast Response Cutter], the smaller cutter. We asked for appropriations for two versus four or six because we had to make some hard choices.

My observation of Homeland Security investigations is that they do a marvelous job in terms of narcotics interdiction. I get daily reports at their efforts at interdiction at the border of illegal narcotics. I think they are doing a terrific job, and we need to encourage them to continue to do so. But without a doubt, this budget submission reflects some very hard choices.

Mr. ROGERS. Hard choices. You are right, you have to make choices; so do we. That is what we are in business for, you and us, on budgets, hard choices.

And while you are cutting the Coast Guard and the other agencies that fight illegal drug trafficking, you are increasing management, administration. Immigration and Customs Enforcement, 13, almost 14 percent increase in management and administration, bureaucrats in Washington. You have cut domestic investigations by almost \$30 million, and so on.

So the hard choices—plus, you proposed to increase the amount of money to complete the DHS headquarters buildings—D.C., bureaucrats. St. Elizabeth headquarters, \$73 million increase. Hard choices. Take it from drug fighting and put it into headquarters. To me, that is not a hard choice; that is an easy choice for me to make.

So I disagree with you on the hard choices, so-called hard choices, that you say you have made. Your budget would put Coast Guard at a 5-year low in cocaine interdiction—a 5-year low. And we all know that cocaine is flooding into our country.

And so, Mr. Secretary, this is not good news for the home folks.

#### FEDERAL AIR MARSHALS PROGRAM

Mr. Chairman, before I relinquish my time here, let me ask the Secretary about the Federal air marshals program.

I know we can't talk about that in open court here too much, but I would appreciate a report, confidential report, for the record for me and for whomever wants it about the operation of the Federal air marshals—the number, the effectiveness, the preventions, if any, that they may have expedited—and just an analysis of where we are with the FAM program and whether or not we need them.

Secretary JOHNSON. Mr. Chairman, I am happy to provide that report to you, with the suitable safeguards that—I know we can trust you and your staff with the appropriate safeguards, so I am happy to provide that to you. I think that it is something you should have if you ask for it.

[The information follows:]

Rep. Rogers: I would appreciate a report, confidential report, for the record for me and for whomever wants it about the operation of the Federal air marshals—the number, the effectiveness, the preventions, if any, that they may have expedited—and just an analysis of where we are with the FAMS and whether or not we need them.

Response: As the material requested contains Sensitive Security Information, it will be provided to the Committee under separate cover.

Mr. ROGERS. Anything that spends money we want to know about.

Secretary JOHNSON. I am sorry?

Mr. ROGERS. Any program that spends money we want to know about, we are entitled to know about, and demand to know about. And so I want a good analysis of the FAMs forthwith, pretty quick, before we mark this bill up.

Secretary JOHNSON. I am not disagreeing with you, sir.

Mr. ROGERS. Thank you.

Mr. CARTER. Ms. Lowey.

#### URBAN AREAS SECURITY INITIATIVE

Mrs. LOWEY. Thank you again, Mr. Secretary.

The explanatory statement accompanying the fiscal year 2014 omnibus included language directing the Department to focus the Urban Areas Security Initiative, UASI, on urban areas that are subject to the greatest terrorism risk and allocate resources in proportion to that risk.

As you know, the purpose of this language was to focus the resources of the Department and FEMA on those urban areas at the highest risk of an event, rather than spread this money around from region to region and State to State, rather than put it to good use where it matters most.

How does the Department plan to implement this language for the fiscal year 2014 UASI allocation? And when can we expect the fiscal year 2014 allocations under the more focused standard?

Secretary JOHNSON. I made an initial review of the proposed allocations last week. I believe we are on track, pursuant to the timetable that we hope to adhere to, to get that information out.

I agree with the statement about how the grant money should be prioritized to the communities most at risk. As someone who was in Manhattan on 9/11, I appreciate the challenges that we in the New York area have, and in other communities.

So we expect to have that information for fiscal year 2014 out very soon.

I have heard from enough Members of Congress about the UASI grants program and how we allocate risk. I think it is incumbent upon me as Secretary to make sure that we are allocating this in the proper way and that we occasionally reevaluate it to make sure we are getting it right. So for fiscal year 2015 I am committed to do that, as well.

#### DOMESTIC NUCLEAR DETECTION OFFICES' SECURING THE CITIES PROGRAM

Mrs. LOWEY. Thank you very much, Mr. Secretary.

The budget request would also cut \$10 million from the DNDO Securing the Cities Program. This program has been invaluable in outfitting law enforcement in areas of critical infrastructure in New York with radiological and nuclear detection capabilities to identify, respond to, and altogether prevent a radiological or nuclear attack in cities.

Could you discuss with me what accounts for the proposed reduction of \$10 million to this program? Has the Department coordinated with New York City's new chief of police to ensure that the proposed reduction to the Securing the Cities Program would not harm the New York Police Department's detection capabilities?

Secretary JOHNSON. Well, I have a pretty good working relationship with the NYPD and its leadership. I knew Commissioner Bratton before I took this job. I have met with him, I think, two or three times since. And I have a dialogue with the New York City Police Department.

You are correct that there is, in our submission, \$10 million less. Again, this reflects hard choices. And I asked specifically about this one in particular. And it is my hope and expectation that we can leverage this through other means, through other grant programs, for New York City and for other communities. That is my hope and expectation. But, again, it reflects hard choices.

#### TRANSPORTATION SECURITY OFFICERS, FEMALE

Mrs. LOWEY. I thank you very much, because I did work closely with Commissioner Kelly, and I hope that we will be able to discuss this with the new commissioner.

Lastly, I would just like to discuss some matter of importance regarding TSA. I recently met with transportation security officers who relayed that female TSOs are finding it more difficult to be promoted because they are held at the passenger checkpoints for pat-downs rather than gaining experience at other stations. Approximately 33.8 percent of TSOs are women, and as only female TSOs are permitted to conduct pat-downs of female travelers, as well as being the preferred choice for pat-downs of children and the

elderly, the result is that 33 percent of TSOs are responsible for over 50 percent of all the pat-downs.

Having female TSOs conduct pat-downs of female passengers is certainly a well-intentioned policy, but I have heard continuing problems about its implementation. Due to the increased demand for female TSOs at passenger checkpoints, they tell me they are not rotating positions, per TSA policy, because of insufficient number of TSOs on duty at passenger checkpoints. The result is that female TSOs are not getting the experience in other stations to be considered for a promotion and are being denied shift and position bids because they are disproportionately kept at the checkpoints.

In addition to making an effort to hire more female TSOs, could you discuss with us what steps should TSA take to ensure that female TSOs have equal access to training, shift bids, promotions as their male counterparts?

And the tragic shooting at Los Angeles International Airport last year, which resulted in the murder of Gerardo Hernandez, shined a bright light on the need for checkpoint security. So if you can tell us, what steps is TSA taking to improve checkpoint security? How will it train its employees to handle an active shooter event so that events like the attack at LAX will not happen again?

If you could just address briefly those two issues, I would be most appreciative.

Secretary JOHNSON. On the first issue, I had not heard that before, but I am not surprised, given the basic statistics. If 33 percent of TSOs are women and we want TSOs who are women to conduct the pat-downs of women passengers, who are probably about 50 percent of aviation passengers—and if you add kids, that is in excess of 50 percent. And I wouldn't want to see male officers doing that with regard to women.

That need, therefore—there is a certain logic to your question—requires that they be on the front lines of aviation security. I wouldn't want to see that deprive them of promotion opportunities. So I will look into that. That is an interesting comment, which I had not heard from the women in the force who I have chatted with at LAX and Dulles and elsewhere. It doesn't mean it doesn't exist; they just didn't raise it to me directly.

#### CHECKPOINT SECURITY, IMPROVING

With regard to LAX, I was there. I spoke with the officers who had worked with Officer Hernandez on that day. I asked them about their security. I don't think that the answer is to create a security perimeter around a public airport. I think that would create all kinds of backlogs, and I know Administrator Pistole agrees with me.

There is a review that is out that I am due to get soon on promoting security for our officers. And that is a top priority for me, the safeguarding of our men and women. And I look forward to the results of that review.

Mrs. LOWEY. Thank you.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. CULBERSON. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

A point I want to quickly follow up on. Ms. Lowey has quite correctly, identified a real problem with the ability of the employees

at airports to get access to identification documents, and I hope that she will continue to work on that.

And, Mr. Secretary, I am trained as an attorney as well. I did civil defense work in Houston defending businesses, individuals that got sued, engineers, professional people, and I see that is your background as well, sir, as an attorney.

Secretary JOHNSON. My last trial was in Houston.

Mr. CULBERSON. Was it really?

Secretary JOHNSON. I won't tell you the result.

Mr. CULBERSON. Well, you were the general counsel, I see, at the Department of Defense.

Secretary JOHNSON. Yes.

#### DETENTION BEDS

Mr. CULBERSON. And just as a point of curiosity, do you think that the individuals picked up by our soldiers overseas on the battlefield that are held at Guantanamo are entitled to constitutional protection, equal protection, due process, the protections guaranteed in the Constitution?

Secretary JOHNSON. That is a very interesting question that we wrestled with extensively. I will give you the current state of the case law.

Mr. CULBERSON. Your opinion.

Secretary JOHNSON. My opinion, well, as a lawyer and legal advisor, my opinion is whatever the Supreme Court tells me to think. And so the current state of the case law is that with regard to the right to habeas, they have that and certain other limited rights. There has been no determination by the courts that detainees at Guantanamo enjoy the full panoply of constitutional rights. The courts have tended to say, we are not there yet, or we don't have to rule on that. And so that is the current state of the case law.

Mr. CULBERSON. Right.

Secretary JOHNSON. It could go in that direction depending upon the particular issue.

Mr. CULBERSON. Yes, sir. I was particularly interested in what you as the general counsel of the Department of Defense that you had been involved in advocating for a different result.

Secretary JOHNSON. I agree with the comment made earlier, which is I am not in the business of enforcing the law as I wish it existed. I do my best job of enforcing the law as I believe it currently exists.

Mr. CULBERSON. There you go. So as a good lawyer, when the law says "shall," shall means shall.

Secretary JOHNSON. Generally, that is true, yes, sir.

Mr. CULBERSON. And since 2002 this committee has had in statute a provision that Chairman Carter, with the strong support of Chairman Rogers, and the final bill that the President just signed, provides—this is in H.R. 3547—that funding made available under this bill shall maintain a level of not less than 34,000 detention beds. And you are quite correct, you are, as the secretary, have sworn an oath to uphold and defend the Constitution, the laws of the United States, you can't deal with the law as you wish it would be, you are dealing with the law as it is.

So therefore, if you could, sir, what possible justification is there for the Department of Homeland Security to refuse to obey that law? And why would you request a cut to detention beds by 10 percent? But first of all, what is your legal justification for ignoring that law, and not complying with that "shall"?

Secretary JOHNSON. I dealt with similar provisions when I was the lawyer for the Department of Defense, and the Department of the Air Force when I was general counsel there. I believe that in the executive branch, when we have a legal obligation to make a budget submission to Congress, we owe the Congress our best effort at what we think the budget priorities should be.

Mr. CULBERSON. Recommendation.

Secretary JOHNSON. As a recommendation. And it is your prerogative to agree with it or disagree with it. And I am sure that the Congress will do so in this instance as well.

But with regard to that particular provision, we believe we owe you our candor and our best effort—

Mr. CULBERSON. Certainly.

Secretary JOHNSON [continuing]. At what we believe is the appropriate level for detention beds given our current demands. And so that is what you have from the administration.

Mr. CULBERSON. Right. But you are not filling all those beds today? That is my concern.

Secretary JOHNSON. We are not filling all those beds today.

Mr. CULBERSON. That is my concern.

Secretary JOHNSON. Well, actually today, I believe, we are somewhere just shy of that, shy of 34,000, based on our best judgment about who should be detained and who can be bonded or paroled.

Mr. CULBERSON. But the law is mandatory, you agree, nondiscretionary, mandatory, shall.

Secretary JOHNSON. The clause reads as it reads. We have given you our best submission based on our honest assessment of what we think we need.

Mr. CULBERSON. Sure. You, I am confident, can detect from the committee all of us on this committee are committed to enforcing the law as it is written. And my good friend Henry Cuellar, who I had the pleasure of serving with in the Texas House, one of my nearest and dearest friends, his constituents, who live there right on the river, there is no one more committed to enforce the law than Henry's constituents, because those poor folks are on the front line. I mean, they deal with it every day. And they want safe streets and good schools and a strong economy.

Laredo is the largest inland port in the United States, I think, Henry, and a beautiful city. I used to be able as a kid to go to Nuevo Laredo. You can't go there anymore. It is like a ghost town.

It is critical, and I hope you detected it from all the questions that you have seen in this hearing, that you enforce the law as it is written. It is not, as you said, what you would like the law to be. You are following the law as the Supreme Court gave it to you, but you are also following the law as given to you by the United States Congress.

And this is not optional. It is not discretionary. There is no prosecutorial discretion on the part of a police officer or your detention



folks as to whether or not you are going to fill 34,000 beds. You shall fill 34,000 beds.

Would you, if you could, please take that message back to the agency? And I know that the chairman and all the subcommittee members will be keenly interested in helping you obey the law as it is written. Thank you, sir.

Mr. CARTER. Ms. Roybal-Allard.

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. Mr. Secretary, I just want to comment on that, on the bed mandate. As the law is written and is being interpreted by my colleagues in saying that you must fill 34,000 beds, what that does is, if I am correct, takes away the discretion of professional ICE personnel who may determine that someone who is arrested, could be an elderly person, whoever that happens to be, that you would not be allowed to use that discretion and put them in an alternative means of detention because of health or for other reasons if those 34,000 beds were not filled. You would be in a position of having to fill those beds every night whether or not you believed a certain number of the people that were arrested could be put into an alternative situation.

Is that how, I mean, the law is being interpreted by my colleagues, that those 34,000 beds have to be filled regardless of the merits, of the need, of the conditions of that person, and that the discretion is taken away from ICE professionals if that 34,000 number of beds isn't filled? I am just trying to understand the logic in how this law applies here, because it is very, very costly to have people in detention, \$125 a night as opposed to, I forget what the figure is, something like 30 cents per day to put them in alternative measures.

So could you explain to me—

Secretary JOHNSON. Well, I don't have the statute in front of me. I have no doubt it says the word "shall" in it. And I don't know that the interpretation here—and feel free to disagree with me—is that we must maintain 34,000 detainees at any one time. It is that we must maintain the capability for 34,000 detainees. But, Congressman, you will correct me if I am wrong.

Mr. CULBERSON. It is just real simple, straightforward.

Secretary JOHNSON. Okay.

I mean, the other comment—

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. So the capability is one thing, but if it is that you must fill them, that means that there is no discretion, those beds have to be filled every night regardless of who it is that you are arresting, whether it is elderly or otherwise. That is what I am asking for clarification on.

Secretary JOHNSON. Well, the statute says, the language says, funding made available under this heading shall maintain a level of not less than 34,000 detention beds through September 30, 2014. So reading that, I would interpret that to mean that we have to maintain 34,000 detention beds. Some of those beds might be empty at any given time. But we have to maintain 34,000 detention beds.

We believe that is not the best and highest use of our resources, given our current estimates of who we need to detain, who we regard as public safety, national security, border security threats. Our best estimate is that the number is something south of 34,000,

particularly when we have what we think is a pretty good alternatives-to-detention program that we have also asked for funding for. So we have asked for something around 30.6 thousand to detain whom we believe needs to be detained.

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. Okay. So your interpretation then is different than previous interpretations. Those beds do not have to be filled, they have to be available, and the discretion as to whether or not to detain someone or put them into an alternative situation remains at the discretion of the ICE professional?

Secretary JOHNSON. Well, I am reading the statute, and——

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. The reason I am asking is because I think there is a little bit of a disagreement between us.

Secretary JOHNSON. The lawmakers here can correct me if I am wrong in my interpretation of the statute.

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. Okay.

Do I have time for another question.

Secretary JOHNSON. Chairman, may I make a comment, please?

Mr. CARTER. Yes, you may.

Secretary JOHNSON. When I was general counsel of the Air Force we used to get language every year, not exactly like this, that said you shall budget for 94 B-52s. And it wasn't just you shall have 94 B-52s, you shall submit to me a budget for 94 B-52s. And the chief of staff of the Air Force would have this conversation with me every year, do I have to really submit a budget for 94, because I think I only need 76? And I said to him, well, I think you owe it to Congress the candor to tell them you think you only need 76. They would disagree with you every year and you would get 94.

But as part of that process, which we are engaged in right now, I think we owe it to you our best estimates of what we need and how we think we should spend the money. It is your prerogative to disagree.

Mr. CARTER. And if the gentlelady would yield, I think she has about 30 seconds, can I make a comment? Would you yield?

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. Yes, I will.

Mr. CARTER. I agree that you have to have available 34,000 beds under this law. You don't have to have anybody sleeping in them every night, but they have to be made available. I think that is what this says. And we give a dollar amount in there for how much we will pay to maintain those things. I think that is a call of the detention folks.

Now, the concern I have about reducing that number is that, from my experience as having one of the bad jobs I had when I was a judge, was keeping our jail overflow from killing us. And when you run out of space, the space you have to hire to meet a crisis is about five times or more expensive than the space that you maintain. And I think the numbers track that we have been closer to 34,000 than any other number most of all the year, and it is not because we are filling beds with people that don't need to be there. It is because the need actually is there.

But we will see. We will find that out as we investigate this.

I yield back. I believe your time is up.

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. Yes.

Mr. CARTER. Who is next?

Mr. Frelinghuysen.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. Chairman, I was late, and I think might be, if I may, yield to those who were here earlier and more promptly. I was here early, but if that is all right with you.

Mr. CARTER. That is fine.

Mr. Dent.

#### SCREENING PARTNERSHIP PROGRAM

Mr. DENT. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Good afternoon, Mr. Secretary.

Mr. Secretary, as you know, the Screening Partnership Program, or SPP, allows airports to apply for private screeners rather than the Federal screeners. Administrator Pistole is on the record opposing the SPP concept, and to date I believe 14 airports actively participate in the SPP program. Again this year the TSA budget proposes to cut funding for the Screening Partnership Program. So I have a few questions I would like to have you address, if you could.

First, what level of oversight is DHS conducting to ensure that the cost comparison process being conducted by TSA is accurate and has DHS validated TSA's cost comparison process?

Secretary JOHNSON. The level of oversight with regard—I am sorry, should I go now, or—

Mr. DENT. Yes. Go right ahead.

Secretary JOHNSON. Okay. The level of oversight that we are providing to the components with regard to programs like that one is, I would say, in transition. We are conducting a top-down efficiencies review, including creating a new budget process and the like, that I hope will lead to greater efficiencies and weeding out inefficiencies with regard to that particular program.

Mr. DENT. Okay. And second, is DHS satisfied with the amount of time it takes TSA to award an SPP contract and to transition that airport once an application has been approved?

Secretary JOHNSON. For what program? I am sorry.

Mr. DENT. The same program, the Screening Partnership, SPP.

Secretary JOHNSON. I am sure there is room for improvement, sir.

Mr. DENT. Thank you.

And the third point I want to make on this, TSA bases its Federal cost estimate on TSA's starting wages rather than the actual wages being paid by the TSA, preventing bidders from meeting the parameters of the bid without paying incumbent employees at TSA starting salary, rather than their current wages.

Mr. Secretary, Chairman Carter and I agree that in this budgetary environment cost efficiency is absolutely critical. But has TSA set the bar unduly high for private screeners to compete with federalized screening?

Secretary JOHNSON. That is a good question. I would like to take that one for the record, if I may, so I can give you a full answer.

Mr. DENT. Sure, not a problem. Thank you.

[The information follows:]

Rep. Dent: Has TSA set the salary bar too high for private screeners to compete with federalized screening?

Response: No. The Aviation Transportation Security Act requires that private contractors provide wages and benefits to contract screeners at least at the level or wages and benefits of federal screener personnel. Approximately 90 percent of the estimate is attributed to salary cost and the Transportation Security Administration

makes public its estimated cost of operations to prospective bidders when it issues a Request for Proposals. The Transportation Security Administration has held industry briefs and congressional staff briefs on the details of its cost estimating methodology concerning salaries and is confident in its estimates. The Transportation Security Administration uses actual salary and benefit data in developing the federal cost estimate for salaries at the specific airport where the screening operations are conducted by a federal workforce. For example, if the minimum salary and benefits for a D Band Transportation Security Officer at a given airport was \$31,000, but the Transportation Security Administration paid the average D Band officer at that airport \$32,000, it would use \$32,000 in developing the Transportation Security Administration's cost estimate. However, a prospective private sector contractor could pay a contract screener filling such a position an amount down to the minimum in the example, \$31,000.

#### PERSONNEL SCREENING PROGRAMS

Mr. DENT. And then I want to quickly move to the Personnel Surety Program, Mr. Secretary. Given that there are individuals who are being vetted for security clearance for DHS programs similar to the Personnel Surety Program, or PSP, under CFATS, why should people have to go through that same process twice?

Secretary JOHNSON. I believe that we are looking for ways to consolidate our screening programs. This is an issue that has been raised to me, and I believe we are looking for ways to consolidate our programs.

Mr. DENT. I appreciate your help with us on that, because at one point in this deliberation over the development of the PSP consideration was being given to the use of the TWIC card by individuals for vetting. Is this still on the table, TWIC? I mean, many people have come to me and said they thought—

Secretary JOHNSON. Yes, it is. I believe TWIC (transportation worker identification card) is an important program. My understanding is that we are on track to be in a position to mail to people their TWICs and get to the one-stop system where you only have to go once to get your card and then you get it mailed to you.

Mr. DENT. Right. Well, my staff and I would love to work with your folks on that issue.

Secretary JOHNSON. I would be happy to work with you on that.

Mr. DENT. Thank you.

Secretary JOHNSON. I would note that I personally have to go to the DMV (Department of Motor Vehicles) to get my new license plate.

Mr. DENT. And I have to yield back my time. I just want to say I have a question I will submit for the record at some point with respect to the motor coach industry and intercity passenger transportation.

Thank you. And I will yield back.

Mr. CARTER. Mr. Cuellar.

#### COUNTERTERRORISM: PERFORMANCE MEASURES

Mr. CUELLAR. Mr. Chairman, thank you so much.

Mr. Secretary, it is good seeing you again.

What I want to do is focus on performance. This last omnibus appropriation bill we added some language that applies to all agency heads, including yourself, that says that as you prepare your funding requests as part of the President's annual budget and in consultation with the GAO, you should directly link your performance

plan under the GPRA tied into that performance measures, and in there you have got to show that those performance measures, that we give you \$1, what do we get for that bang for \$1. Then it goes on, and particular performance measures should examine outcome measures, output, everything as defined under GPRA.

One of the things that I would ask you to do is, when we were looking at the Performance.gov and looked at your performance goals—and there is a handout, Members, if you will look at the handouts that we handed out—and I think we gave you a copy also, Mr. Secretary—I would ask you to look at, for example, your budget last year was, at least the general purpose discretionary, was \$39.2 billion.

Secretary JOHNSON. Uh-huh.

Mr. CUELLAR. How much money do you think out of that is used to prevent terrorism, which is your number one goal, preventing terrorism, roughly, just a rough estimate?

Secretary JOHNSON. There is probably a number that we attribute out of that 39.2 to counterterrorism someplace. It depends, obviously, on what aspects of our mission you consider could be potentially counterterrorism, what aspect of the Secret Service's budget goes to counterterrorism. But I suspect there is a number assigned to that and I just don't have it offhand.

Mr. CUELLAR. If you can get that to us later on, just roughly.

[The information follows:]

Rep. Cuellar: How much of the \$39.2B in FY 14 was used for preventing terrorism?

Response: The Department expects to devote approximately \$8.7 billion of the FY 2014 net discretionary appropriation to programs and activities devoted to preventing terrorism.

Mr. CUELLAR. But I would venture to say it is billions and billions of dollars that we put in terrorism. Is that correct?

Secretary JOHNSON. That is probably correct, yes, sir.

Mr. CUELLAR. Okay. And then your number one goal—you set different goals, and I am just taking everything you have in Performance.gov—your number one goal is to prevent terrorism. And then there are measures tied into that, Mr. Secretary.

Now, would you venture to say—and I am looking at, Members, I would ask you to take a look at this—if we spend billions of dollars and your number one goal, your number one goal, your first performance measure is the percentage of intelligence report rated satisfactory or higher and customer feedback that enable customers to understand the threat.

And then you go on, the second one, the percentage of intelligence report rated satisfactory or higher in customer feedback that enable customers to anticipate emerging threats. And I think you retired that performance measures and then you go into some other ones.

Now, would you say that for members of the Appropriation, that if we appropriate billions of dollars, that the number one measure you should have is how satisfied are those people that get those intelligence reports? Is that what we should be measuring? Again, I took everything out of Performance.gov, and I assume all of that is correct.

Secretary JOHNSON. The way your question is stated, I would have to say no.

Mr. CUELLAR. Okay. And then I would venture to say, I mean, I would ask you to go back with your folks and look at this language that we added to the omnibus bill and ask you to look at what outcomes. Because I think the outcome we ought to be looking after we put billions of dollars should be numbers of terrorist acts committed in the United States should be zero. I mean, I think that is the result or the impact that we are looking at.

I would ask you to look at that because you all are looking at activities, and again, I would ask your staff to look at the definition of what an outcome measure is, which is results or impact, what output is, and all of that. I would also ask you, I don't have this, but if you look at one of the things that I am very familiar with since I breathe the air and drink the water in the Rio Grande, and I live there, on securing the land ports, for example, I mean, I think we should have much better measures than what you have here.

So again, I would ask you to just look at that, work with us, work with GAO.

And, Members, I would ask you to take a look at that.

Mr. Chairman, you are familiar with what we did in Texas with the state legislature. We have different measures. And again, we would love to sit down and look at this, because we are just measuring activity. After billions and billions of dollars for your number one goal and the number one measure is, are you happy with the report we gave you? I think we can do better than that.

But, Mr. Chairman, I would like to yield back the balance of my time. Thank you so much.

Mr. CARTER. Thank you, Mr. Cuellar.

Mr. Fleischmann.

#### AIRPORT WAIT TIMES, DECREASING

Mr. FLEISCHMANN. Thank you, Mr. Chairman, Mr. Secretary.

Mr. Secretary, as you know, customs processing in our nation's busiest airports during peak travel times remains a problem. This deters international tourism to the United States, costing our economy billions of dollars annually. As you are aware, the fiscal year 2014 omnibus appropriations bill included funding for an additional 2,000 CBP officers.

What is your plan for mitigating and eliminating excessive customs and immigration wait times at our nation's airports? And specifically, approximately how many of the 2,000 additional CBP officers do you plan to deploy at our airports?

Secretary JOHNSON. Congressman, I agree with much of the premise in your question. I agree that one of my missions as Secretary of Homeland Security is promoting and expediting lawful travel and trade. So wait times at airports is a big issue. I will observe that, in a lot of major airports, wait times can spike up and down depending on time of day, because very often international flights come in all at once. I have seen this myself. I am sure you have experienced the same thing.

Mr. FLEISCHMANN. Yes.

Secretary JOHNSON. You are correct that in the fiscal year 2014 budget, we have 2,000 additional CBP officers, many of whom will be devoted to airports and lessening wait times at airports. We have made some preliminary estimates of where those officers should go, but it is still a work in progress. We haven't finalized it yet. We want to make sure we are making the best allocation of that. But an important goal is reducing wait times, facilitating lawful travel. And I think we will be able to accomplish that with the additional resources that you have given us.

#### AIR CARGO ADVANCED SCREENING PROGRAM

Mr. FLEISCHMANN. Thank you.

An additional question. Mr. Secretary, since the attempted bomb plot with cargo coming out of Yemen in 2010, CBP and TSA have worked closely together, and with industry, to create the Air Cargo Advanced Screening pilot program. It is my understanding that a draft rule to convert this pilot program into a mandatory program has been in discussion for over a year. Can you provide any updates on when we can expect to see a published notice of proposed rulemaking please, sir.

Secretary JOHNSON. Not specifically. I am happy to take that question for the record and get back to you. I agree with you that port security and port screening of inbound cargo should be a top priority. It is certainly a top priority of mine, as the Secretary of Homeland Security, for the very reasons you have cited. But I will get back to you on the timing on the report.

[The information follows:]

Rep. Fleischmann: When can we expect to see a published Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (on the Air Cargo Advanced Screening Pilot Program)?

Response: A rough estimate for publication of the Air Cargo Advanced Screening Notice of Proposed Rulemaking is 19 months. We estimate that it will take about 10 months to get this document out of CBP (this includes continued analysis of the pilot, drafting the proposed rulemaking, preparation and review of economic impact analysis, and CBP review). We estimate that it will then take another 9 months to complete the DHS and OMB review process and rollout. CBP (OFO) has been coordinating with TSA on this project.

Mr. FLEISCHMANN. Yes, sir. And as a follow-up, assuming this rule does get published and goes into effect in the near future, does DHS have sufficient funds to staff the National Targeting Center that analyzes and targets these international inbound cargo ships based on risk?

Secretary JOHNSON. I will have to get back to you on that, on whether we do.

[The information follows:]

Rep. Fleischmann: Does DHS have sufficient funds to staff the National Targeting Center, if the draft rule does go into effect?

Response: Cost estimates associated with the implementation of the rule are being developed. As CBP is defining the scope of the rule we will be in a better position to develop solid cost estimates.

Mr. FLEISCHMANN. Mr. Chairman, I am going to yield back. I have some more questions for later.

Mr. CARTER. Thank you.

#### CYBERSECURITY

Mr. Frelinghuysen.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Secretary, it is a pleasure to welcome a fellow northern New Jersey resident before our committee. We share a common experience having lived the New York/New Jersey region, remembering quite acutely September 11, 2001. And I know in your testimony before the authorizers you sort of expressed some very heartfelt views as to why this new assignment is so important to you.

Part of your new assignment, I guess this is a presidential directive, is to focus on the whole issue of cybersecurity. I note that in your written statement here, in the 2015 budget, you have \$1.27 billion for Department of Homeland cybersecurity activities. Can you talk a little bit about those, what your priorities are for the use of these dollars?

Secretary JOHNSON. Yes. I am determined to advance the ball on cybersecurity. DHS is the coordinator of the Federal Government's efforts in this regard. I am very aware of the cybersecurity threat that this Nation faces on the basis of my experience in national security, and I think we have got to do a better job. I think this subject matter in general is, because of the terms we use, impenetrable for a lot of people. And so one of my missions is to state the threat more clearly, in plain terms, so that the average American understands that this has to be a top priority.

The \$1.2 billion is across DHS, so that covers not just NPPD [National Protection and Programs Directorate], our national directorate, which has the core mission, but it also includes the components. So, for example, the Secret Service is the lead investigator in the Target store issue with the credit cards at Target. That is also cybersecurity. And so across DHS in its entirety there are a number of components invested in cybersecurity, which is how you get to that number.

A large part of that number is the EINSTEIN System, where we protect the dot-gov world, which is about ready to deploy. I believe the request includes about \$375 million for that, as well as response in the private sector and diagnostics, rapid response.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Can you talk a little about the private sector with all of the things that are happening out there?

Secretary JOHNSON. Yes.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Issues of privacy. Certain carriers I think in many ways doing some courageous things. Where do you sort of stand? You have to penetrate, using your own terms—

Secretary JOHNSON. Yes, you do.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN [continuing]. And educate the public, but in many ways we need working relationships with these entities here, some of whom have rightly grown suspicious and others of whom have been participants, perhaps not too willing. How do you handle yourself and your Department in terms of your work in this area, and how it is going?

Secretary JOHNSON. The best we can do, I think the biggest thing we can achieve on behalf of the American public is building relationships, raising the trust with the private sector, with private business, with the average American, interfacing with best practices and the like. And we are doing that. I am personally committed to that. I am engaging with business leaders myself to talk to them about this problem and lowering some of the barriers.



I agree that, with some of the unauthorized disclosures last year, there has been a lot of suspicion raised about our government's national security surveillance practices and a lot of public confusion about what we are doing and not doing, and we have got to restore some of that trust. So that is a big personal priority of mine.

There have been efforts in this Congress at cybersecurity legislation, which I by and large support. I outlined in a speech a couple of weeks ago what I think our goals should be. I am glad to know that our authorizing committees are taking a renewed interest, because cybersecurity legislation will help to clarify for the private sector what we can do in support of its efforts and raise the trust factor.

So I would like to work with the Congress on cybersecurity legislation to try to get us in a better place. But best practices, information sharing, rapid response, diagnostics, I think those are the keys with the private sector.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. CARTER. Mr. Kingston.

#### CUSTOMS AND BORDER PROTECTION OFFICERS

Mr. KINGSTON. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Secretary, could you give me the breakdown of those 2,000 Custom and Border Patrol officers by location.

Secretary JOHNSON. We are in the process of doing that right now, sir.

Mr. KINGSTON. All right. Not to be unfriendly here, but how could you ask for 2,000 if you don't know where you are going to put them?

Secretary JOHNSON. It is an overall assessment of what we need.

Mr. KINGSTON. But where did that come from? Why 2,000? Why not 1,753 or 2,162? How did you come up with 2,000?

Secretary JOHNSON. Well, first of all, I wasn't—

Mr. KINGSTON. You inherited it. I understand.

Secretary JOHNSON. I am responsible for it, obviously. My sense is that we are able to make an overall estimate based on where we know we have a need nationwide to get to that number.

#### PRECLEARANCE OFFICES

Mr. KINGSTON. Okay. So it would be domestic then. You are saying nationwide. So they would be not overseas in preclearance offices, is that correct?

Secretary JOHNSON. By and large, but some are and should be, in my judgment, devoted to preclearance overseas. I think that is very important.

Mr. KINGSTON. How big do you think that number is?

Secretary JOHNSON. Offhand, I don't know. We just opened a preclearance capability, as I am sure you know, in Abu Dhabi, and I think we need to continue to work in that direction.

Mr. KINGSTON. So how many preclearance offices would we have in the Middle East?

Secretary JOHNSON. We would like to have more. It depends upon an assessment of the security at each airport. And this is not something that will occur overnight, but I believe it is the general direction we should work in.

Mr. KINGSTON. Where are the non-Middle East preclearance offices?

Secretary JOHNSON. You mean airports?

Mr. KINGSTON. Yes.

Secretary JOHNSON. Doha comes to mind, for example.

Mr. KINGSTON. No, non-Middle East.

Secretary JOHNSON. Oh, non-Middle East. In Europe.

Mr. KINGSTON. Are we not worried about placing so many in the Middle East?

Secretary JOHNSON. The level of security at last-points-of-departure airports tends to vary. Some are better than others. So I think we need to focus our preclearance resources in the airports that need a little more help and where the host government is willing to support us. So, for example, what we hope to have is a situation where the host nation, the host government will support our efforts and help pay for it. But it depends on the ability to work out an arrangement with the host government.

#### AVIATION FEES

Mr. KINGSTON. And you proposed a fee for this, correct, to pay for this?

Secretary JOHNSON. We propose that CBP, our customs efforts be funded in part—well, this is largely TSA [Transportation Security Administration]—through the increases. That is correct.

Mr. KINGSTON. And the fees would go on an airline ticket, or where do the fees go?

Secretary JOHNSON. Well, if you are talking about TSA, there is a fee that we propose that would be paid by the airline, and then there is the 9/11 security fee, and I think I am getting the terminology a little bit wrong, that is paid by the passenger who flies and who passes through TSA.

Mr. KINGSTON. I think if I could get from you the breakdown of the 2,000, where they would go, and why, and the breakdown of the amount of money generated by the fees, and if that fee covers it, or if you are talking about fees partially covering it, and then how much money is already generated through other fees. I think that would be of interest. And I would also like to know what kind of congestion decrease there would be because of this.

Secretary JOHNSON. Well, the allocation of the additional officers, my understanding, is still a work in progress, but we are almost done. The fees that I referred to a moment ago would go to helping to support TSA, not CBP. So the aviation infrastructure fee and the security fee would help to sustain TSA. Preclearance is a CBP function.

Mr. KINGSTON. Okay. Well, thank you, Mr. Secretary, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. CUELLAR. Mr. Chairman, could I, just to make sure I understand the final question? When you said Border Patrol, you mean CBP, the men and women in blue. The men and women in green is Border Patrol. The men and women in blue is CBP officers. I just want to make sure.

Mr. KINGSTON. I am talking about CBP.

Mr. CUELLAR. Okay, the men and women in blue, okay.

Mr. CARTER. Mr. Kingston, just for clarification, the Abu Dhabi preclearance facility is the only one anywhere in the Middle East. In Europe it is Dublin, Ireland—no, Shannon, Ireland. Shannon in Ireland, and then Canada, and some of the islands. But there are no others over on the European side except Shannon, is that correct? And the fee that they are talking about, the immigration user fee, on the Abu Dhabi issue, that is a fee that has been in effect since 1980. Now they are asking for an increase in that fee.

Mr. KINGSTON. That is what I mean, the increase in fee.

Mr. CARTER. That has been a longtime established fee, just to clarify it.

Mr. KINGSTON. Yes, sir, I know about the fee, but as I understand there is an additional fee that is being proposed.

Mr. CARTER. They are asking for an increase in that fee.

Mr. KINGSTON. And do we know what that additional fee is?

Secretary JOHNSON. It is to finance TSA.

Mr. KINGSTON. But do we know what the fee is and how much it generates?

Secretary JOHNSON. Well, the aviation security fee—

Mr. CARTER. Yeah, we know what they are, and we do know the increases. We have already explained to them we are not real excited about fees. These are not authorized. One of them is an authorized fee, immigration, but they all require authorization.

Secretary JOHNSON. Correct.

Mr. KINGSTON. Thank you.

#### LATE REPORTS

Mr. CARTER. You know, I talked earlier about the reports that we are supposed to get. There is about 20 of them. One of them, Mr. Secretary, is for the Coast Guard Capital Investment Plan or the Department's comprehensive acquisition status report. We don't have that. I am not trying to gotcha, but I would like to know when you are going to get that to us, because I have got a hearing tomorrow.

Secretary JOHNSON. I have directed my staff to give you what we owe you and not delay. I think Congress should have what you need to help me.

Mr. CARTER. I ask that question strictly to make the point—

Secretary JOHNSON. Yes.

Mr. CARTER [continuing]. That it is helpful to have that kind of information as we go into a hearing. It saves time.

Secretary JOHNSON. Understood.

Mr. CARTER. It makes for more accurate questions.

Secretary JOHNSON. Understood.

#### BUDGET PROCESS REFORM

Mr. CARTER. Going on to something else which you and I talked about when we first met. Mr. Secretary, we all note with interest the section of your testimony stating the need to reform the Department, namely, budget reform.

Secretary JOHNSON. Uh-huh.

Mr. CARTER. First, I would like your opinion why you believe DHS' budget process needs reforming. Explain more in detail where you intend to start. I think that is very important. I, too,

have an interest, as does Mr. Price, in this subject. We think we can always do better. And so I look forward to working with you on this. So I would love to have your information, and what your vision is, maybe for the benefit of the rest of the committee.

Secretary JOHNSON. My impression is that the DHS budget process is too stovepiped. It is developed at the component level. We get the components' budget request and we react to that at the DHS level. We give it to OMB, and OMB gives it to you. And there are certain respects in which DOD cannot be a model for DHS.

But I think we ought to start with defining what our overall mission is with regard to counterterrorism, border security, aviation security, maritime security. Define your mission at the DHS level, early in the process. And once you have defined the mission, you figure out the resources you need to fulfill a mission, and then you expect the components to meet those resource needs, paying attention to potential overlaps, gaps, inefficiencies.

So I know from personal experience if you plan at the Department of Defense to have the capability to fight two major conflicts at once around the world, that is done at the Joint Staff level. You don't ask the Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps to develop their own sense of what they need themselves, and then you react to that. So I think that we need to have a more centralized, mission-focused budget process that starts earlier in the budget cycle, that originates at the DHS level, and we are building that process now.

And I want to work with the committee and get your advice on this as well, Mr. Chairman, because I do think that we can identify better efficiencies and inefficiencies if we do this.

Mr. CARTER. Well, I look forward to working with you on that because I have a real interest in that. You know, to be trite, we are the Congress and we are here to help. But seriously, we do want to work with you on it. We need to know what your needs are to help do this. And I think there is an interest among all of the members of this Committee, we have an interest in this.

I will yield back my time.

Mr. Price.

#### IMMIGRATION: REFORM

Mr. PRICE. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Secretary, as I said when we started, you have a tough job, and I would say that one of the toughest challenges is immigration enforcement. And it is tough because there is a significant amount of disagreement on this issue among the American people, and it is really one of the few issues where the members of this subcommittee don't regularly see eye to eye. I mean, we do have differences on this. And if you think it is bad on the subcommittee, wait until we get to the House floor. That is where we really see some of the differences emerge.

So this discussion here today, we have focused on the detention bed mandate. I think that a mandate of this sort is very unwise. I have made this very clear. It conceivably forces ICE to detain individuals, at a significant cost to the taxpayer, who don't otherwise meet the criteria for detention.

And then there is the question about the enforcement of immigration law, deportation. How do you prioritize, as any prosecu-

torial office would have to do, how do you prioritize your cases, your most dangerous individuals to focus on, and make the best use of limited resources?

I would like to just invite you to reflect on this. How much, if at all, these dilemmas might be made more tractable, more resolvable if we had better data, more comprehensive information. We are working, as you know, at the staff level on this right now to get more detailed data on exactly how detention is working and how deportation is working, how we are enforcing immigration law. I don't think the best data in the world will bring us perfect consensus.

On the other hand, we do find ourselves wondering. The example that Ms. Roybal-Allard brought up, how typical is that? I mean, is that really what we are dealing with in substantial numbers in terms of these specific decisions that are made on detention?

I certainly wonder about deportation. We all hear about the anecdotes, about people who should have been deported who weren't, and even more, those who probably shouldn't have been prioritized who were, families that were broken up unnecessarily, the situation with these. I mean, some people go so far as to suggest, I don't think anybody on this subcommittee, but some of our colleagues go so far as to suggest there is really no difference, shouldn't be any difference between a DREAM Act student and a hardened criminal; that if you give priority to the latter, then that really is declaring amnesty. I mean, that is absurd, obviously. But there still are important differences.

And here, too, we are not exactly certain what we are dealing with. The Department has data that suggests there has been an increasingly sharp focus on dangerous people for deportation, but we all know that that case is something less than airtight, and the reality is somewhat messy, and probably we would be better served by more precise data and more precise information about exactly what we are dealing with.

I guess I am just asking you to reflect on that. How much would better data help you? I certainly think it would help us. And we might see disagreement narrowed if we knew exactly what we were dealing with here. So I do want to ask for your help in getting better information on this area, and particularly in this area of prosecutorial discretion, or the analogy to prosecutorial discretion in terms of the enforcement, the deportation decisions you are making, the decision about whom to go after, what you think improved data is going to show us in terms of how far you have come and how far you still need to go.

Secretary JOHNSON. Mr. Price, I agree that informed judgment is always better than uninformed judgment. I would rather arm you with information so that we can have an informed discussion about the correct approach to immigration reform. As the immigration reform debate advances, I have had a number of Members of Congress, House and Senate, express similar sentiment to me, and I am committed to giving you the information you need. I had this discussion of a similar nature as recently as earlier today with some Members of the Senate.

So if there is a specific request that this committee has with regard to data, with removals, priorities, I am happy to consider it,

and I have pledged numbers of times to be transparent with the Congress on issues of this nature. Sometimes we have certain law enforcement sensitivity, so I might ask you to accept the information with certain protections and the like. But in general I agree with the need to provide the Congress with information of this type so that we can all make informed judgments.

Mr. PRICE. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. CARTER. Mr. Culberson.

#### DETENTION BEDS, REMOVALS

Mr. CULBERSON. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

To follow up on the subject we have all been keenly interested in, of course, is the number of detention beds and the folks that you have here in the country that are not legally present. In 2013, Mr. Secretary, ICE deported 368,644 convicted criminals and non-criminal immigration violators, all of whom met the definition of mandatory detentions. You have got a tremendous number of people here in the country who were—I was just looking for that number—folks who have, for example, that have been accorded due process, people who had entered the country illegally. They exhausted their appeal, they received a final order of removal, but they remain in the country in defiance of that order. At the end of July 2013, there were 872,000 individuals on ICE's docket in that category. They have gone through the whole process and they have been ordered removed, and the vast majority of those have just simply disappeared.

So in light of that, what are the assumptions that you are making that would justify the agency recommending that you only need 30,539 detention beds since you obviously have plenty of customers?

Secretary JOHNSON. A couple of comments. Obviously, not everyone among the 368,000 who were removed in fiscal year 2013 had been held in detention for the entire time they were in the United States. A large part of that population was at liberty for some period of time, and then they were subject to our process and they were removed.

The other point I would make is that a very large fraction, I don't know the number offhand, but a very large fraction of that 368,000 are basically border removals where they are apprehended in or around the border.

Mr. CULBERSON. And the Border Patrol just takes care of it.

Secretary JOHNSON. And they are given over to ICE, because either they can't be sent right back to Mexico or some other reason, so a lot of these are border removals where they are in the country for a very short period of time.

We are criticized by some for the very high number of removals that are taking place right now. And so the end result of a process where somebody is detained who is not lawfully in this country who meets our priorities is a removal. And as you know, we managed to remove 368,000 people last year, and my understanding is that 98 percent of those fit within our removal priorities. So that is pretty effective.

Mr. CULBERSON. But under the Obama administration more than half of those removals that were attributed to ICE were actually

a result of Border Patrol arrests. They wouldn't have been counted in prior administrations.

Secretary JOHNSON. Right.

Mr. CULBERSON. So you really can't actually use that number in terms of when you say ICE has removed that number of people. Half of those, of course, were Border Patrol removals and they were never counted before. In fact, I think there is even a quote I saw from President Obama in 2011 that these statistics on removal are, in fact, I am quoting directly from his statement, "These statistics are a little deceptive because what we have been doing is, with the stronger border enforcement, we have been apprehending folks at the border and just sending them back." That is counted as a deportation, even though they may have only been held for a day or 48 hours, sent back. That is counted as a deportation.

That has never been done before in previous administrations. I have been on this subcommittee since shortly after it was created, and I know that the Bush administration never counted folks that were removed by the Border Patrol as being deported by ICE. And you have vast numbers of criminal aliens as well.

So again, I just want to be sure for the record, if I could, and I appreciate the time, Mr. Chairman, would you please tell the committee what are the assumptions that DHS made that you believe justify reducing the number of detention beds from 34,000 to 30,539.

Secretary JOHNSON. Two things. First, it is my understanding that 368,000 is the number removed by ICE. Now, it is the case that for various reasons, including reasons involving logistics, a larger number of people who were apprehended in or around the border then go to ICE custody. But the number 368,000 reflects those removed by ICE.

The number 30,006 is our best judgment about where detention bed levels should be given who we believe needs to be detained in this process. That is our best assessment based on what our removal priorities should be, based on what we believe are national security, public safety threats. The number tends to hover around that number. I think it is a little higher right now as we speak, but it goes up and down. But that is our best assessment of who should be detained at any given moment in time.

Mr. CULBERSON. You will provide that to the subcommittee and to the chairman and the staff, those assumptions, those numbers, to justify your request?

Secretary JOHNSON. I believe we can do that.

[The information follows:]

Rep. Culbertson: What were your assumptions to arrive at the 30,539 detention bed funding level?

Response: ICE began with the assumption that the use of costly detention beds should be based on operational need rather than an annual statutory mandate to detain a minimum number of individuals on average, regardless of need. ICE's operational need is generally based on two factors: 1) the number of individuals requiring detention pursuant to mandatory detention provisions (mandatory detainees), and 2) the number of non-mandatory individuals who may present a risk to public safety if not detained. The detention of individuals that would otherwise not be detained (and who can be placed on alternatives to detention programs), except to meet the minimum statutory bed requirement, results in higher average daily costs to the government.

Based on these assumptions, ICE reviewed the historical average number of aliens apprehended who were either mandatory detainees or non-mandatory individuals that presented a risk to public safety. Funding for an average of 30,539 detention beds would meet ICE's operational needs, allowing ICE to maintain beds for mandatory and higher risk aliens, and providing flexibility to detain a level of non-mandatory individuals that may present a risk to public safety.

Mr. CULBERSON. Thank you very much.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. CARTER. Ms. Roybal-Allard.

#### BORDER SECURITY

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. Mr. Secretary, one of the reasons that we are given for not passing a comprehensive immigration reform is that the majority believes that President Obama can't be trusted to enforce our laws. Yet, in the little over 4 years President Obama has been in office projections are that around early April deportations will have reached 2 million. And that is more deportations than during the entire 8 years of the Bush administration, and actually that 2 million deportation number exceeds the sum total of all deportations prior to 1997.

Another excuse for delaying the passage of comprehensive immigration reform is that our borders must first be secured. And the fact is that under President Obama's leadership, and, frankly, the thoughtful work of this subcommittee, remarkable progress has, in fact, been made in securing our borders. We now have more than 21,000 Border Patrol agents, 651,000 miles of fencing, more than 300 remote video surveillance symptoms, and at least six drones deployed along our southwest border.

In addition, due in part to these investments, the number of illegal entries into our country is at a 40-year low. And according to a 2012 report by the Pew Research Center, net migration from Mexico has fallen to zero.

I have a three-part question. First of all, what does this record number of deportations tell you about the President's commitment to obey our laws? And what is your assessment of our border security? And based on that assessment, do you believe that we need to spend tens of billions of dollars more on border security before we can begin fixing our broken immigration system?

Secretary JOHNSON. First of all, I agree with everything you said in the first part of your question. We are enforcing the law. We are enforcing the law vigorously and effectively, which results in the removal of more than 300,000 people per year over the last several years. We are using the resources Congress gave us to remove those we believe are threats to national security, public safety, and border security, and they result in the numbers that you see.

At the same time, you are correct, the apprehension levels at the border have been going down recently. They have begun to spike up again slightly for various reasons. I suspect maybe because the economy in this country is getting a little better, they are beginning to spike up again.

All of this to say that we are enforcing the law at unprecedented levels with the resources Congress has given us. And I believe that when it comes to border security, you have to be agile, it is an evolving task, in that border threats, challenges to border security, tend to migrate different places. If you focus resources one place,



you have to be agile and be able to move your surveillance resources, your manpower, to another part of the border, the southwest border in particular.

And so we have got to be vigilant. We have to be continually vigilant. I don't believe that we should have a standard of border perfection before every other aspect of comprehensive immigration reform kicks in because I believe as a matter of Homeland Security those who are here in this country undocumented should be encouraged to come out of the shadows, be accountable, pay taxes, and get on an earned path to citizenship, which as contemplated by the Senate legislation would take 13 years. So it is not going to happen tomorrow.

But I believe that we should do that, we should continue to work on border security, which we are doing at unprecedented levels right now, as a part of an overall comprehensive package, and proceed on all of those fronts at the same time. So I agree with you.

Mr. CARTER. Mr. Frelinghuysen.

#### DISASTER RELIEF FUND

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Secretary, in the past, I asked of your predecessor about the Disaster Relief Fund over the long term. And let me give a shout-out to Craig Fugate, a really good guy, nonpolitical person, who has done a really good job working with FEMA.

The Disaster Relief Fund, pretty important to those of us in the Northeast and wherever there has been a major disaster. Your fiscal year 2015 budget includes \$7.8 billion in the FEMA Disaster Relief Fund, including \$2.9 billion for the cost of disasters that have already occurred, such as Hurricane Sandy.

Based on the Disaster Relief Fund Annual Report, which I have a copy of here, which was submitted Friday, this is what the Department needs to respond to disasters during the fiscal year 2014 budget based on current spend plans and what we call, as you are aware, the 10-year averages.

Your monthly report, which I have, states that you will carry over \$4.6 billion into fiscal year 2014. Is the requirement of \$7 billion for fiscal year 2015, or is it significantly higher? In other words, there are two reports, both submitted by your department, which seem to be somewhat in conflict. Can you provide a little bit of clarity?

Secretary JOHNSON. Congressman, I would have to study the reports specifically that you are referring to to answer that question.

My general understanding is that the request we made with regard to the Disaster Relief Fund, which is multiyear money, is sufficient to meet what we believe will be the disaster relief challenges. But I will take a look at those two reports to see whether there are any inconsistencies in that regard.

[The information follows:]

Rep. Frelinghuysen: Please review submitted reports (referenced by Rep. Frelinghuysen) on DRF funding levels and see if there are any inconsistencies.

Response: The President's FY 2015 DRF request is consistent with the Budget Control Act requirements and available data. No known inconsistencies exist between reports that the Department has provided.

While FEMA is currently reflecting a projected end of FY 2014 DRF balance, this balance is not carried into the FY 2015 budget request, based on previous, expected

Hurricane Sandy projects costs related to the original Sandy supplemental funding. Thus, this carryover is expected to be used beyond the amount included in the FY15 Budget for the DRF (\$7.033B).

In the FY 2015 budget request, we included \$3.912B for non-catastrophic disasters (based on 10 year average), \$2.871B for expected costs for previous catastrophic events; \$1B for a disaster reserve, and a \$596M appropriation request for the Base (in addition to recoveries).

For the base request, we used the 10-year average for Surge, Emergencies, and Fire Management Assistance Grants, and our estimate of Disaster Reserve Spending (DRS) requirements.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. During a debate on the floor on Hurricane Sandy, and it was my amendment, I took quite a lot of flak. One of the issues was—and this is understandable—FEMA is still working on programs and rebuilding from storms that occurred before Sandy.

In the event of another disaster, considering Sandy and others that we are still cleaning up from, how would you prioritize spending between, sort of, immediate needs, Sandy projects that are under way, and past projects? Because there was quite a lot of angst and anger that we in the Northeast were getting this and other parts of the country weren't getting, shall we say, the remainder of what they needed to do their cleanups.

How do you view that situation?

Secretary JOHNSON. I think you have to—it obviously depends on the circumstances. Living in an area affected by Hurricane Sandy myself, and in a neighborhood—and there was a lot of damage done to my own yard—I know that there is a lot of angst about how slow that money has been in coming. A lot of that depends beyond a certain point on what the States are doing with the money, not the Federal Government. And how fast we are able to push out money like that, you know, it obviously depends on the circumstances.

Could we do a better job? I suspect the answer is yes. There is always room for improvement. How you prioritize old needs versus new needs, I think, depends on the circumstance. And that is one of the reasons why it is multiyear money.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. But do you still have carryover money which needs to be—

Secretary JOHNSON. Yes.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Yeah, put to use. And that is something which you are committed to expediting its use to meet the needs of the people?

Secretary JOHNSON. Yes, that is correct.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. CARTER. Mr. Cuellar.

Mr. CUELLAR. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Secretary, again, I know you are new. And I have a lot of high hopes for you; you are smart. And we really appreciate looking—working with you.

A couple points—

Secretary JOHNSON. At some point, that excuse won't work for me any longer.

Mr. CUELLAR. At least for this appropriation hearing, it is going to work for you.

But let me just say this—

Secretary JOHNSON. I hope the newness hasn't reflected too much.

## CBP OFFICERS, PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIPS

Mr. CUELLAR. First of all, on the CBP officers, the men and women in blue, you know, for us on the border, we appreciate all the work that the men and women in green do, but, you know, having ports of entry, as you know, those men and women in blue are very important.

And keep in mind, Members, that over 80 percent of all the goods and people that come into the U.S. come through land ports. And sometimes we don't tend to put that much attention. But in Laredo, my hometown, we handle 45 percent of all the trade between the U.S. and Mexico. That is over 12,000 trailers a day. So we appreciate the men and women in blue.

Number two—and even though we have them there at the bridges, we appreciate that professionalism campaign. I think they were supposed to start that in Laredo and extend it out. As you know, if there is a bad apple comes in, you all do what you need to do. But the majority of those people coming over are coming over to spend money in the U.S.

And I would ask you to—and I have been working with your office and Thomas Winkowski, a good person. But we have to make sure that they know if they are here to spend money, they are here, we have to treat them with a little dignity and respect, instead of thinking that everybody is a bad apple on that. And I would ask you to just check up on that.

I would ask you to check up on something that the chairman and I and the committee worked on, and Senator Mary Landrieu on the Senate side, is the public-private partnerships on the infrastructure. I know there are five pilot programs for the service over time, but I am also asking you to look at the infrastructure. Because the Federal Government is not putting the money in. I think we need probably about \$5 billion on infrastructure. I think that is one of the studies. We probably need 5,000 CBP officers. You know, we start off with 2,000; that is a pretty good start. But I would ask you to look at the public-private partnership, because we want to see men and women in blue, and also the infrastructure.

The last point I would ask you to look at: Canada and the United States. I know we worked with Candice Miller on this. You know, on the northern border, the U.S. and Canadians work together, they do joint operations, and they do a lot of stuff together. And I am going to be sitting down with the chairman and the ranking member, Mr. Price here, and the committee to see if we can look at something similar with Mexico. I know that you are all doing a lot, and I am very familiar. But I would ask you to do that, to look at some of the joint operations. And I am familiar, they are doing some. But I would ask you to look at that, whether it comes to trade, tourism, even on the infrastructure, what they do, SENTRI lanes, fast lanes, what we do over here.

And we have to make sure that we sit down with them on the other side. The head of customs, the Mexican customs, Alejandro Chacon, was here last week, and I am sure he met with you all. And, again, we need to do more coordination.

So what we are doing with the Canadians I think would help us expedite trade, tourism, but at the same time secure the southern

border also. And I know we have been working with the chairman and the ranking member, and we appreciate your support.

Secretary JOHNSON. Thank you.

Mr. CUELLAR. Thank you.

Mr. CARTER. Mr. Kingston.

#### STATE DEPARTMENT DIPLOMATIC SECURITY TRAINING

Mr. KINGSTON. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Secretary, the State Department requested from GSA a Foreign Affairs Security Training Center at the Army's Fort Pickett in Blackstone, Virginia. And, as I understand it, the authorizing committee were the ones who at first waved the flag on this. But the cost, the original cost, was \$935 million. However, if they used the existing Federal Law Enforcement Training Center facilities, it would have been \$272 million, you know, over a \$600 million savings or difference. And then the scope of the operation was reduced, but it still is almost half to do it at the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center that is in existence, up and running and fully capable of doing this, than it is to create the new facility and training center at Fort Pickett.

OMB, as you know, is looking at this right now. Do you know what their timeline is? And do you have any comments on the difference?

Secretary JOHNSON. I don't know their timeline.

This exact issue is something that I have talked to the director of FLETC about. The numbers you have cited are the numbers I understand to be the case, that we could support the State Department Diplomatic Security training mission at FLETC for about—by an expenditure of about \$275 million, which is a lot less than a billion.

Mr. KINGSTON. Yes.

Secretary JOHNSON. And, frankly, that is—the purpose of FLETC is to be a training center for law enforcement protection services across the Federal Government. So this is, in my judgment, a perfect example of why you have a training center like FLETC.

Additionally, if we bring a Diplomatic Security training capability to FLETC, that will work to the benefit of other Federal law enforcement agencies and departments.

Mr. KINGSTON. Uh-huh.

Secretary JOHNSON. I fully support having the State Department bring that mission to that center.

Mr. KINGSTON. Do you know when OMB is going to make their final decision?

Secretary JOHNSON. I don't know offhand, but I can find out.

[The information follows:]

Rep. Kingston: What is OMB's timeline for a final decision on FLETC conducting the State Department's Diplomatic Security Training?

Response: OMB has been working with the Department of State to ensure that State's diplomatic security training requirements are met and to determine the best path forward to expand that training capacity, including assessing whether training capacity exists at other federal facilities. We expect a final decision on plans to expand training later in the spring.

## BIGGERT-WATERS

Mr. KINGSTON. Okay.

Also, I wanted to submit—and I know we are all coming up on votes, Mr. Chairman—I wanted to submit a few questions on Biggert-Waters for the record. And some of it is past-tense now because we have another bill that has taken its place. But there was a requirement for FEMA to do a feasibility study on it before they implemented Biggert-Waters, and for some reason they bypassed that study. And I am not really clear as to why they would have.

And I don't expect you to know offhand, so I would like to submit that to you for the record, Mr. Chairman, and a couple of other little follow-ups.

Secretary JOHNSON. Just my understanding is that the money appropriated to do the study was not sufficient, which is why we couldn't do it.

Mr. KINGSTON. Okay. Well, I may want to flesh that out a little bit, but I appreciate your sensitivity of that, because you know what it did to the coastal areas.

Thank you very much, Mr. Secretary.

## MORALE, FILLING VACANCIES

Mr. CARTER. Mr. Secretary, we are going to conclude this hearing today. Before we do, I am going to point something out to you. There are several suggestions about morale, and you and I had a conversation—you and I and Mr. Price had a conversation about the vacancies. I want to commend you for the vacancies—in that you have built a fire under the White House to get these done. I hope you will keep that fire burning. I think the leadership of having permanent people in positions—and I think you agree on this—is very, very important to the morale of the people.

I commend you also for being a man who says, "I take responsibility." That is rare before this Committee, in many instances, and I appreciate that. And that is the kind where we are going to call on these new people that get these appointments to be responsible for the leadership position that they have been awarded. So thank you for that, and I hope you are going to stick with that because we need it.

Secretary JOHNSON. Yes, sir.

Mr. CARTER. Thank you for this hearing and for being here. Your candor was much appreciated. And we look forward to working with you in the future.

Secretary JOHNSON. Thank you, sir. Thank you.

Mr. CARTER. Unless there is anybody who has any other business, we will adjourn.

Secretary JOHNSON. Thank you.

QUESTIONS FOR THE RECORD SUBMITTED BY

**THE HONORABLE John Carter**

**Jeh Johnson, Secretary, Department of Homeland Security**

Committee on Appropriations

Subcommittee on Homeland Security

FY 2015 Budget Request

March 11, 2014

**FY 2014 Efficiencies and Savings in the FY 2015 Budget Request**

**Question:** Please provide a table that reflects, for each component of the Department, the amount of savings proposed in the fiscal year 2015 budget as a result of programmatic and administrative efficiencies, as well as those taken in fiscal year 2014, compared to fiscal year 2013 funding levels. Please subdivide these reductions by professional services, administrative savings, and other efficiencies, and include detailed totals for these categories and for each component. Please indicate whether there are any operational impacts to these reductions. If no detailed estimates are available, please identify those that are simply rough estimates.

**ANSWER:** Please find on the following pages tables that display the Savings and Efficiencies incorporated into the FY 2013, FY 2014 and FY 2015 Congressional Justifications respectively. These efficiencies are not expected to have significant operational impacts.

DHS Efficiencies and Savings Proposed in FY 2013 President's Budget				
Dollars in Thousands				
Component	Professional Services	Administrative Savings	Other Efficiencies	Total
A&O	-	4,229	-	4,229
CBP	116,827	38,749	129,506	285,082
DMO	8,159	19,520	12,251	39,930
DNDO	-	2,040	4,221	6,261
FEMA	13,714	31,306	1,187	46,207
FLETC	-	6,830	-	6,830
ICE	68,329	130,701	38,573	237,603
NPPD	348	14,809	23,022	38,179
OHA	-	151	7,137	7,288
OIG	1,237	1,114	-	2,351
S&T	463	100	-	563
TSA	4,552	78,579	-	83,131
USCG	15,883	22,350	18,066	56,299
USCIS	-	-	-	-
USSS	3,431	28,773	-	32,204
DHS Total	232,943	379,251	233,963	846,157

DHS Efficiencies and Savings Proposed in FY 2014 President's Budget				
Dollars in Thousands				
Component	Professional Services	Administrative Savings	Other Efficiencies	Total
A&O	15,577	800	-	16,377
CBP	175,789	41,271	49,807	266,867
DMO	27,404	23,698	208	51,310
DNDO	4,577	1,684	-	6,261
FEMA	-	37,764	-	37,764
FLETC	11,312	12,068	-	23,380
ICE	92,837	143,321	246,262	482,420
NPPD	7,918	14,949	4,924	27,791
OHA	6,867	628	-	7,495
OIG	1,237	1,430	-	2,667
S&T	2,596	3,538	114	6,248
TSA	19,552	78,579	-	98,131
USCG	-	35,024	17,701	52,725
USCIS	-	759	-	759
USSS	7,064	27,036	-	34,100
DHS Total	372,730	422,549	319,016	1,114,295

DHS Efficiencies and Savings Proposed in FY 2015 President's Budget				
Dollars in Thousands				
Component	Professional Services	Administrative Savings	Other Efficiencies	Total
A&O	3,899	-	-	3,899
CBP	6,760	21,033	-	27,793
DMO	250	572	-	822
DNDO	-	-	-	-
FEMA	4,852	15,660	-	20,512
FLETC	3,863	2,408	-	6,271
ICE	38,300	-	-	38,300
NPPD	2,717	1,354	-	4,071
OHA	-	-	-	-
OIG	359	568	-	927
S&T	2,240	-	-	2,240
TSA	-	7,826	150,410	158,236
USCG	10,600	7,736	60,243	78,579
USCIS	-	-	-	-
USSS	-	4,204	-	4,204
DHS Total	73,840	61,361	210,653	345,854

**Acquisition Management**

**Question:** Please provide, by DHS agency or component, data on the numbers of acquisition personnel numbers and their positions; training spending; and systems investments.

**ANSWER:** Attached please find the requested information on the number of acquisition personnel at the Department of Homeland Security (DHS). This information was obtained from the Federal Acquisition Institute Training Application System (FAITAS) 2. FAITAS 2 is a web-based training registration and certification system that DHS built in partnership with the Federal Acquisition Institute. In addition to these functions, DHS uses FAITAS 2 as its primary tool for identifying and tracking its acquisition workforce (AW) members. While FAITAS 2 improves the Department's ability to identify the acquisition workforce, the system relies upon DHS employees self-identifying their status as acquisition workforce members.

In Fiscal Year (FY) 2013, DHS spent approximately \$7.2 million on centrally managed acquisition workforce functions, including course development and delivery, and general acquisition workforce management efforts. In FY 2013, DHS trained more than 5,100 students in more than 50 different courses.

See below table for the requested information.



## DHS Acquisition Workforce Population by Function and Component

	Business-Cost Estimating	Contracting	Education, Training and Career Development	Industrial Contract Property Management	Life Cycle Logistics	Production, Quality and Manufacturing	Program Financial Management	Program Management	Program Systems Engineer	Purchasing	Science and Technology Manager	Systems Engineering	Test and Evaluation	Career Field Not Identified	Overall Totals per Component
OCFO	0	3	0	0	0	0	3	11	0	0	0	0	0	6	23
OCRCO	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	27	0	0	1	1	0	1	33
OCIO	0	23	4	0	1	0	7	141	0	1	9	9	2	17	214
OCPO	2	90	8	0	1	0	1	34	0	0	0	5	0	4	145
OCSSO	0	3	1	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	1	0	2	11
CRCL	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
MGMT	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	4	16
ESEC	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
OFA	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
OPS	0	6	1	1	1	0	2	17	0	0	0	1	0	1	30
PLCV	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	1	0	0	1	7
OPO	0	202	1	0	0	0	0	18	0	1	0	0	0	6	228
OSA	1	23	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25
CRSO	0	7	1	0	3	0	2	42	0	0	0	0	0	4	59
OGC	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	4
PRIV	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
USM	16	365	19	2	6	0	17	327	0	2	11	18	3	50	836
CBP	3	319	32	9	33	2	59	599	11	31	16	42	27	134	1317
DNDO	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	56	0	0	4	3	7	7	80
FEMA	5	436	81	6	45	5	36	485	2	40	20	7	4	142	1314
FLETC	2	82	12	1	3	1	4	50	0	5	1	1	1	27	190
ICE	3	292	10	1	1	1	22	248	0	23	4	5	3	82	695
NCSC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NPPD	8	173	24	0	7	1	25	275	2	3	5	20	5	53	601
OHA	0	3	2	1	0	0	1	18	0	0	1	1	0	1	28
I&A	0	15	4	0	1	0	4	29	0	1	3	0	2	13	72
OIG	0	5	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	1	10	22
S&T	0	11	1	0	2	0	12	109	0	0	46	4	44	20	249
TSA	6	211	14	5	21	3	51	427	4	86	5	16	31	79	959
USCIS	6	163	5	1	6	2	21	262	1	8	3	7	5	50	540
USCG	19	924	68	42	207	52	79	835	45	243	44	124	77	404	3163
USSS	1	33	5	2	1	0	9	77	0	6	7	3	4	40	188
Totals per CF	69	3034	279	70	333	67	343	3799	65	450	170	251	214	1112	10,256

**Question:** Please update the information provided for last year's hearing regarding the Department's current baseline capabilities to manage the Department's acquisition portfolio management for these organizations, any remaining gaps in needed capabilities from that baseline, and how your requested budget for acquisition staff, training and systems investments will fill such gaps.

**ANSWER:** The Department has continued to improve baseline capabilities to manage our acquisition portfolio to centralize the acquisition processes within the agency. The Department's acquisition management framework is growing stronger through the refinement of our policy, processes, procedures, and placement of people with the right skill sets in the program offices. Our goal is for every major program to be implemented in an efficient and effective manner. The Department's enterprise-wide acquisition framework is a key element of DHS's integration strategy, and we have taken a number of steps this past year to strengthen it and the FY 2015 budget supports these critical efforts.

Since the Department's inception, the concept of portfolio management has evolved across the Department. In 2010, the Secretary formalized the Enterprise Architecture (EA) framework. The EA framework is segmented into a series of mission and functional portfolios that allow the Department to better account for and manage its \$60 billion budget.

The Under Secretary for Management (USM) has focused on addressing baseline capability gaps within the department-wide acquisition management infrastructure to ensure that the structures, processes, systems, and people are in place to effectively manage acquisition investments. While GAO has recently acknowledged the Department's significant progress to integrate these areas, there is still work to be done. The following highlights the progress to close organizational capability gaps and how the requested budget will sustain that progress.

In 2010, as a means to fortify the acquisition program management structure, the USM created the Office of Program Accountability and Risk Management (PARM) to serve as the principal executive office to oversee all acquisition programs. PARM is addressing organizational capability gaps by improving the quality of the cost estimating function, maturing business intelligence and enhancing Departmental governance over major acquisition programs.

The Department understands that to mature portfolio management, we must improve our acquisition workforce. The Department assessed our current capabilities to understand the acquisition core competencies required for risk mitigation teams that can execute consistent and high quality acquisitions. In FY 2012, the Department conducted a DHS-wide survey to assess the status of the acquisition workforce. We identified areas where acquisition workforce improvements have been achieved and steps for further improvement. The overall objective is to establish core skill sets that the acquisition workforce needs at the entry level and then to establish how to mature those skills over the course of the employee's acquisition career. Some of the measures taken to date include: tailored development programs and course prioritization for program managers to ensure efficient acquisition of needed skills; the establishment of Centers of Excellence run by PARM which ensure effective communication within the workforce communities and the establishment of best practices; and the creation of an Acquisition Workforce Strategic Human Capital Plan designed to prioritize and efficiently implement continuous improvement initiatives. The Acquisition Workforce Strategic Human Capital Plan specifically identifies five focus areas for improvement: Strengthening workforce planning; formalizing career paths within the acquisition workforce; optimization of training and development; improvement of recruiting initiatives; and enhanced communication. The Department has made significant progress in these areas, but will continue to focus on developing the Program Manager in FY 2015, especially in light of the revisions to the Federal Acquisition Certification for Program and Project Managers that took effect on March 31, 2014. This is one of the most critical positions for effective and efficient acquisition execution. The Department is partnering with DOD through an inter-agency working group to research Program Manager competencies as they relate to certification.

The continued improvement of the DHS acquisition process and workforce continues to be a major management priority in FY 2015. The Under Secretary for Management is leading an effort to improve the overall acquisition process by reforming the early requirements development process and enhancing our ability to manage the implementation and execution of acquisition programs.

**Staffing for DHS Departmental Management**

**Question:** Please provide the Committee with a table showing your current on-board FTE levels for each Departmental office within Office of the Secretary and Executive Management (OSEM) and Under Secretary for Management (USM), broken down by appointment type for appointees, what is anticipated for the end of fiscal year 2014 and what is requested for fiscal year 2015.

**ANSWER:** Responses to this question are included in Table 1, "Current on-boards within OSEM/USM Offices as of December 28, 2013 (PP25)" and Table 2, "Anticipated FTE for the end of FY2014 and Requested FTE FY 2015".

**Table 1**  
Current on-boards within OSEM/USM Offices as of December 28, 2013 (PP25)

OSEM/ USM	Office	Appt Type	Appointment Type Description	Total
OSEM	Assistant Secretary for Policy	01	Competitive-Career, SES Career	144
		02	Competitive-Career-Conditional	11
		03	Competitive-Term, Taper, Indefinite, SES -Military Term or Emergency	1
		06	Excepted-Permanent, SES-Noncareer	4
		07	Excepted-Conditional	4
		08	Excepted-Indefinite, Excepted-Limited (more than 1 year)	6
		09	Excepted-Temporary, SES-Time Limited-Noncareer	1
Assistant Secretary for Policy Total:				171
OSEM	Citizenship and Immigration Services Ombudsman	01	Competitive-Career, SES Career	24
		02	Competitive-Career-Conditional	1
		06	Excepted-Permanent, SES-Noncareer	1
Citizenship and Immigration Services Ombudsman Total:				26
OSEM	Executive Secretariat	01	Competitive-Career, SES Career	32
		02	Competitive-Career-Conditional	11
		07	Excepted-Conditional	1
		08	Excepted-Indefinite, Excepted-Limited (more than 1 year)	1
Executive Secretariat Total:				45
OSEM	Immediate Office of the Deputy Secretary	01	Competitive-Career, SES Career	2
		06	Excepted-Permanent, SES-Noncareer	2
Immediate Office of the Deputy Secretary Total:				4
OSEM	Immediate Office of the Secretary	01	Competitive-Career, SES Career	1
		06	Excepted-Permanent SES-Noncareer	3
		08	Excepted-Indefinite, Excepted-Limited (more than 1 year)	2
Immediate Office of the Secretary Total:				6
OSEM	Intergovernmental Affairs	01	Competitive-Career, SES Career	5
		02	Competitive-Career-Conditional	1

OSEM/ USM	Office	Appt Type	Appointment Type Description	Total
		06	Excepted-Permanent SES-Noncareer	1
		08	Excepted-Indefinite, Excepted-Limited (more than 1 year)	5
Intergovernmental Affairs Total:				12
OSEM	Office for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties	01	Competitive-Career, SES Career	70
		02	Competitive-Career-Conditional	17
		06	Excepted-Permanent, SES-Noncareer	5
		07	Excepted-Conditional	1
		08	Excepted-Indefinite, Excepted-Limited (more than 1 year)	2
Office for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties Total:				95
OSEM	Office of Legislative Affairs	01	Competitive-Career, SES Career	22
		06	Excepted-Permanent, SES-Noncareer	1
		08	Excepted-Indefinite, Excepted-Limited (more than 1 year)	4
Office of Legislative Affairs Total:				27
OSEM	Office of Public Affairs	01	Competitive-Career, SES Career	13
		02	Competitive-Career-Conditional	1
		06	Excepted-Permanent, SES-Noncareer	1
		08	Excepted-Indefinite, Excepted-Limited (more than 1 year)	9
Office of Public Affairs Total:				24
OSEM	Office of the Chief of Staff	01	Competitive-Career, SES Career	1
		02	Competitive-Career-Conditional	1
		07	Excepted-Conditional	1
		08	Excepted-Indefinite, Excepted-Limited (more than 1 year)	7
Office of the Chief of Staff Total:				10
OSEM	Office of the General Counsel	01	Competitive-Career, SES Career	40
		02	Competitive-Career-Conditional	4
		06	Excepted-Permanent, SES-Noncareer	57
		07	Excepted-Conditional	17
		08	Excepted-Indefinite, Excepted-Limited (more than 1 year)	17
		09	Excepted-Temporary, SES-Time Limited-Noncareer	8
Office of the General Counsel Total:				143
OSEM	Office of the Privacy Officer	01	Competitive-Career, SES Career	31
		02	Competitive-Career-Conditional	5
		06	Excepted-Permanent, SES-Noncareer	1
Office of the Privacy Officer Total:				37
<b>OSEM Total:</b>				<b>601</b>
USM	Chief Financial Officer	01	Competitive-Career, SES Career	189
		02	Competitive-Career-Conditional	31
		07	Excepted-Conditional	11
		09	Excepted-Temporary, SES-Time Limited-Noncareer	10
Chief Financial Officer Total:				241
USM	Chief Human Capital Officer	01	Competitive-Career, SES Career	178
		02	Competitive-Career-Conditional	17
		03	Competitive-Term, Taper, Indefinite, SES-Military Term or Emergency	4
		06	Excepted-Permanent, SES-Noncareer	4

OSEM/ USM	Office	Appt Type	Appointment Type Description	Total
		07	Excepted-Conditional	4
		08	Excepted-Indefinite, Excepted-Limited (more than 1 year)	1
		09	Excepted-Temporary, SES-Time Limited-Noncareer	2
Chief Human Capital Officer Total:				210
USM	Chief Information Officer	01	Competitive-Career, SES Career	263
		02	Competitive-Career-Conditional	72
		07	Excepted-Conditional	1
		08	Excepted-Indefinite, Excepted-Limited (more than 1 year)	2
		09	Excepted-Temporary, SES-Time Limited-Noncareer	1
Chief Information Officer Total:				339
USM	Chief Procurement Officer	01	Competitive-Career, SES Career	397
		02	Competitive-Career-Conditional	46
		03	Competitive-Term, Taper, Indefinite, SES-Military Term or Emergency	2
		06	Excepted-Permanent, SES-Noncareer	3
		07	Excepted-Conditional	9
		08	Excepted-Indefinite, Excepted-Limited (more than 1 year)	2
		09	Excepted-Temporary, SES-Time Limited-Noncareer	1
Chief Procurement Officer Total:				460
USM	Chief Security Officer	01	Competitive-Career, SES Career	204
		02	Competitive-Career-Conditional	25
		06	Excepted-Permanent, SES-Noncareer	1
		07	Excepted-Conditional	1
Chief Security Officer Total:				231
USM	Immediate Office of the Undersecretary of Management	01	Competitive-Career, SES Career	12
		06	Excepted-Permanent, SES-Noncareer	3
		08	Excepted-Indefinite, Excepted-Limited (more than 1 year)	1
		09	Excepted-Temporary, SES-Time Limited-Noncareer	1
Immediate Office of the Undersecretary of Management Total:				17
USM	Chief Readiness Support Officer	01	Competitive-Career, SES Career	103
		02	Competitive-Career-Conditional	12
		09	Excepted-Temporary, SES-Time Limited-Noncareer	2
Chief Readiness Support Officer Total:				117
USM Total:				1,615
Grand Total*:				2,216

\* Includes Working Capital Fund reimbursable positions

**International Presence**

**Question:** Please list all Departmental personnel located overseas (even on temporary appointment) in fiscal year 2013, fiscal year 2014 planned and year to date, and fiscal year 2015 planned, to include the component they represent, a brief description of the function they serve/the capabilities they provide, and the funding for that position to include salary, benefits, housing, International Cooperative Administrative Support Services (ICASS) and other expenses. Where personnel are not funded by the component they represent, please also note the Department or DHS component that supports that cost.

**ANSWER:** Responses to this question are included in Table 1, "DHS International Presence Costs FY 2013, FY 2014 & FY 2015 Planned Summary" and in Table 2 "DHS International Presence Costs FY 2013, FY 2014 & FY 2015 Planned by component and location."

**Table 1****DHS International Presence Costs FY 2013, FY 2014 & FY 2015 Planned Summary****Direct Funding**

DHS Component	FY13 Actuals		FY14 Projected		FY15 Planned	
	# Pos.	FY13 Total	# Pos.	FY14 Total	# Pos.	FY15 Total
Immigration and Customs Enforcement <sup>1</sup>	200	\$95,005,535	209	\$94,587,206	209	\$101,910,578
Customs and Border Protection <sup>2</sup>	661	\$155,700,869	695	\$172,630,264	695	\$187,264,461
Federal Law Enforcement Training Center	2	\$555,251	2	\$522,782	2	\$657,426
Transportation Security Administration	73	\$29,778,473	75	\$31,025,795	75	\$32,370,651
Federal Emergency Management Agency	1	\$416,633	1	\$447,133	1	\$689,390
United States Citizenship and Immigration Services	78	\$29,383,255	81	\$29,183,820	81	\$33,231,170
DHS HQ - Office of International Affairs <sup>3</sup>	5	\$2,111,376	5	\$2,352,166	5	\$2,458,098
Science and Technology	1	\$347,087	1	\$374,225	1	\$381,697
United States Coast Guard	61	\$11,436,618	82	\$13,032,504	82	\$13,057,401
United States Secret Service <sup>4</sup>	74	\$26,776,047	74	\$27,855,600	74	\$31,470,167
National Protection & Programs Directorate <sup>5</sup>	3	\$725,003	1	\$245,028	-	\$0
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,159</b>	<b>\$352,236,147</b>	<b>1,226</b>	<b>\$372,256,523</b>	<b>1,225</b>	<b>\$403,491,040</b>

**Reimbursable Funding**

DHS Component	FY13 Actuals		FY14 Projected		FY15 Planned	
	# Pos.	FY13 Total	# Pos.	FY14 Total	# Pos.	FY15 Total
Immigration and Customs Enforcement	13	\$7,279,081	12	\$4,561,367	3	\$1,958,511
Customs and Border Protection <sup>1</sup>	17	\$2,926,942	39	\$10,426,735	29	\$4,468,117
Transportation Security Administration	2	\$318,792	1	\$148,470	1	\$149,955
DHS HQ - Office of International Affairs <sup>2</sup>	1	\$7,636,787	1	\$9,518,463	1	\$10,269,715
United States Coast Guard	273	\$33,615,025	283	\$28,112,607	283	\$28,701,010
<b>Total</b>	<b>306</b>	<b>\$51,776,627</b>	<b>336</b>	<b>\$52,767,642</b>	<b>317</b>	<b>\$45,547,308</b>

<sup>1</sup> ICE: FY14 & FY15 Position totals are different from the totals provided in the FY14 Policy Expenditure Plan and Appendix I to the FY15 Congressional Justification due to the update from zero to one position in Dhahran, Saudi Arabia

<sup>2</sup> CBP: FY14 & FY15 totals are different from the totals provided in the FY14 Policy Expenditure Plan and Appendix I to the FY15 Congressional Justification due to updated S&B amounts and the inclusion of costs for an Attaché in Brussels and an employee seconded to the World Customs Organization in Brussels. Reimbursable costs were also updated to include additional reimbursable locations.

<sup>3</sup> OIA: FY15 totals include updated S&B projections and post costs for Berlin as compared to Appendix I to the FY15 Congressional Justification. CSCS projected costs were also separated between appropriated and reimbursable funding.

<sup>4</sup> USSS: FY14 totals include updated ICASS amounts as compared to totals provided in the FY14 Policy Expenditure Plan.

<sup>5</sup> NPPD: Totals are provided for FY14 that were not previously included in the FY14 Policy Expenditure Plan.

**Table 2**  
**DHS International Presence Costs FY 2013, FY 2014 & FY 2015 Planned by Component and Location**

Immigrations Custom Enforcement – FY13 - 15 Expenses

Office	Office Function	Location	FY13 EOY		FY14 Projected		FY15 Planned	
			No. of Pos.	FY13 Total	No. of Pos.	FY14 Total	No. of Pos.	FY15 Total
OIA	Int'l Inv	Buenos Aires, Argentina	4	1,727,124	4	1,579,389	4	1,687,819
OIA	Int'l Inv	Vienna, Austria	4	1,751,181	4	1,802,141	4	2,198,768
OIA	Int'l Inv	Nassau, Bahamas	1	279,942	1	317,192	1	327,657
OIA	Int'l Inv	Brussels, Belgium	3	1,376,605	4	1,267,810	4	1,364,457
OIA	Int'l Inv	Brasilia, Brazil	2	1,828,188	2	1,727,598	2	1,876,446
OIA	Int'l Inv	Phnom Penh, Cambodia	2	461,920	2	764,687	2	745,737
OIA	Int'l Inv/VSP	Montreal, Canada	2	910,929	3	776,712	3	852,005
OIA	Int'l Inv	Ottawa, Canada	4	1,878,362	4	1,978,329	4	2,478,527
OIA	Int'l Inv	Toronto, Canada	2	1,049,720	3	904,147	3	948,070
OIA	Int'l Inv	Vancouver, Canada	2	903,849	2	1,014,600	2	1,399,860
OIA	Int'l Inv	Beijing, China	5	1,448,112	5	1,377,085	5	1,491,898
OIA	Int'l Inv	Guangzhou, China	1	576,233	2	528,402	2	561,761
OIA	Int'l Inv/VSP	Hong Kong, China	2	1,684,887	3	1,652,122	3	1,807,175
OIA	Int'l Inv	Bogota, Colombia	6	2,500,966	6	2,499,743	6	3,030,920
OIA	Int'l Inv	Cartagena, Colombia	2	463,429	2	531,729	2	528,691
OIA	Int'l Inv	Copenhagen, Denmark	0	276,979	0	71,252	0	50,683
OIA	Int'l Inv	Santo Domingo, DR	4	1,130,135	4	1,340,612	4	1,450,372
OIA	Int'l Inv	Guayaquil, Ecuador	2	640,322	2	655,861	2	656,517
OIA	Int'l Inv	Quito, Ecuador	3	1,155,397	3	1,194,042	3	1,316,192
OIA	VSP	Cairo, Egypt	3		3		3	



Office	Office Function	Location	FY13 EOY		FY14 Projected		FY15 Planned	
			No. of Pos.	FY13 Total	No. of Pos.	FY14 Total	No. of Pos.	FY15 Total
				1,040,223		1,061,207		1,195,678
OIA	Int'l Inv	San Salvador, El Salvador	3	922,794	3	840,593	3	1,029,986
OIA	Int'l Inv	Paris, France	4	2,208,184	4	1,522,866	4	1,630,168
OIA	Int'l Inv/VSP	Frankfurt, Germany	7	1,953,248	7	2,251,198	7	2,525,412
OIA	Int'l Inv	Athens, Greece	2	1,012,804	2	1,010,730	2	1,061,717
OIA	Int'l Inv	Guatemala City, Guatemala	4	1,150,698	4	1,188,162	4	1,183,162
OIA	Int'l Inv	Tegucigalpa, Honduras	3	670,163	3	718,810	3	901,476
OIA	Int'l Inv	New Delhi , India	3	790,229	3	811,670	3	950,345
OIA	VSP	Jakarta, Indonesia	2	657,581	2	665,620	2	784,364
OIA	VSP	Jerusalem, Israel	2	1,009,538	2	949,602	2	997,097
OIA	VSP	Tel Aviv, Israel	3	1,159,165	3	1,199,111	3	1,308,594
OIA	Int'l Inv	Rome, Italy	4	1,945,108	4	1,684,786	4	1,776,213
OIA	Int'l Inv	Kingston, Jamaica	4	1,353,797	4	1,421,387	4	1,696,654
OIA	Int'l Inv	Tokyo , Japan	1	1,154,788	1	834,938	1	966,839
OIA	VSP	Amman, Jordan	1	688,138	1	741,920	1	838,534
OIA	VSP	Nairobi, Kenya	1	217,499	1	567,567	1	422,267
OIA	Int'l Inv	Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia	0	297,052	0	330,862	0	340,381
OIA	Int'l Inv	Ciudad Juarez, Mexico	4	1,029,028	4	1,019,230	4	1,062,005
OIA	Int'l Inv	Guadalajara, Mexico	2	397,886	2	325,193	2	323,391
OIA	Int'l Inv	Hermosillo, Mexico	4	1,109,317	4	1,069,569	4	1,115,035
OIA	Int'l Inv	Matamoros, Mexico	3	179,411	3	156,476	3	154,911
OIA	Int'l Inv	Merida, Mexico	3	743,662	3	892,778	3	747,428
OIA	Int'l Inv	Mexico City, Mexico	10	5,133,114	11	5,422,944	11	5,086,533
OIA	Int'l Inv	Monterey, Mexico	4		5		5	

			FY13 EOY		FY14 Projected		FY15 Planned	
Office	Office Function	Location	No. of Pos.	FY13 Total	No. of Pos.	FY14 Total	No. of Pos.	FY15 Total
				2,064,058		2,191,373		1,971,124
OIA	Int'l Inv	Nogales, Mexico	0	80,312	0	-	0	-
OIA	Int'l Inv	Nuevo Laredo, Mexico	0	80,312	0	-	0	-
OIA	Int'l Inv	Tijuana, Mexico	5	1,361,928	5	1,350,486	5	1,227,165
OIA	VSP	Casablanca, Morocco	2	589,416	2	503,461	2	641,100
OIA	VSP	Islamabad, Pakistan	2	1,489,697	2	1,682,378	2	1,978,192
OIA	Int'l Inv	Panama City, Panama	6	1,706,190	6	1,843,752	6	2,180,343
OIA	Int'l Inv/VSP	Manila, Philippines	6	2,754,222	6	2,807,330	6	2,899,407
OIA	Int'l Inv	Moscow, Russia	1	963,299	2	1,100,658	2	1,161,239
OIA	VSP	Dhahran, Saudi Arabia	1	230,876	1	231,236	1	440,891
OIA	VSP	Jeddah, Saudi Arabia	1	635,291	1	559,860	1	888,061
OIA	VSP	Riyadh, Saudi Arabia	4	2,313,677	4	2,015,474	4	2,380,800
OIA	Int'l Inv	Dakar, Senegal	2	196,245	2	679,733	2	655,332
OIA	Int'l Inv	Singapore, Singapore	3	1,668,840	3	1,661,465	3	1,821,297
OIA	Int'l Inv	Pretoria, South Africa	5	1,307,298	5	1,772,976	5	1,066,541
OIA	Int'l Inv	Seoul, South Korea	3	1,618,655	3	1,152,672	3	1,390,564
OIA	Int'l Inv	Madrid, Spain	3	1,242,914	3	1,472,115	3	1,843,919
OIA	Int'l Inv	Bangkok, Thailand	5	1,811,297	6	1,748,937	6	1,822,136
OIA	Int'l Inv	The Hague, The Netherlands	2	659,169	2	757,903	2	758,044
OIA	Int'l Inv/VSP	Abu Dhabi, UAE	3	1,424,812	3	1,511,603	3	1,799,170
OIA	Int'l Inv/VSP	Dubai, UAE	3	983,742	3	545,144	3	586,199
OIA	Int'l Inv/VSP	London, United Kingdom	8	3,057,885	8	3,268,685	8	3,639,475
OIA	VSP	Caracas, Venezuela	3	1,145,061	3	1,403,560	3	1,753,416

			FY13 EOY		FY14 Projected		FY15 Planned	
Office	Office Function	Location	No. of Pos.	FY13Total	No. of Pos.	FY14 Total	No. of Pos.	FY15 Total
OIA	Int'l Inv	Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam	2	830,180	2	842,320	2	889,242
OIA	VSP	Sana'a, Yemen	2	882,563	2	880,614	2	1,044,559
OIA	PCS - DC Consolidated			10,847,598	0	8,967,274	0	8,877,601
OIA	Education Allowance - DC Consolidated			3,889,136	0	3,387,259	0	3,353,386
OIA	ICASS - DC Consolidated			303,155	0	1,578,266	0	1,969,629
Total			200	95,005,535	209	94,587,206	209	101,910,578

#### Reimbursable Funding

			FY13 EOY		FY14 Projected		FY15 Planned		
Office	Office Function	Location	No. of Pos.	FY13 Total	No. of Pos.	FY14 Total	No. of Pos.	FY15 Total	Funding Agency
OIA	Capacity Building	Kabul, Afghanistan	10	6,542,837	9	4,011,000	TBD*	994,178	DoS
OIA	Int'l Inv	Stuttgart AFRICOM, Germany	2	425,692	2	314,664	2	729,337	DoD
OIA	Int'l Inv	Stuttgart EUCOM, Germany	1	310,552	1	235,703	1	234,996	DoD
<b>Total</b>			<b>13</b>	<b>7,279,081</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>4,561,367</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1,958,511</b>	

\*In FY2015, the positions in Kabul, Afghanistan, will return to the U.S. on December 31, 2014.

#### U. S. Customs and Border Protection

			FY13 EOY		FY14 Projected		FY15 Planned	
Office	Office Function	Location	No. of Pos.	FY13 Total	No. of Pos.	FY14 Total	No. of Pos.	FY15 Total
OFO	Container Security Initiative	Buenos Aires, Argentina	2	692,670	2	608,407	2	1,018,950
OFO	PreClearance	Oranjestad, Aruba	20	3,625,646	21	3,338,609	21	3,288,809
OFO	PreClearance	Freeport, Bahamas	14	3,687,211	12	3,275,680	12	3,260,798
OFO	Container Security	Freeport, Bahamas	2	528,500	2	424,654	2	915,727

Office	Office Function	Location	FY13 EOY		FY14 Projected		FY15 Planned	
			No. of Pos.	FY13 Total	No. of Pos.	FY14 Total	No. of Pos.	FY15 Total
	Initiative							
OFO	PreClearance	Nassau, Bahamas	40	11,475,748	38	9,488,408	38	10,040,618
OFO	Bilateral Exchange for CARICOM	Bridgetown, Barbados	3	647,232	-	-	-	-
INA	CBP Attaché	Brussels, Belgium	2	1,023,618	2	970,308	2	997,531
	World Customs Organization	Brussels, Belgium	1	340,413	1	359,556	1	429,196
OFO	Container Security Initiative	Antwerp, Belgium	2	659,837	2	555,045	2	592,511
OFO	PreClearance	Hamilton, Bermuda	17	4,947,656	14	4,315,559	14	4,106,319
INA	CBP Attaché	Brasilia, Brazil	1	573,039	1	413,664	1	609,213
OFO	Container Security Initiative	Santos, Brazil	2	1,001,093	2	642,800	2	702,620
INA	CBP Attaché	Ottawa, Canada	4	1,211,783	2	1,082,262	2	1,226,436
OFO	PreClearance	Calgary, Canada	32	6,020,019	30	5,859,959	30	5,840,195
OFO	PreClearance	Edmonton, Canada	18	3,315,896	17	3,241,198	17	3,314,593
OFO	PreClearance	Halifax, Canada	14	2,626,855	14	2,586,139	14	2,608,985
BP	Border Patrol	Hamilton, Canada		-		-		-
OFO	PreClearance	Montreal, Canada	53	11,047,903	54	10,417,318	54	10,696,273
OFO	PreClearance (2 FSNs)	Ottawa, Canada	18	3,659,975	19	3,258,590	19	3,606,801
OFO	PreClearance	Toronto, Canada	137	33,908,972	137	31,019,737	137	33,369,650
OFO	PreClearance (3 FSNs)	Vancouver, Canada	93	18,397,906	94	15,070,787	94	17,765,852
OFO	PreClearance	Victoria, Canada	12	2,410,020	14	2,083,826	14	2,424,928
OFO	PreClearance	Winnipeg, Canada	15	2,567,114	15	2,494,239	15	2,482,801
INA	CBP Attaché	Beijing, China	2	672,051	1	504,876	1	711,862
INA	CBP Attaché	Hong Kong, China	1	622,710	1	674,624	1	790,489
OFO	Container Security Initiative	Shanghai, China	1	332,182	1	333,789	1	268,748
OFO	Container Security Initiative	Shenzhen, China	1	332,182	1	283,909	1	333,709
OFO	Container Security Initiative	Hong Kong, China	4	1,226,019	4	1,243,001	4	1,360,789
OFO	Container Security Initiative	Cartagena, Colombia	2	625,257	2	519,505	2	947,513
INA	CBP Attaché	Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic	1	422,494	1	472,437	1	564,485
OFO	Container	Caucedo, Dominican	1	529,544	1	475,524	1	634,018

Office	Office Function	Location	FY13 EOY		FY14 Projected		FY15 Planned	
			No. of Pos.	FY13 Total	No. of Pos.	FY14 Total	No. of Pos.	FY15 Total
	Security Initiative	Republic						
INA	CBP Attaché	Cairo, Egypt	1	339,509	1	331,926	1	363,313
OFO	Container Security Initiative (Storage only)	Cairo, Egypt	0	1,445	0	1,492	0	1,492
OFO	IAP - Flight Screening	Paris, France	4	721,993	4	793,044	4	745,281
OFO	Container Security Initiative	LeHavre, France	3	714,493	3	587,173	3	709,973
INA	CBP Attaché	Frankfurt, Germany	1	307,518	1	324,848	1	522,436
OFO	Container Security Initiative	Bremerhaven, Germany	3	889,598	2	619,021	2	583,353
OFO	Container Security Initiative	Hamburg, Germany	2	488,956	2	477,783	2	581,073
OFO	IAP	Frankfurt, Germany	4	624,819	4	1,269,487	4	662,240
OFO	Container Security Initiative	Cortes, Honduras	1	438,845	2	370,662	2	443,099
INA	CBP Attaché	New Delhi , India	1	378,159	1	409,715	1	499,900
OFO	PreClearance	Dublin, Ireland		-	21	5,920,806	21	5,196,652
OFO	PreClearance	Shannon, Ireland		-	16	3,010,717	16	3,069,877
INA	CBP Attaché	Rome, Italy	1	451,772	1	444,957	1	714,664
OFO	Container Security Initiative	LaSpezzia, Italy	4	1,227,140	4	737,376	4	989,701
OFO	Container Security Initiative	Naples, Italy	2	445,785	2	399,949	2	468,399
OFO	Container Security Initiative	Kingston, Jamaica	2	616,858	2	604,662	2	698,324
INA	CBP Attaché	Tokyo , Japan	2	1,158,622	1	511,806	1	820,347
OFO	Container Security Initiative (2 by FY15)	Kobe, Japan	1	320,144	1	352,077	1	432,047
OFO	Container Security Initiative	Nagoya, Japan	1	417,699	1	388,182	1	396,051
OFO	IAP (3 PCS & 1 TDY)	Tokyo, Japan	4	986,487	3	1,372,545	3	872,687
OFO	Container Security	Tokyo, Japan	1	320,144	1	288,162	1	363,345

Office	Office Function	Location	FY13 EOY		FY14 Projected		FY15 Planned	
			No. of Pos.	FY13 Total	No. of Pos.	FY14 Total	No. of Pos.	FY15 Total
	Initiative (2 by FY15)							
OFO	Container Security Initiative (2 by FY15)	Yokohama, Japan	1	360,870	1	367,382	1	394,955
INA	CBP Attaché	Nairobi, Kenya	1	651,324	1	418,362	1	587,638
OFO	Container Security Initiative	Port Kelang, Malaysia	1	362,138	1	219,095	1	239,611
OFO	Container Security Initiative	Tanjung Pelepas, Malaysia	2	523,800	2	362,944	2	493,947
INA	CBP Attaché	Mexico City, Mexico	10	2,328,888	7	2,197,427	7	2,828,006
OAM	Office of Air and Marine	Mexico City, Mexico	2	486,566	2	501,285	2	511,285
OFO	IAP Joint Security Program (4 TDY)	Mexico City, Mexico	4	592,726	4	664,885	4	611,846
INA	CBP Attaché	The Hague, Netherlands	1	334,778	1	333,689	1	438,905
OFO	IAP (2 PCS & 2 TDY)	Amsterdam, Netherlands	4	441,723	4	668,110	4	459,275
OFO	Container Security Initiative	Rotterdam, Netherlands	2	546,048	2	505,092	2	510,484
OFO	Container Security Initiative (2 by FY15)	Port Salalah, Oman	1	403,354	1	353,121	1	1,933,621
OFO	Container Security Initiative (SFI) 8 FSNs	Quasim, Pakistan		136,869	8	149,704	8	885,626
INA	CBP Attaché	Panama City, Panama	2	538,628	2	700,773	2	772,275
OFO	Container Security Initiative	Balboa, Panama	3	922,941	3	599,454	3	1,486,739
OFO	IAP 5-7TDY	Panama City, Panama	5	656,473	7	833,000	7	677,649
OFO	Container Security Initiative	Sines, Portugal	1	510,662	2	375,714	2	582,511
OFO	IAP 3 TDY	Doha, Qatar	3	310,056	3	503,440	3	310,159
INA	CBP Attaché	Singapore, Singapore	1	463,614	1	475,021	1	669,817
OFO	Container Security Initiative	Singapore, Singapore	3	1,197,724	3	1,050,731	3	919,835

Office	Office Function	Location	FY13 EOY		FY14 Projected		FY15 Planned	
			No. of Pos.	FY13 Total	No. of Pos.	FY14 Total	No. of Pos.	FY15 Total
INA	CBP Attaché	Pretoria, South Africa	1	347,928	1	389,725	1	413,503
OFO	Container Security Initiative	Durban, South Africa	1	552,431	2	566,195	2	627,369
INA	CBP Attaché	Seoul, South Korea	1	501,133	1	507,387	1	567,419
OFO	Container Security Initiative	Busan, South Korea	3	683,132	3	708,296	3	724,439
OFO	IAP 3TDY	Madrid, Spain	3	681,086	3	717,375	3	671,964
OFO	Container Security Initiative	Algeciras, Spain	2	386,020	2	419,860	2	478,196
OFO	Container Security Initiative	Barcelona, Spain	2	410,607	2	469,860	2	457,508
OFO	Container Security Initiative	Valencia, Spain	2	497,849	2	379,660	2	457,508
OFO	Container Security Initiative	Colombo, Sri Lanka	2	500,349	2	422,562	2	822,291
OFO	Container Security Initiative	Gothenburg, Sweden	1	174,821	1	184,925	1	204,081
OFO	Container Security Initiative	Kaohsiung, Taiwan	3	880,273	3	794,425	3	838,560
OFO	Container Security Initiative	Keelung, Taiwan	2	517,586	2	529,753	2	559,388
INA	CBP Attaché	Bangkok, Thailand	1	347,412	1	319,845	1	416,409
OFO	Container Security Initiative	Laem Chabang, Thailand	2	522,511	2	449,003	2	580,272
INA	CBP Attaché	Ankara, Turkey	1	347,214	1	377,925	1	515,172
OFO	Container Security Initiative	Dubai, UAE	2	448,630	2	500,056	2	715,018
INA	CBP Attaché	London, UK	1	451,756	1	449,079	1	700,243
OFO	Container Security Initiative	Felixstowe, UK	3	816,448	3	578,476	3	690,514
OFO	IAP (TDY at airports)	London & Manchester, UK	17	1,605,499	17	4,539,286	17	1,564,794
OFO	IAP HQ PMs- overseas site visits to 11 countries	Washington, DC, USA	11	1,336,740	11	1,336,740	11	1,009,043

Office	Office Function	Location	FY13 EOY		FY14 Projected		FY15 Planned	
			No. of Pos.	FY13 Total	No. of Pos.	FY14 Total	No. of Pos.	FY15 Total
	IAP Relocations			-	0	546,910	0	1,093,820
	PreClearance Relocations			-	0	14,539,450	0	14,539,450
	Container Security Initiative Relocations			-	0	3,114,235	0	2,600,000
	CBP Attaché Relocations - DC Consolidated			-	0	1,050,000	0	2,400,000
	ICASS			-		-		-
	CBPCSCS All Programs (estimate)			1,940,729	0	2,229,207	0	4,258,643
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>661</b>	<b>155,700,869</b>	<b>695</b>	<b>172,630,264</b>	<b>695</b>	<b>187,264,461</b>

### Reimbursable Funding

Office	Office Function	Location	FY13 EOY		FY14 Projected		FY15 Planned		Funding Agency
			No. of Pos.	FY13 Total	No. of Pos.	FY14 Total	No. of Pos.	FY15 Total	
INA	CBP Advisor	Kabul, Afghanistan*	11	795,158	11	3,662,204	5	1,850,000	DoS
INA	CBP Advisor	Guayaquil, Ecuador	1	187,529	1	189,404	0	192,435	DoS
INA	CBP Advisor	Stuttgart EUCOM, Germany	1	249,143	1	183,311	1	185,144	DoD
INA	CBP Advisor	Kuwait City, Kuwait	1	770,224	2	678,447	2	835,766	Gov. of Kuwait
INA	CBP Advisor	Mexico City, Mexico	1	173,524	1	175,259	0	178,063	DoS
INA	CBP Advisor	Lima, Peru	1	160,840	1	162,448	0	165,048	DoS
INA	CBP Advisor	Port of Spain, Trinidad & Tobago	1	590,524	1	661,261	0	610,161	Gov. of Trinidad & Tobago
OFO	PreClearance (21 TDY to become PCS by FY15)	Abu Dhabi, UAE	0	-	21	4,714,400	21	451,500	UAE Airport Authority
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>17</b>	<b>2,926,942</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>10,426,735</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>4,468,117</b>	

\*In FY2015, the positions in Kabul, Afghanistan, will return to the U.S. on December 31, 2014.



**Federal Law Enforcement Training Center**

Office	Office Function	Location	FY13 EOY		FY14 Projected		FY15 Planned	
			No. of Pos.	FY13 Total	No. of Pos.	FY14 Total	No. of Pos.	FY15 Total
ILEA Gaborone	Director - Law Enforcement Training	Gaborone, Botswana	1	292,020	1	300,419	1	432,239
ILEA Bangkok	Deputy Director - Law Enforcement Training	Bangkok, Thailand	1	263,231	1	222,363	1	225,187
<b>Total</b>			<b>2</b>	<b>555,251</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>522,782</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>657,426</b>

**Transportation Security Administration**

Office	Office Function	Location	FY13 EOY		FY14 Projected		FY15 Planned	
			No. of Pos.	FY13 Total	No. of Pos.	FY14 Total	No. of Pos.	FY15 Total
Office of Global Strategies (OGS)	Transportation Security Administration Representative (TSAR)	Buenos Aires, Argentina	1	689,345	1	567,646	1	573,118
OGS	TSAR	Sydney, Australia	1	687,563	1	534,614	1	540,401
OGS	TSAR	Nassau, Bahamas	1	591,644	1	589,940	1	595,925
OGS	TSAR	Brussels, Belgium	1	778,308	1	798,210	1	808,569
OGS	TSAR	Brasilia, Brazil	1	526,735	1	506,108	1	511,582
OGS	TSAR & International Industry Representative (IIR)	Ottawa, Canada	2	826,524	2	850,707	2	859,422
OGS	TSAR & IIR	Beijing, China	2	972,579	2	1,005,425	2	1,017,584
OGS	TSAR	Paris, France	1	609,036	1	623,133	1	630,509
OGS	TSAR	Berlin, Germany	1	503,572	1	485,438	1	490,656
OGS	Regional Director (RD), IIR & Transportation Security Specialists/Inspectors (TSS)	Frankfurt, Germany	33	9,648,256	33	8,754,062	33	8,848,404

Office	Office Function	Location	FY13 EOY		FY14 Projected		FY15 Planned	
			No. of Pos.	FY13 Total	No. of Pos.	FY14 Total	No. of Pos.	FY15 Total
OGS	TSAR	Rome, Italy	1	558,017	1	588,450	1	595,308
OGS	TSAR	Tokyo, Japan	1	748,081	1	761,762	1	769,996
OGS	TSAR	Amman, Jordan	1	511,941	1	513,383	1	518,777
OGS	TSAR	Nairobi, Kenya	1	774,179	1	599,774	1	606,594
OGS	TSAR	Mexico City, Mexico	1	379,242	1	336,191	1	340,130
OGS	TSAR	Panama City, Panama	1	389,281	1	443,940	1	449,344
OGS	TSAR	Manila, Philippines	1	521,057	1	532,159	1	537,203
OGS	TSAR & IIR	Warsaw, Poland	2	829,140	2	818,952	2	828,322
OGS	TSAR	Dakar, Senegal	1	425,380	1	437,798	1	442,639
OGS	TSAR, IIR, & TSS	Singapore, Singapore	12	4,702,691	12	4,421,343	12	4,468,504
OGS	TSAR	Johannesburg, South Africa	1	508,951	1	496,248	1	501,564
OGS	TSAR	Madrid, Spain	1	680,396	1	636,343	1	643,757
OGS	RD & TSAR	TBD, Africa Middle East Region	0	-	2	-	2	1,037,720
OGS	TSAR	Bangkok, Thailand	1	784,424	1	622,045	1	629,684
OGS	TSAR	The Hague, The Netherlands	1	712,988	1	740,578	1	748,853
OGS	TSAR & IIR	Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates	2	787,989	2	726,955	2	734,624
OGS	TSAR	London, United Kingdom	1	631,155	1	634,590	1	641,462
Permanent Change of Station - DC Consolidated			0	-	0	3,000,000	0	3,000,000
<b>Total</b>			<b>73</b>	<b>29,778,473</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>31,025,795</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>32,370,651</b>

**Reimbursable Funding**

Office	Office Function	Location	FY13 Actual		FY14 Projected		FY15 Planned		Funding Agency
			No. of Pos.	FY13 Total	No. of Pos.	FY14 Total	No. of Pos.	FY15 Total	
OGS	TSAR	Kabul, Afghanistan	1	254,458	0	-	0	-	DoS
OGS	TSAR	Stuttgart AFRICOM HQ, Germany	1	64,333	1	148,470	1	149,955	DoD
Total			2	318,792	1	148,470	1	149,955	

**Federal Emergency Management Agency**

Office	Office Function	Location	FY13 EOY		FY14 Projected		FY15 Planned	
			No. of Positions	FY13 Total	No. of Positions	FY14 Total	No. of Positions	FY15 Total
Office of Policy and Program Analysis	OPPA-IAD-NATO	Brussels, Belgium	1	416,633	1	447,133	1	689,390
Total			1	416,633	1	447,133	1	689,390

**U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services**

Office	Office Function	Location	FY13 EOY		FY14 Projected		FY15 Planned	
			No. of Pos.	FY13 Total	No. of Pos.	FY14 Total	No. of Pos.	FY15 Total
Refugee, Asylum, and International Operations Directorate (RAIO)	Immigration Services	Vienna, Austria	1	523,234	1	530,649	1	706,844
RAIO	Immigration Services	Ottawa, Canada	0	32,696	1	183,600	1	193,220
RAIO	Immigration Services	Beijing, China	2	1,440,345	2	1,197,948	2	761,425
RAIO	Immigration Services	Guangzhou, China	5	1,029,328	5	1,364,063	5	1,733,333
RAIO	Immigration Services	Havana, Cuba	2	958,843	2	1,293,377	2	1,206,483
RAIO	Immigration Services	Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic	1	403,995	2	521,570	2	611,345

Office	Office Function	Location	FY13 EOY		FY14 Projected		FY15 Planned	
			No. of Pos.	FY13 Total	No. of Pos.	FY14 Total	No. of Pos.	FY15 Total
RAIO	Immigration Services	San Salvador, El Salvador	2	612,594	2	540,226	2	701,105
RAIO	Immigration Services	Frankfurt, Germany	5	1,136,746	4	984,565	4	1,038,843
RAIO	Immigration Services	Accra, Ghana	2	925,123	2	624,576	2	785,877
RAIO	Immigration Services	Athens, Greece	3	1,151,380	3	1,119,876	3	1,033,290
RAIO	Immigration Services	Guatemala City, Guatemala	3	788,087	3	773,065	3	669,380
RAIO	Immigration Services	Port Au Prince, Haiti	2	1,169,704	2	1,173,664	2	1,040,079
RAIO	Immigration Services	Tegucigalpa, Honduras *	0	369,451	0	76,440	0	-
RAIO	Immigration Services	New Delhi, India	7	1,554,804	5	1,410,037	5	1,901,084
RAIO	Immigration Services	Rome, Italy	6	2,733,604	10	2,739,272	10	2,369,441
RAIO	Immigration Services	Kingston, Jamaica *	0	303,329	0	45,864	0	-
RAIO	Immigration Services	Amman, Jordan	1	542,142	1	394,562	1	350,441
RAIO	Immigration Services	Nairobi, Kenya	2	794,506	2	1,015,552	2	707,633
RAIO	Immigration Services	Ciudad Juarez, Mexico	2	682,691	2	848,370	2	576,054
RAIO	Immigration Services	Mexico City, Mexico	6	2,384,686	6	2,594,259	6	1,872,511
RAIO	Immigration Services	Monterrey, Mexico	4	632,475	2	637,093	2	915,737
RAIO	Immigration Services	Panama City, Panama *	0	141,568	0	15,288	0	-
RAIO	Immigration Services	Lima, Peru	2	803,239	2	544,116	2	399,793
RAIO	Immigration Services	Manila, Philippines	2	1,063,035	3	897,806	3	664,071
RAIO	Immigration Services	Moscow, Russia	5	1,909,254	5	1,973,611	5	1,826,121
RAIO	Immigration Services	Johannesburg, South Africa	1	337,304	1	312,470	1	518,304
RAIO	Immigration Services	Seoul, South Korea	2	643,347	2	749,486	2	801,084
RAIO	Immigration Services	Bangkok, Thailand	9	2,935,968	9	3,176,398	9	2,577,060

			FY13 EOY		FY14 Projected		FY15 Planned	
Office	Office Function	Location	No. of Pos.	FY13 Total	No. of Pos.	FY14 Total	No. of Pos.	FY15 Total
RAIO	Immigration Services	London, United Kingdom	1	740,032	2	714,997	2	596,031
ICASS Washington Costs (70xx)			0	639,745	0	731,019	0	734,674
TDY ICASS - IRAQ			0	-	0	-	0	1,000,000
CSCS - FY 15			0	-	0	-	0	4,939,907
<b>Total</b>			<b>78</b>	<b>29,383,255</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>29,183,820</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>33,231,170</b>

**DHS HQ – Office of International Affairs**

Office	Office Function	Location	FY13 Actuals		FY14 Projected		FY15 Planned	
			No. of Pos.	FY13 Total	No. of Pos.	FY14 Total	No. of Pos.	FY15 Total
OIA	DHS Attaché	Brussels, Belgium*	1	396,333	1	429,750	1	451,113
OIA	DHS Attaché	Ottawa, Canada	1	407,364	1	438,221	1	447,670
OIA	DHS Liaison	Berlin, Germany	1	165,617	1	213,801	1	256,740
OIA	DHS Attaché	Mexico City, Mexico*	1	451,838	1	453,338	1	473,424
OIA	DHS Attaché	London, United Kingdom	1	602,497	1	472,057	1	484,151
CSCS - DC Consolidated			0	87,727	0	345,000	0	345,000
<b>Total</b>			<b>5</b>	<b>2,111,376</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2,352,166</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2,458,098</b>

**Reimbursable**

Office	Office Function	Location	FY13 Actuals		FY14 Projected		FY15 Planned		Reimbursing Agency
			No. of Pos.	FY13 Total	No. of Pos.	FY14 Total	No. of Pos.	FY15 Total	
OIA	DHS Attaché	Kabul, Afghanistan**	1	7,636,787	1	9,518,463	1	10,269,715	DoS
<b>Total</b>			<b>1</b>	<b>7,636,787</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>9,518,463</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>10,269,715</b>	

\*In FY2013, OIA received \$265,000 from USCIS in support of Attaché costs in Brussels and \$265,000 from ICE in support of Attaché costs in Mexico.

\*\*In FY2015, the one position in Kabul, Afghanistan, will return to the U.S. on December 31, 2014.

**Science & Technology**

Office	Office Function	Location	FY13 EOY		FY14 Projected		FY15 Planned	
			No. of Pos.	FY13 Total	No. of Pos.	FY14 Total	No. of Pos.	FY15 Total
S&T	DHS S&T Attaché	London, United Kingdom	1	347,087	1	374,225	1	381,697
<b>Total</b>			<b>1</b>	<b>347,087</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>374,225</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>381,697</b>

**United States Coast Guard**

Office Function	Location	FY13 Actuals		FY14 Projected		FY15 Planned	
		# Pos.	FY13 Total	# Pos.	FY14 Total	# Pos.	FY15 Total
OPBAT	Nassau, Bahamas	11	2,094,095	10	1,834,367	10	1,700,916
Exchange Pilot	British Columbia, Canada	1	168,114	1	133,989	1	135,854
Exchange Pilot	Greenwood, Canada	1	168,114	1	133,989	1	135,854
CG Liaison Officer	Beijing, China	1	419,844	1	299,367	1	377,670
Aviation Detachment Support	Guantanamo Bay, Cuba	3	402,243	5	390,191	5	394,557
Drug Interdiction Specialist	Havana, Cuba	1	321,733	1	302,471	1	306,288
CG Liaison Officer	Tabarre, Haiti	1	215,023	1	163,014	1	165,155
CG Liaison to NAVFAC/NAFAC and CG Liaison to COMDESRON SIX ZERO/CTF 65	Naples, Italy	2	421,866	2	324,772	2	329,140
CG Liaison to US Forces Japan (J2)	Yokota, Japan	1	215,023	1	163,014	1	165,155
CG FAREAST Activities	Yokota, Japan	1	116,079	15	2,186,642	15	2,214,552
CG Activities Europe	Schinnen, The Netherlands	31	5,293,618	30	4,659,288	30	4,729,724
IMO Liaison	Curacao, Netherlands Antilles	1	238,427	1	207,972	1	216,690
CG Liaison Officer	Panama City, Panama	1	306,560	1	250,651	1	256,692
Marine Inspection Detachment	Singapore, Singapore	2	475,136	9	1,479,812	9	1,440,862
CG Liaison Officer	Seoul, South Korea	1	232,029	1	205,962	1	187,283
World Maritime University Instructor	Malmo, Sweden	1	180,600	1	163,014	1	165,155
Exchange Pilot	Cornwall, United Kingdom	1	168,114	1	133,989	1	135,854
<b>Total</b>		<b>61</b>	<b>11,436,618</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>13,032,504</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>13,057,401</b>

**Reimbursable**

Office Function	Location	FY13 Actuals		FY14 Projected		FY15 Planned		Reimbursing Agency
		# Pos.	FY13 Total	# Pos.	FY14 Total	# Pos.	FY15 Total	
Patrol Forces Southwest Asia (PATFORSWA) and CG Liaison to NAVCENT	Manama, Bahrain	235	25,523,175	231	19,556,090	231	19,778,379	PATFORSWA reimbursed by Overseas Contingency Funding
Senior Defense Official/CG Attaché	Bridgetown, Barbados	1	222,454	1	267,916	1	200,717	DSCA
CG Attaché and CG Liaison to RCMP	Ottawa, Canada	2	488,549	2	408,407	2	424,637	CG Attaché reimbursed by DIA
CG Attaché, Airborne Mission Technician, and CG Liaison Officer	Bogota, Colombia	3	708,818	3	494,296	3	500,450	CG Attaché and Airborne Mission Tech reimbursed by DIA
Deputy Tactical Analysis Team	Cartagena, Colombia	1	168,114	1	133,989	1	135,854	JIATF-S
Senior Defense Official/CG Attaché	San Jose, Costa Rica	1	215,023	1	242,099	1	193,286	DSCA
CG Attaché and CG Liaison Officer	Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic	2	361,202	2	326,027	2	330,310	CG Attaché reimbursed by DIA
CG Attaché	Quito, Ecuador	1	180,600	1	163,014	1	165,155	DIA
Maritime Advisor	Tbilisi, Georgia	1	180,600	1	163,014	1	165,155	DOS EXBS
CG Staff for AFRICOM	Stuttgart AFRICOM HQ, Germany	9	1,836,948	8	1,398,786	8	1,416,861	1 billet DSCA
CG Staff for EUCOM	Stuttgart EUCOM HQ, Germany	2	468,775	2	417,423	2	423,154	DSCA
CG Attaché	Port Au Prince, Haiti	1	385,290	1	237,435	1	397,976	DIA
Proposed to move billet to Vietnam	Jakarta, Indonesia	1	-	0	-	0	-	DSCA
National Forces	Umm Qasr, Iraq	1	168,114					
CG Attaché and Assistant Attaché	Kingston, Jamaica	2	318,627	2	260,572	2	263,732	DIA
Maritime Assistance	Monrovia, Liberia	1	571,569	1	333,035	1	549,832	DOD FMS
CG Attaché	Floriana, Malta	1	180,600	1	163,014	1	165,155	DIA



Office Function	Location	FY13 Actuals		FY14 Projected		FY15 Planned		Reimbursing Agency
		# Pos.	FY13 Total	# Pos.	FY14 Total	# Pos.	FY15 Total	
CG Attaché and CG Assistant Attaché	Mexico City, Mexico	3	629,595	2	371,725	2	376,732	DIA
Office of Program Manager-Facilities Security Forces Maritime Division	Riyadh, Saudi Arabia	4	791,949	22	2,984,982	22	3,020,339	Kingdom of Saudi Arabia
CG Attaché	Caracas, Venezuela	1	215,023	1	190,783	1	193,286	DIA
<b>Total</b>		<b>273</b>	<b>33,615,025</b>	<b>283</b>	<b>28,112,607</b>	<b>283</b>	<b>28,701,010</b>	

### United States Secret Service

Office Function	Location	FY13 Actuals		FY14 Projected		FY15 Planned	
		No. of Pos.	FY13 Total	No. of Pos.	FY14 Total	No. of Pos.	FY15 Total
DHS Attaché	Sydney, Australia	2	570,200	2	508,664	2	647,892
DHS Attaché	Brasilia, Brazil	2	642,872	2	753,912	2	759,039
DHS Attaché	Sofia, Bulgaria	3	924,127	3	898,687	3	1,041,697
DHS Attaché	Ottawa & Montreal, Canada	4	1,385,874	4	1,518,474	4	1,537,132
DHS Attaché	Vancouver, Canada	3	640,188	3	772,788	3	777,872
DHS Attaché	Beijing, China	1	275,947	1	340,399	1	342,472
DHS Attaché	Hong Kong	3	621,422	3	586,620	3	723,203
DHS Attaché	Bogota, Colombia	4	513,250	4	1,254,120	4	1,263,213
DHS Attaché	Tallinn, Estonia	3	709,067	3	934,057	3	676,036
Interpol	Lyon, France	1	75,943	1	-	1	-
DHS Attaché	Paris, France	6	2,141,480	6	2,335,678	6	2,359,917
DHS Attaché	Frankfurt, Germany	6	1,478,572	6	1,592,671	6	1,365,356
DHS Attaché	Rome, Italy	8	2,622,271	8	2,177,340	8	2,331,033
DHS Attaché	Amman, Jordan	1	349,044	1	415,344	1	417,408
DHS Attaché	Mexico City, Mexico	3	747,161	3	744,380	3	1,017,229
Europol/EC3	The Hague, Netherlands	2		2		2	

Office Function	Location	FY13 Actuals		FY14 Projected		FY15 Planned	
		No. of Pos.	FY13 Total	No. of Pos.	FY14 Total	No. of Pos.	FY15 Total
			384,039		582,939		656,894
DHS Attaché	Lima, Peru	3	560,124	3	560,124	3	830,698
DHS Attaché	Bucharest, Romania	3	825,378	3	825,378	3	966,007
DHS Attaché	Moscow, Russia	1	379,210	1	385,453	1	321,357
DHS Attaché	Pretoria, South Africa	3	776,919	3	905,160	3	913,033
DHS Attaché	Madrid, Spain	2	585,317	2	568,093	2	505,400
DHS Attaché	Bangkok, Thailand	4	958,641	4	958,562	4	1,234,266
DHS Attaché	London, United Kingdom	6	1,773,884	6	1,599,612	6	1,882,362
Headquarters	ICASS/CSCS - DC Consolidated	0	6,835,117	0	6,637,145	0	8,900,651
<b>Total</b>		<b>74</b>	<b>26,776,047</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>27,855,600</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>31,470,167</b>

### National Protection and Programs Directorate

Office	Office Function	Location	FY13 EOY		FY14 Projected		FY15 Planned	
			No. of Pos.	FY13 Total	No. of Pos.	FY14 Total	No. of Pos.	FY15 Total
Office of Biometric Identity Management	Office of Director	Wellington, New Zealand*	1	258,669	1	245,028	0	-
Office of Biometric Identity Management	Office of Director	Canberra, Australia	1	244,834	0	-	0	-
Office of Biometric Identity Management	Office of Director	London, England	1	221,500	0	-	0	-
<b>Total</b>			<b>3</b>	<b>725,003</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>245,028</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-</b>

\*In FY2014, the one position in Wellington, New Zealand, returned to the U.S. in February 2014.

**DHS Leadership/Management Position Vacancies**

**Question:** Please list by office and position all director-level positions and higher across DHS that are vacant or held by individuals in an acting capacity.

**ANSWER:** The table below identifies vacant positions (as of April 7, 2014) that are SES or equivalent and have been identified at the 'Director' level and above. The 'Director' designation is a subjective term and DHS Components may not apply the same criteria when creating position titles. Many of these positions are now in the final stages of the hiring process.

Component	Subcomponent	Position Title
CBP	Office of the Commissioner	Principal Executive for Program Development
CBP	Office of Training & Development	Deputy Assistant Commissioner, Training and Development
CBP	Office of General Counsel	Associate Chief Counsel (Trade and Finance)
CBP	Office of Intelligence and Investigative Liaison	Assistant Commissioner, Intelligence and Investigative Liaison
CBP	Office of Intelligence and Investigative Liaison	Executive Director, Intelligence and Targeting
CBP	Office of International Trade	Assistant Commissioner, International Trade
CBP	Office of International Trade	Executive Director, Regulatory Audit
CBP	Office of Technology Innovation and Acquisition	Deputy Assistant Commissioner, Technology Innovation and Acquisition
CBP	Office of Information and Technology	Executive Director, Cargo Systems Programs Office
CBP	Office of Field Operations	Executive Director, Preclearance
CBP	Office of Field Operations	Executive Director, Cargo and Conveyance Security
CBP	Office of Field Operations	Director, Field Operations (Laredo)
CBP	Office of Field Operations	Port Director (Laredo)
CBP	U.S. Border Patrol	Chief of Operations
CBP	U.S. Border Patrol	Deputy Chief for Operational Programs
CIS	Office of the Director	Chief of Staff
CIS	Office of the Director	Chief, Office of Communications
CIS	Office of Management	Chief, Office of Administration
CIS	Office of General Counsel	Chief Counsel (CIS)
CIS	Service Center Operations	Director, Vermont Service Center
CIS	Office of Field Operations	District Director, Field Services (Los Angeles, CA)
CIS	Office of Field Operations	District Director, Field Services (Chicago, IL)
FEMA	Office of External Affairs	Senior Counselor to the Administrator and International Relations Officer
FEMA	Mission Support Bureau	Deputy Associate Administrator, Mission Support Bureau

Component	Subcomponent	Position Title
FEMA	Mission Support Bureau	Deputy Chief Human Capital Officer
FEMA	Protection and National Preparedness	Director, Grants Operations Division
FEMA	Protection and National Preparedness	Deputy Assistant Administrator, National Continuity Programs
FEMA	Federal Insurance and Mitigation	Director, Business Management Division
FEMA	Federal Insurance and Mitigation	Chief, Risk Reduction Branch (Mitigation)
FEMA	Regional Offices	Regional Administrator, Region 1 (Boston)
FEMA	Regional Offices	Regional Administrator, Region VIII (Denver)
FEMA	Regional Offices	Regional Administrator, Region IX (San Francisco)
I&A	Office of the Under Secretary	Chief of Staff
I&A	Office of the Under Secretary	Director, Border Intelligence Fusion Section
I&A	Office of the Deputy Under Secretary for Analysis	Director, Cyber, Infrastructure and Science Division
ICE	Office of the Asst. Secretary	Assistant Director, Human Resources Management
ICE	Office of the Asst. Secretary	Executive Director, Management and Administration
ICE	Office of the Asst. Secretary	Executive Director, Law Enforcement Information Sharing Initiative
ICE	Office of the Chief Financial Officer	Director, Budget and Program Performance
ICE	Office of Training and Development	Director, Office of Training and Development
ICE	Office of Information and Technology	Chief Information Officer
ICE	Office of Information and Technology	Deputy Chief Information Officer
ICE	Office of Enforcement and Removal Operations (ERO)	Deputy Assistant Director, ERO, Field Operations
ICE	Office of Homeland Security Investigations	Deputy Assistant Director, Homeland Security Investigative Services
ICE	Office of Homeland Security Investigations	Assistant Director, Operations
ICE	Office of Homeland Security Investigations	Special Agent in Charge (Washington, DC)
ICE	Office of Professional Responsibility	Division Director for Investigations
MGMT	Office of Chief Readiness Support Officer	Director, Headquarters Management and Development
MGMT	Office of the Chief Information Officer	Director, Enterprise System Development Office
MGMT	Office of the Chief Information Officer	Executive Director, Office of Applied Technology (Chief Technology Officer)

Component	Subcomponent	Position Title
OHA	Office of the Asst. Secretary for Health Affairs	Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary for Health Affairs/Deputy Chief Medical Officer
OS	Office of the Asst. Secretary for Legislative Affairs	Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs
OS	Office of the Asst. Secretary for Legislative Affairs	Deputy Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs
OGC	Office of the General Counsel	Counselor to the General Counsel
OGC	Office of the General Counsel	Deputy Associate General Counsel for General Law
OGC	Office of the General Counsel	Deputy Associate General Counsel for National Protection and Programs Directorate (NPPD)
POLICY	Office of Policy	Assistant Secretary for Policy
POLICY	Office of Asst. Secretary for State & Local Law Enforcement	Assistant Secretary for State and Local Law Enforcement
POLICY	Office of the Asst. Secretary for Private Sector	Assistant Secretary for Private Sector
POLICY	Office of the Asst. Secretary for Policy Integration and Implementation	Assistant Secretary for Policy Integration and Implementation
POLICY	Office of the Asst. Secretary for Policy Integration and Implementation	Senior Director, Immigration and Border Security
POLICY	Office of Screening Coordination	Deputy Assistant Secretary for Screening Coordination Office
POLICY	Office of the Asst. Secretary for Policy Integration and Implementation	Deputy Assistant Secretary, Immigration and Border and Security
NPPD	Office of the Under Secretary for National Protection and Programs Directorate (NPPD)	Deputy Under Secretary for NPPD
NPPD	Office of the Under Secretary for NPPD	Director, Management Services
NPPD	Office of the Asst. Secretary for Cybersecurity and Communications	Director, Federal Network Security
NPPD	Office of Biometric Identity Management	Chief Technology Officer
S&T	Under Secretary for Science and Technology (S&T)	Chief of Staff
S&T	Acquisition Support and Operations Analysis Division	Director, Acquisition Support and Operations Analysis Division
S&T	Support to the Homeland Security Enterprise and First Responders	Director, Office for Interoperability and Compatibility

Component	Subcomponent	Position Title
S&T	Homeland Security Advanced Research Projects Agency (HSARPA)	Director, HSARPA
S&T	HSARPA	Director, Explosives Division
S&T	HSARPA	Director, Chemical Biological Defense Division
S&T	Research and Development Partnerships	Deputy Director, Office of National Laboratories
USCG	United States Coast Guard	Director, Global Maritime Operational Threat Response (MOTR) Coordination Center
USCG	United States Coast Guard	Deputy Chief Financial Officer
USCG	United States Coast Guard	Deputy Director, Acquisition Programs
USSS	Office of the Director	Chief of Staff
USSS	Office of Government and Public Affairs	Deputy Assistant Director, Office of Government and Public Affairs
USSS	Office of Administration	Component Acquisition Executive
USSS	Office of Protective Operations	Deputy Assistant Director, Office of Protective Operations
TSA	Office of the Asst. Secretary	Chief, Risk Management Officer
TSA	Office of Info Technology	Executive Director, Operations
TSA	Office of Global Strategies	Director, International Operations
TSA	Office of Global Strategies	Regional Director (Asian Pacific Region)
TSA	Office of Global Strategies	Regional Director (Middle East)
TSA	Office of Finance and Administration	Director, Financial Management
TSA	Office of Security Capabilities	Director, Deployment Division
TSA	Office of Security Policy and Industry Engagement	Senior Liaison Officer (FAA)
TSA	Office of Security Policy and Industry Engagement	Director, Aviation Division
TSA	Office of Security Policy and Industry Engagement	Director, Air Cargo Division
TSA	Office of Security Policy and Industry Engagement	Director, Surface Division
TSA	Federal Security Directors	Federal Security Director, Boston Logan International Airport
TSA	Federal Security Directors	Federal Security Director, Cleveland International Airport
TSA	Federal Air Marshal	Strategic Workforce and Engagement Advisor
TSA	Federal Air Marshal	Regional Director, Central Region, Office of Field Operations

**Bonuses**

**Question:** Please list all OSEM, USM, CIO and CFO SES bonuses provided in 2013 by position, office and amount.

**ANSWER:**

Component	Position	Bonus Amount
OSEM/CRCL Subtotal:		\$29,132
	Director, Equal Employment Opportunity & Diversity Director	\$10,782
	Deputy Officer, Programs and Compliance	\$10,200
	Director, Programs Division	\$8,150
OSEM/Executive Secretary Subtotal:		\$9,357
	Deputy Executive Secretary, Operations and Administration	\$9,357
OSEM/Assistant Secretary for Public Affairs Subtotal:		\$6,785
	Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary for Public Affairs	\$6,785
OSEM/Office of General Counsel Subtotal:		\$80,320
	Associate General Counsel for Regulatory Affairs	\$9,664
	Associate General Counsel for Operations and Enforcement	\$10,335
	Associate General Counsel for Ethics	\$8,800
	Associate General Counsel for National Programs & Protection Directorate (NPPD)	\$8,425
	Associate General Counsel for General Law	\$9,826
	Chief of Staff	\$11,865
	Deputy Associate General Counsel for Legal Counsel	\$9,724
	Principal Deputy General Counsel	\$11,681
OSEM/Policy Subtotal:		\$73,341
	Assistant Secretary for Strategy, Planning, Analysis & Risk	\$12,579
	Associate Director, Identity Management	\$7,574
	Deputy Assistant Secretary for Transborder	\$8,242
	Deputy Assistant Secretary for Risk & Decision Analysis	\$10,292
	Deputy Assistant Secretary for International Affairs	\$10,403
	Deputy Assistant Secretary, Screening Coordination Office	\$11,672
	Senior Director, Immigration and Border Security	\$12,579
OSEM/Privacy Officer Subtotal:		\$16,000
	Deputy Chief Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) Officer	\$7,900
	Deputy Chief Privacy Officer	\$8,100
USM/CFO Subtotal:		\$61,802
	Chief Financial Officer (Current CFO retains SES career rights for performance award consideration)	\$12,579
	Deputy Director, Office of Budget	\$8,829
	Director, Headquarters Operations	\$7,628
	Director, Financial Management	\$8,736
	Director, Office of Budget	\$8,478
	Director, Departmental GAO/IG Liaison Office	\$8,013
	Director, Resources Management Transformation	\$7,539

Component	Position	Bonus Amount
USM/CHCO Subtotal:		\$67,263
	Chief Human Capital Officer	\$10,782
	Deputy Chief Human Capital Officer	\$8,250
	Deputy Chief Learning Officer	\$8,985
	Director, Human Resources Management and Services	\$10,711
	Executive Director, Human Capital Policy and Programs	\$10,782
	Executive Director, Human Capital Business Systems	\$8,859
	Executive Director, Diversity and Inclusion	\$8,894
USM/CIO Subtotal:		\$51,157
	Deputy Chief Information Officer	\$8,678
	Deputy Executive Director, Information Technology Services	\$8,510
	Executive Director, Chief Information Security Officer	\$8,319
	Executive Director, Information Sharing	\$8,319
	Executive Director, Information Technology Services Office	\$8,346
	Senior Advisor to Chief Information Officer	\$8,985
USM/CPO Subtotal:		\$41,565
	Chief Procurement Officer	\$10,782
	Deputy Chief Procurement Officer	\$9,600
	Director, Procurement Policy and Oversight	\$10,701
	Director, Office of Small & Disadvantaged Business Utilization	\$10,482
USM/CSO Subtotal:		\$36,124
	Chief Security Officer	\$8,985
	Deputy Chief Security Officer	\$8,713
	Chief, Counterintelligence & Investigation Division	\$9,986
	Chief Personnel Security Officer	\$8,440
USM/Immediate Office Subtotal:		\$29,514
	Chief of Staff	\$9,747
	Senior Advisor to Under Secretary for Management	\$8,985
	Senior Counselor to Under Secretary for Management	\$10,782
USM/CRSO Subtotal:		\$41,053
	Chief Readiness Support Officer	\$10,782
	Deputy Chief Readiness Support Officer	\$9,891
	Director, Asset and Logistics Management	\$10,433
	Director, Safety and Environmental Programs	\$9,947
Grand Total:		\$543,413

**Question:** Please list by office and pay grade level the number of non-SES employees who received a bonus or quality step increase (qsi) in 2013, the total bonus/qsi expenditures for the particular office and pay grade, and the total number of employees in the office and pay grade.

**ANSWER:** Please see tables below, which include performance-based bonuses. Please note that when the number of bonuses/QSI exceeds the number of employees in a specific Grade this is due to an employee receiving multiple bonuses or a bonus and QSI in the calendar year.



OSEM/USM Offices  
Employees on-board as of 12/28/2013– Bonus (Awards) and QSIs  
by Component and Pay Grade for CY2013 (Excluding SES/TSES)

OSEM / USM	Office	Grade	On-board	Grade	Number of bonuses / QSIs	Total amount of bonus/QSI
Office of the Secretary and Executive Management			555		359	\$521,646
OSEM	Assistant Secretary For Policy		Total: 155		Total: 104	\$168,584
		EX-04	1	GS-09	3	\$8,000
		GS-07	2	GS-11	4	\$4,500
		GS-09	5	GS-12	15	\$19,100
		GS-11	10	GS-13	18	\$28,619
		GS-12	23	GS-14	28	\$46,640
		GS-13	25	GS-15	35	\$55,940
		GS-14	36	SL-00	1	\$5,786
		GS-15	50			
SL-00	3					
OSEM	Citizenship and Immigration Services Ombudsman		Total: 27		Total: 23	\$28,024
		GS-07	1	GS-11	3	\$4,000
		GS-09	2	GS-12	2	\$1,900
		GS-11	4	GS-13	9	\$11,014
		GS-12	2	GS-14	5	\$4,360
		GS-13	9	GS-15	4	\$6,750
		GS-14	5			
		GS-15	4			
OSEM	Executive Secretariat		Total: 54		Total: 41	\$42,655
		GS-07	2	GS-07	2	\$806
		GS-09	5	GS-09	5	\$7,100
		GS-11	7	GS-11	5	\$7,350
		GS-12	10	GS-12	9	\$7,450
		GS-13	6	GS-13	5	\$4,319
		GS-14	8	GS-14	7	\$9,950
		GS-15	6	GS-15	8	\$5,680
OSEM	Immediate Office of the Deputy Secretary		Total: 3		Total: 2	\$3,000
		EX-02	1	GS-12	1	\$1,500
		GS-12	1	GS-13	1	\$1,500
		GS-13	1			
OSEM	Immediate Office of the Secretary		Total: 3		Total: 1	\$1,751
		EX-01	1	GS-14	1	\$1,751
		GS-14	1			
		GS-15	1			

OSEM / USM	Office	Grade	On-board	Grade	Number of bonuses / QSI	Total amount of bonus/QSI
OSEM	Intergovernmental Affairs		Total: 10		Total: 7	\$8,680
		GS-09	3	GS-09	1	\$1,240
		GS-11	2	GS-11	1	\$1,240
		GS-13	2	GS-13	2	\$2,480
		GS-14	3	GS-14	2	\$2,480
		GS-15	1	GS-15	1	\$1,240
OSEM	Office for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties		Total: 89		Total: 56	\$108,697
		GS-09	5	GS-09	4	\$5,400
		GS-11	4	GS-11	2	\$2,783
		GS-12	3	GS-12	1	\$2,700
		GS-13	9	GS-13	5	\$8,219
		GS-14	31	GS-14	19	\$38,221
		GS-15	37	GS-15	25	\$51,375
OSEM	Office of Legislative Affairs		Total: 26		Total: 0	\$0
		GS-08	1			
		GS-11	6			
		GS-12	2			
		GS-13	1			
		GS-14	6			
		GS-15	10			
OSEM	Office of Public Affairs		Total: 22		Total: 1	\$69
		GS-07	1	GS-09	1	\$69
		GS-09	4			
		GS-11	2			
		GS-12	1			
		GS-13	4			
		GS-14	5			
		GS-15	5			
OSEM	Office of the Chief of Staff		Total: 10		Total: 2	\$1,900
		GS-07	1	GS-09	1	\$950
		GS-09	1	GS-14	1	\$950
		GS-11	2			
		GS-13	1			
		GS-14	3			
		GS-15	2			
OSEM	Office of the		Total: 133		Total: 90	\$115,821

OSEM / USM	Office	Grade	On-board		Grade	Number of bonuses / QSIs	Total amount of bonus/QSI
	General Counsel	EF-00	1		GS-07	1	\$1,000
		EX-04	1		GS-09	1	\$1,500
		GS-01	1		GS-11	5	\$4,850
		GS-02	1		GS-12	4	\$3,300
		GS-04	1		GS-13	2	\$1,765
		GS-07	2		GS-14	17	\$17,330
		GS-09	1		GS-15	58	\$74,575
		GS-11	8		SL-00	2	\$11,500
		GS-12	8				
		GS-13	7				
		GS-14	28				
		GS-15	72				
SL-00	2						
OSEM	Office of the Privacy Officer		Total: 34			Total: 32	\$42,465
		GS-05	1		GS-12	5	\$5,916
		GS-12	5		GS-13	12	\$11,842
		GS-13	12		GS-14	5	\$6,664
		GS-14	5		GS-15	10	\$18,043
		GS-15	11				
Under Secretary for Management			Total: 1,563			Total: 1,377	\$1,762,049
USM	Office of the Chief Financial Officer		Total: 232			Total: 207	\$221,922
		GS-01	1		GS-04	2	\$1,000
		GS-03	2		GS-05	2	\$1,000
		GS-04	3		GS-07	3	\$1,154
		GS-05	2		GS-09	13	\$7,222
		GS-07	2		GS-11	8	\$5,842
		GS-09	16		GS-12	25	\$22,278
		GS-11	12		GS-13	36	\$34,301
		GS-12	27		GS-14	78	\$87,786
		GS-13	42		GS-15	40	\$61,340
		GS-14	84				
		GS-15	41				
USM	Office of the Chief Human Capital Officer		Total: 201			Total: 152	\$225,704
		GS-04	2		GS-04	2	\$389
		GS-05	1		GS-05	1	\$130
		GS-07	5		GS-07	3	\$1,296
		GS-08	3		GS-08	1	\$389
		GS-09	9		GS-09	5	\$1,814

OSEM / USM	Office	Grade	On-board	Grade	Number of bonuses / QSI	Total amount of bonus/QSI
		GS-11	11	GS-11	8	\$3,419
		GS-12	12	GS-12	10	\$7,772
		GS-13	36	GS-13	25	\$26,930
		GS-14	81	GS-14	61	\$94,532
		GS-15	41	GS-15	36	\$89,033
USM	Office of the Chief Information Officer		Total: 329		Total: 295	\$454,785
		GS-01	1	GS-07	1	\$2,000
		GS-04	1	GS-09	2	\$2,100
		GS-07	1	GS-11	5	\$6,200
		GS-09	2	GS-12	10	\$12,700
		GS-11	5	GS-13	61	\$90,700
		GS-12	12	GS-14	125	\$185,240
		GS-13	69	GS-15	90	\$152,845
		GS-14	139	SL-00	1	\$3,000
		GS-15	98			
SL-00	1					
USM	Office of the Chief Procurement Officer		Total: 451		Total: 441	\$480,411
		GS-04	1	GS-04	1	\$250
		GS-06	1	GS-06	1	\$800
		GS-07	10	GS-07	9	\$6,200
		GS-09	26	GS-09	25	\$7,350
		GS-11	25	GS-11	23	\$9,970
		GS-12	71	GS-12	73	\$39,840
		GS-13	63	GS-13	59	\$53,350
		GS-14	69	GS-14	69	\$72,771
		GS-15	182	GS-15	178	\$278,380
SL-00	3	SL-00	3	\$11,501		
USM	Office of the Chief Security Officer		Total: 227		Total: 176	\$232,748
		GS-04	1	GS-04	1	\$400
		GS-07	1	GS-07	1	\$900
		GS-09	4	GS-09	3	\$3,300
		GS-11	13	GS-11	10	\$10,869
		GS-12	43	GS-12	32	\$33,577
		GS-13	87	GS-13	66	\$74,330
		GS-14	60	GS-14	49	\$76,155
		GS-15	18	GS-15	14	\$33,217
USM	Immediate Office of the Under Secretary for Management		Total: 12		Total: 08	\$11,550
		EX-02	1	GS-07	1	\$500
		GS-07	1	GS-11	1	\$750

OSEM / USM	Office	Grade	On-board		Grade	Number of bonuses / QSI	Total amount of bonus/QSI
		GS-11	1		GS-13	1	\$1,000
		GS-13	1		GS-14	3	\$3,300
		GS-14	5		GS-15	1	\$1,500
		GS-15	2		SL-00	1	\$4,500
		SL-00	1				
USM	Office of the Chief Readiness Support Officer		Total: 111			Total: 98	\$134,928
		GS-06	1		GS-06	1	\$1,200
		GS-08	2		GS-08	2	\$1,527
		GS-09	1		GS-11	1	\$1,465
		GS-11	1		GS-12	7	\$10,260
		GS-12	7		GS-13	29	\$41,185
		GS-13	34		GS-14	38	\$52,855
		GS-14	42		GS-15	20	\$26,435
		GS-15	23				
Grand Totals:			2,118			1,736	\$2,283,695

## Non-OSEM/USM Offices

Employees on-board as of 12/28/2013 – Bonus (Awards) and QSIs  
by Component and Pay Grade for CY2013 (Excluding SES/TSES)

Agency	Grade	On-board		Grade	Number of Employees who received bonus/QSI	Total amount of bonus/QSI
CBP		Total: 59,802			Total: 26,892	\$27,111,957
	GG-05	9		GG-05	4	\$1,139
	GG-06	7		GG-06	7	\$2,133
	GG-07	35		GG-07	16	\$7,551
	GG-09	8		GG-09	7	\$2,511
	GG-11	29		GG-11	19	\$11,564
	GG-12	391		GG-12	234	\$160,573
	GG-13	89		GG-13	59	\$41,838
	GG-14	5		GG-14	6	\$7,650
	GL-05	293		GL-07	4	\$3,861
	GL-07	384		GL-09	88	\$81,647
	GL-09	880		GS-02	3	\$1,720
	GS-01	2		GS-03	3	\$1,691
	GS-02	15		GS-04	15	\$5,645
	GS-03	28		GS-05	43	\$27,027
	GS-04	76		GS-06	21	\$20,614
	GS-05	406		GS-07	747	\$525,848
	GS-06	54		GS-08	18	\$7,170

Agency	Grade	On-board	Grade	Number of Employees who received bonus/QSI	Total amount of bonus/QSI
	GS-07	2,208	GS-09	848	\$618,180
	GS-08	35	GS-11	1,429	\$1,302,160
	GS-09	1,922	GS-12	14,220	\$13,259,471
	GS-11	3,666	GS-13	5,822	\$6,396,155
	GS-12	34,325	GS-14	2,269	\$3,005,219
	GS-13	10,224	GS-15	738	\$1,366,689
	GS-14	3,305	ST-00	1	\$4,000
	GS-15	854	WG-05	1	\$200
	ST-00	1	WG-06	25	\$17,442
	WG-04	1	WG-08	7	\$5,150
	WG-05	1	WG-10	170	\$142,548
	WG-06	37	WL-10	26	\$25,317
	WG-07	1	WS-05	1	\$250
	WG-08	28	WS-10	39	\$56,195
	WG-10	369	WS-12	2	\$2,800
	WL-07	1			
	WL-10	45			
	WS-05	1			
	WS-10	65			
	WS-12	2			
CIS		Total: 12,835		Total: 1,943	\$2,804,475
	GS-02	3	GS-04	4	\$1,169
	GS-03	8	GS-05	24	\$10,763
	GS-04	46	GS-06	25	\$10,595
	GS-05	462	GS-07	120	\$68,137
	GS-06	239	GS-08	8	\$7,065
	GS-07	1,299	GS-09	130	\$96,243
	GS-08	62	GS-10	6	\$6,039
	GS-09	1,832	GS-11	167	\$138,565
	GS-10	25	GS-12	210	\$225,228
	GS-11	816	GS-13	343	\$447,564
	GS-12	3,451	GS-14	566	\$958,066
	GS-13	2,279	GS-15	340	\$835,042
	GS-14	1,556			
	GS-15	755			
	WG-06	1			
	ED-00	1			
DNDO		Total: 109		Total: 66	\$96,893
	GS-01	1	GS-12	3	\$2,760
	GS-04	1	GS-13	7	\$6,920

Agency	Grade	On-board	Grade	Number of Employees who received bonus/QSI	Total amount of bonus/QSI
	GS-09	1	GS-14	17	\$23,083
	GS-12	6	GS-15	38	\$60,129
	GS-13	16	ST-00	1	\$4,001
	GS-14	23			
	GS-15	60			
	ST-00	1			
FEMA		Total:14,811		Total: 3,175	\$5,195,762
	AD-00	6,745	AD-00	13	\$16,603
	EX-02	1	GM-14	1	\$1,204
	EX-03	2	GS-04	7	\$5,078
	EX-04	1	GS-05	13	\$9,835
	GM-14	1	GS-06	20	\$22,509
	GS-02	1	GS-07	117	\$119,551
	GS-03	4	GS-08	46	\$46,533
	GS-04	18	GS-09	187	\$287,044
	GS-05	52	GS-10	3	\$3,500
	GS-06	61	GS-11	254	\$366,904
	GS-07	331	GS-12	849	\$1,269,775
	GS-08	89	GS-13	812	\$1,322,375
	GS-09	1,125	GS-14	507	\$946,630
	GS-10	4	GS-15	271	\$686,969
	GS-11	922	WG-04	7	\$8,350
	GS-12	2,094	WG-06	15	\$12,800
	GS-13	1,684	WG-07	5	\$4,000
	GS-14	923	WG-08	3	\$4,200
	GS-15	504	WG-09	2	\$2,500
	SL-00	1	WG-10	2	\$2,500
	WG-03	2	WG-11	17	\$23,000
	WG-04	17	WG-12	9	\$9,450
	WG-06	41	WL-08	4	\$4,150
	WG-07	10	WL-11	1	\$2,000
	WG-08	16	WL-12	1	\$2,000
	WG-09	7	WS-08	1	\$2,000
	WG-10	18	WS-10	1	\$2,000
	WG-11	61	WS-11	6	\$11,800
	WG-12	37	XL-08	1	\$500
	WL-04	1			
	WL-06	1			
	WL-08	11			
	WL-09	1			
	WL-10	2			

Agency	Grade	On-board		Grade	Number of Employees who received bonus/QSI	Total amount of bonus/QSI
	WL-11	8				
	WL-12	1				
	WS-04	1				
	WS-05	2				
	WS-08	1				
	WS-10	2				
	WS-11	6				
	WS-12	1				
	XL-08	1				
FLETC		Total: 1,103			Total: 977	\$868,475
	GS-04	2		GS-04	2	\$1,750
	GS-05	5		GS-05	3	\$2,400
	GS-06	2		GS-06	3	\$3,300
	GS-07	27		GS-07	23	\$20,300
	GS-08	24		GS-08	17	\$15,915
	GS-09	78		GS-09	71	\$64,076
	GS-11	82		GS-11	69	\$57,712
	GS-12	295		GS-12	252	\$213,183
	GS-13	331		GS-13	297	\$272,918
	GS-14	128		GS-14	123	\$111,935
	GS-15	80		GS-15	78	\$70,185
	WG-05	1		WG-05	1	\$650
	WG-08	10		WG-08	5	\$5,050
	WG-10	23		WG-10	20	\$19,300
	WG-11	10		WG-11	8	\$6,550
	WL-10	2		WL-10	2	\$1,300
	WS-11	3		WS-11	3	\$1,950
ICE		Total: 19,409			Total: 17,098	\$10,673,728
	GG-11	9		GG-11	6	\$2,408
	GG-12	2		GG-12	2	\$1,154
	GL-04	1		GL-05	1	\$179
	GL-05	5		GL-07	40	\$9,449
	GL-07	63		GL-09	2,434	\$820,692
	GL-09	2,609		GS-01	2	\$188
	GP-15	1		GS-02	12	\$1,733
	GS-01	6		GS-03	15	\$2,276
	GS-02	22		GS-04	37	\$6,110
	GS-03	26		GS-05	80	\$16,550
	GS-04	41		GS-06	60	\$12,799
	GS-05	124		GS-07	533	\$146,120



Agency	Grade	On-board	Grade	Number of Employees who received bonus/QSI	Total amount of bonus/QSI
	GS-06	67	GS-08	618	\$189,147
	GS-07	669	GS-09	308	\$110,537
	GS-08	663	GS-10	1	\$261
	GS-09	357	GS-11	867	\$401,345
	GS-10	1	GS-12	2,802	\$1,301,664
	GS-11	990	GS-13	5,628	\$3,504,896
	GS-12	3,077	GS-14	2,756	\$2,708,575
	GS-13	6,582	GS-15	860	\$1,424,446
	GS-14	3,131	WG-06	2	\$442
	GS-15	923	WG-07	1	\$286
	WG-06	3	WG-10	28	\$9,020
	WG-07	2	WG-11	1	\$401
	WG-10	30	WL-10	1	\$382
	WG-11	1	WS-09	1	\$832
	WL-10	1	WS-10	1	\$900
	WS-09	1	WS-11	1	\$935
	WS-10	1			
	WS-11	1			
<b>NPPD</b>		Total: 2,850		Total: 56	\$33,358
	EF-00	1	GS-09	1	\$275
	EX-03	1	GS-12	17	\$6,585
	GM-14	1	GS-13	13	\$8,789
	GM-15	1	GS-14	21	\$11,728
	GS-03	5	GS-15	3	\$1,980
	GS-04	1	ST-00	1	\$4,001
	GS-05	11			
	GS-06	1			
	GS-07	45			
	GS-08	23			
	GS-09	124			
	GS-10	6			
	GS-11	156			
	GS-12	760			
	GS-13	689			
	GS-14	695			
	GS-15	329			
	ST-00	1			
<b>Office of Health Affairs</b>		Total: 83		Total: 76	\$134,707
	GP-15	4	GP-15	3	\$3,295
	GS-07	1	GS-09	3	\$2,545
	GS-09	3	GS-11	4	\$6,060

Agency	Grade	On-board	Grade	Number of Employees who received bonus/QSI	Total amount of bonus/QSI
	GS-11	5	GS-12	4	\$5,895
	GS-12	4	GS-13	11	\$15,165
	GS-13	12	GS-14	26	\$40,612
	GS-14	28	GS-15	19	\$28,135
	GS-15	19	SL-00	1	\$4,000
	SL-00	1	ST-00	5	\$29,000
	ST-00	6			
Office of the Inspector General		Total: 697		Total: 23	\$23,350
	GL-09	1	GS-09	3	\$1,875
	GS-04	11	GS-11	3	\$3,000
	GS-05	5	GS-12	7	\$5,600
	GS-06	1	GS-13	6	\$4,875
	GS-07	6	GS-14	3	\$6,500
	GS-08	2	GS-15	1	\$1,500
	GS-09	13			
	GS-11	44			
	GS-12	140			
	GS-13	265			
	GS-14	143			
	GS-15	66			
A&O*		Total: 814		Total: 503	\$980,597
	GS-03	3	GS-05	1	\$85
	GS-04	1	GS-07	5	\$4,543
	GS-05	2	GS-09	6	\$9,037
	GS-07	12	GS-11	20	\$31,889
	GS-09	24	GS-12	59	\$88,337
	GS-11	50	GS-13	123	\$189,583
	GS-12	109	GS-14	164	\$321,281
	GS-13	200	GS-15	120	\$307,842
	GS-14	250	SL-00	5	\$28,000
	GS-15	157			
	SL-00	6			
Science and Technology		Total: 444		Total: 337	\$635,239
	AD-00	10	AD-00	8	\$16,895
	GS-02	1	GS-02	1	\$249
	GS-03	1	GS-03	1	\$280
	GS-04	2	GS-04	1	\$548
	GS-06	1	GS-07	6	\$4,068

Agency	Grade	On-board	Grade	Number of Employees who received bonus/QSI	Total amount of bonus/QSI
	GS-07	10	GS-08	1	\$411
	GS-08	3	GS-09	11	\$7,979
	GS-09	18	GS-11	12	\$8,763
	GS-11	18	GS-12	27	\$27,204
	GS-12	36	GS-13	38	\$55,112
	GS-13	52	GS-14	75	\$127,773
	GS-14	98	GS-15	126	\$248,528
	GS-15	161	SL-00	2	\$9,500
	SL-00	2	ST-00	22	\$122,000
	ST-00	22	WG-06	3	\$2,618
	WG-06	6	WL-06	1	\$936
	WL-06	1	WS-06	2	\$2,376
	WS-06	2			
Transportation Security Administration		Total:62,840		Total: 47,525	\$72,526,293
	EX-04	1	SV-03	1	\$1,200
	SV-02	1	SV-04	4,099	\$5,969,324
	SV-03	11	SV-05	19,461	\$31,566,268
	SV-04	8,129	SV-06	7,754	\$13,048,153
	SV-05	26,532	SV-07	5,478	\$9,026,689
	SV-06	9,067	SV-08	2,911	\$2,455,838
	SV-07	6,402	SV-09	4,777	\$5,168,515
	SV-08	3,226	SV-10	2,060	\$3,167,894
	SV-09	6,316	SV-11	916	\$1,873,089
	SV-10	2,205	SV-12	68	\$249,323
	SV-11	877			
	SV-12	73			
USCG		Total: 8,647		Total: 222	\$194,723
	AD-00	94	GM-13	1	\$1,500
	AL-02	1	GS-04	1	\$250
	AL-03	5	GS-05	8	\$2,000
	GL-09	1	GS-06	3	\$1,298
	GM-13	18	GS-07	17	\$11,646
	GM-14	11	GS-08	8	\$77,249
	GS-04	28	GS-09	18	\$7,997
	GS-05	178	GS-11	23	\$10,098
	GS-06	238	GS-12	40	\$13,798
	GS-07	745	GS-13	38	\$20,450
	GS-08	186	GS-14	33	\$19,800
	GS-09	634	GS-15	14	\$13,686
	GS-10	27	SL-00	1	\$4,001

Agency	Grade	On-board	Grade	Number of Employees who received bonus/QSI	Total amount of bonus/QSI
	GS-11	984	WG-06	1	\$250
	GS-12	1,687	WG-08	1	\$250
	GS-13	1,469	WG-09	4	\$2,350
	GS-14	665	WG-10	3	\$1,250
	GS-15	208	WG-11	2	\$400
	SL-00	1	WG-12	1	\$2,000
	WD-05	8	WL-09	1	\$1,000
	WD-06	2	WL-10	1	\$500
	WD-07	5	WL-12	1	\$200
	WD-08	26	WS-11	1	\$250
	WG-02	8	WS-14	1	\$2,500
	WG-03	33			
	WG-04	2			
	WG-05	69			
	WG-06	61			
	WG-07	48			
	WG-08	141			
	WG-09	127			
	WG-10	507			
	WG-11	116			
	WG-12	22			
	WG-13	3			
	WL-05	2			
	WL-06	4			
	WL-07	4			
	WL-08	7			
	WL-09	16			
	WL-10	110			
	WL-11	14			
	WL-12	3			
	WS-05	2			
	WS-06	4			
	WS-07	1			
	WS-08	2			
	WS-09	13			
	WS-10	42			
	WS-11	33			
	WS-12	8			
	WS-13	4			
	WS-14	7			
	WS-15	9			
	WS-18	4			

Agency	Grade	On-board	Grade	Number of Employees who received bonus/QSI	Total amount of bonus/QSI
USSS		Total: 6,424		Total: 118	\$101,203
	EF-00	1	GL-09	1	\$975
	EF-14	1	GS-06	1	\$500
	GL-07	33	GS-07	2	\$1,000
	GL-08	12	GS-08	4	\$2,000
	GL-09	132	GS-09	1	\$500
	GL-10	20	GS-11	3	\$1,975
	GM-13	1	GS-12	14	\$12,050
	GM-14	1	GS-13	76	\$66,675
	GS-03	9	GS-14	6	\$5,375
	GS-04	20	GS-15	6	\$6,253
	GS-05	14	LE-01	2	\$1,950
	GS-06	8	WG-08	2	\$1,950
	GS-07	46			
	GS-08	181			
	GS-09	127			
	GS-10	7			
	GS-11	256			
	GS-12	398			
	GS-13	2,994			
	GS-14	620			
	GS-15	217			
	LE-01	1,049			
	LE-04	166			
	LE-05	62			
	LE-07	22			
	LE-08	14			
	LE-09	5			
	LE-11	1			
	SL-00	2			
	WG-08	2			
	WG-14	3			
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>192,986</b>		<b>100,747</b>	<b>\$123,664,4553</b>

\*Note: A&O is Office of Operations Coordination and Planning and the Office of Intelligence & Analysis.

**Question:** Please provide a table showing how much is requested in the fiscal year 2015 budget for bonuses for OSEM, USM, CIO and CFO political employees; OSEM, USM, CIO and CFO SES employees; and OSEM, USM, CIO, and CFO non-SES employees.

**ANSWER:** The bonuses are included within the salaries and benefits object classes in the FY 2015 Budget Request. While there is no specific amount requested for bonuses, the following table provides an estimate. Political appointees cannot receive bonuses per current Administration policy.

FY 2015 Budget Estimate for Bonuses				
Appropriation	Political Employees	SES Employees	Non-SES Employees	Total
OSEM	\$ -	\$ 524,074	\$ 671,665	\$ 1,195,739
USM	\$ -	\$ 329,824	\$ 992,868	\$ 1,322,691
OCFO	\$ -	\$ 92,707	\$ 261,942	\$ 354,650
OCIO	\$ -	\$ 74,891	\$ 338,772	\$ 413,663
<b>Grand Total</b>	\$ -	\$ 1,021,496	\$ 2,265,246	\$ 3,286,742

### Travel

**Question:** Please provide a detailed justification for the fiscal year 2015 travel budgets for the Secretary, Deputy Secretary and the Chief of Staff as compared to the fiscal years 2011-14 enacted levels and identify the travel "offsets" claimed in the budget that allow for a reduced request. Please also provide travel costs projected for the new direct reporting offices (Private Sector, State and Local Law Enforcement, and International Affairs) and compare with funding provided previously for those functions under the Office of Policy. Please indicate those instances in fiscal year 2011 and to date where the Secretary or Deputy Secretary travel was provided by Coast Guard aircraft, and projected and budgeted for the remainder of the year and for fiscal year 2015.

**ANSWER:**

Travel Budget					
Amount in Thousands of dollars					
Office	FY11 C.R.	FY12 Revised Enacted	FY13 Revised Enacted	FY14 Enacted	FY15 Request
Office of the Secretary	2000	2427	1485	1485	1359
Office of the Deputy Secretary	697	518	371	322	301
Chief of Staff	380	339	169	169	169

Reduced levels in the FY 2013 Enacted and FY 2014 request are a result of Executive Order 13589 directing agencies to reduce travel from FY 2010 levels by no less than 20 percent. Further reductions in FY 2013 enacted, FY 2014 enacted, and FY 2015 request are a result of utilization of lower cost methods of transportation including AMTRAK, government car, and commercial carrier and a reduction in frequency of travel.

Requests to break out these three offices to directly report to the Secretary have not been approved by Congress, and the Department does not request these new direct reporting offices in 2015. As a result, the travel costs for these offices have been, and continue to be, included in the Office of Policy's budget projections and Expenditure Plans.

Office of Policy Travel by Sub-Office	FY 2014	FY 2015
Office of International Affairs	\$173,634	\$260,000
Private Sector Office	\$30,000	\$30,000
Office for State and Local Law Enforcement	\$25,000	\$25,000

## FY 2011 Trips

<u>Traveler</u>	<u>Start Date</u>	<u>End Date</u>	<u>Destination</u>	<u>Gov't Aircraft Cost</u>	<u>Aircraft</u>
S1	10/09/2010	10/09/2010	Philadelphia, PA	\$4,172	USCG
S1	10/16/2010	10/18/2010	Albuquerque, NM (Personal); San Diego, CA	\$45,492	USCG
S1	10/25/2010	10/25/2010	Orlando, FL	\$17,044	USCG
S1	10/28/2010	10/29/2010	Albuquerque, NM (Personal); Colorado Springs, CO; Denver, CO	\$37,116	USCG
S1	11/05/2010	11/06/2010	Bangor, ME; Halifax, Nova Scotia	\$25,216	USCG
S1	11/19/2010	11/20/2010	Lisbon, Portugal	\$62,776	USCG
S1	11/22/2010	11/22/2010	Trenton, NJ; New York, NY	\$8,981	USCG
S1	11/28/2010	11/30/2010	Panama City, Panama; Mexico City, Mexico	\$54,651	USCG
S1	12/03/2010	12/05/2010	New York, NY	\$6,560	USCG
S1	12/16/2010	12/17/2010	Scottsdale, AZ (Personal); Tucson, AZ; Nogales, AZ; Phoenix, AZ	\$43,120	USCG
S1	12/22/2010	12/22/2010	Detroit, MI	\$9,990	USCG
S1	12/23/2010	12/26/2010	Albuquerque, NM; Danville, CA	\$49,909	USCG
S1	01/21/2011	01/24/2011	Albuquerque, NM	\$28,676	USCG
S1	01/27/2011	01/29/2011	London, UK	\$66,575	USCG
S1	01/30/2011	01/31/2011	Albuquerque, NM (Personal); El Paso, TX; Dallas, TX	\$33,110	USCG
S1	02/11/2011	02/13/2011	Albuquerque, NM	\$31,759	USCG
S1	02/21/2011	02/24/2011	Brownsville, TX; Key West, FL	\$36,981	USCG
S1	03/05/2011	03/05/2011	New York, NY	\$7,270	USCG
S1	03/11/2011	03/13/2011	Albuquerque, NM	\$33,182	USCG
S1	03/14/2011	03/15/2011	Boston, MA; Denver, CO	\$36,461	USCG
S1	03/24/2011	03/28/2011	El Paso, TX; Albuquerque, NM; Phoenix, AZ (Personal); Danville, CA (Personal); Los Angeles, CA	\$53,134	USCG
S1	04/12/2011	04/15/2011	Budapest, Hungary	\$83,182	USCG
S1	04/19/2011	04/20/2011	New York, NY	\$6,819	USCG
S1	04/21/2011	04/25/2011	Artesia, NM; Albuquerque, NM (Personal); Coronado, CA (Personal); Phoenix, AZ (Personal); Los Angeles, CA; Berkeley, CA	\$56,987	USCG
S1	05/07/2011	05/09/2011	Atlanta, GA; Ringgold, GA	\$11,369	USCG
S1	05/10/2011	05/10/2011	El Paso, TX	\$18,084	USCG
S1	05/18/2011	05/19/2011	New London, CT; Albuquerque, NM (Personal); Las Vegas, NV	\$49,703	USCG
S1	05/22/2011	05/28/2011	Mumbai, India; Delhi, India	\$173,753	USCG
S1	05/29/2011	05/29/2011	Indianapolis, IN; Muscle Shoals, AL; Hackleburg, AL	\$17,989	USCG
S1	06/01/2011	06/01/2011	Huntington, WV	\$6,614	USCG
S1	06/07/2011	06/07/2011	New York, NY	\$6,729	USCG
S1	06/08/2011	06/08/2011	Joplin, MO	\$17,439	USCG
S1	06/11/2011	06/12/2011	Albuquerque, NM	\$28,145	USCG

<u>Traveler</u>	<u>Start Date</u>	<u>End Date</u>	<u>Destination</u>	<u>Gov't Aircraft Cost</u>	<u>Aircraft</u>
S1	06/18/2011	06/23/2011	London, UK; Amsterdam, Rotterdam, the Hague, Netherlands; Brussels, Belgium	\$82,558	USCG
S1	06/29/2011	07/02/2011	Madrid, Spain; Vienna, Austria	\$94,666	USCG
S1	07/07/2011	07/10/2011	Nogales, AZ; Phoenix, AZ; Albuquerque, NM (Personal)	\$44,144	USCG
S1	07/16/2011	07/16/2011	Princeton, NJ	\$4,648	USCG
S1	07/22/2011	07/24/2011	Beckley/Lansing, WV	\$6,449	USCG
S1	07/26/2011	07/31/2011	Aspen, CO; Reno, NV/ Lake Tahoe, CA (Personal)	\$45,575	USCG
S1	08/04/2011	08/05/2011	New York, NY	\$8,513	USCG
S1	08/08/2011	08/11/2011	New Orleans, LA; Bossier City, LA	\$21,652	USCG
S1	08/12/2011	08/15/2011	Albuquerque, NM (Personal); Winnipeg, Canada	\$36,671	USCG
S1	08/18/2011	08/18/2011	New York, NY	\$9,030	USCG
S1	08/22/2011	08/23/2011	Anniston, AL; Little Rock, AR; Glynco, GA	\$24,673	USCG
S1	08/31/2011	08/31/2011	Albany, NY; Prattsville, NY; Teterboro, NJ; Paterson, NJ; Lincoln Park, NJ	\$10,321	USCG
S1	09/01/2011	09/04/2011	Dallas, TX, Reno, NV / Lake Tahoe, CA (Personal)	\$42,686	USCG
S1	09/05/2011	09/05/2011	New Haven, CT; Hartford, CT	\$9,167	USCG
S1	09/09/2011	09/11/2011	New York, NY; Boston, MA	\$14,900	USCG
S1	09/16/2011	09/17/2011	Madison, WI	\$15,248	USCG
S1	09/20/2011	09/21/2011	Houston, TX; College Station, TX; Orlando, FL; New York, NY	\$38,931	USCG
S1	09/22/2011	09/22/2011	Joplin, MO	\$19,328	USCG
S2	10/03/2010	10/04/2010	Seattle, WA	\$44,550	USCG
S2	10/06/2010	10/08/2010	Luxembourg	\$75,735	USCG
S2	10/19/2010	10/22/2010	Berlin, Germany; Rome, Italy	\$94,953	USCG
S2	11/18/2010	11/20/2010	Ottawa, Canada; Hague, Netherlands; Rotterdam, Netherlands; Brussels, Belgium	\$78,809	USCG
S2	01/09/2011	01/14/2011	Ramstein AFB, Germany (refuel); New Delhi, India; Brussels, Belgium	\$186,527	USCG
S2	02/03/2011	02/08/2011	Krakow, Poland; Brussels, Belgium	\$72,642	USCG
S2	03/06/2011	03/07/2011	Brussels, Belgium	\$77,402	USCG
S2	05/10/2011	05/11/2011	Key West, FL	\$8,631	USCG
S2	05/15/2011	05/17/2011	Burlington, VT; Brussels, Belgium; Paris, France	\$76,782	USCG
S2	06/14/2011	06/17/2011	Berlin, Germany; Stockholm, Sweden; Brussels, Belgium; Hague, Netherlands	\$91,101	USCG
S2	08/16/2011	08/16/2011	New Orleans, LA	\$19,391	USCG
S2	09/08/2011	09/10/2011	Charleston, SC; Newark, NJ	\$14,399	USCG
S2	09/26/2011	09/29/2011	Strasbourg, Paris, France	\$83,323	USCG

## FY 2012 Trips

<u>Traveler</u>	<u>Start Date</u>	<u>End Date</u>	<u>Destination</u>	<u>Gov't Aircraft Cost</u>	<u>Aircraft</u>
S1	10/01/2011	10/02/2011	Santa Fe, NM; Albuquerque, NM (Personal)	\$32,895	USCG
S1	10/06/2011	10/07/2011	New Haven, CT; Ypsilanti, MI; Detroit, MI	\$16,667	USCG



S1	10/18/2011	10/18/2011	New York, NY	\$7,073	USCG
S1	10/20/2011	10/20/2011	Raleigh, NC; Chapel Hill, NC; Durham, NC	\$10,268	USCG
S1	11/9/2011	11/10/2011	Nassau, Bahamas	\$19,983	USCG
S1	12/9/2011	12/11/2011	New York, NY	\$6,905	USCG
S1	12/14/2011	12/15/2011	Scottsdale, AZ	\$39,870	USCG
S1	12/23/2011	12/26/2011	Albuquerque, NM; Danville, CA	\$53,572	USCG
S1	01/15/2012	01/16/2012	Albuquerque, NM	\$32,330	USCG
S1	01/20/2012	01/22/2012	Atlantic City, NJ; Plum Island, NY	\$12,686	USCG
S1	02/1/2012	02/1/2012	Indianapolis, IN	\$12,160	USCG
S1	02/18/2012	02/21/2012	Tucson, AZ; McAllen, TX	\$46,960	USCG
S1	02/27/2012	02/29/2012	Mexico City, MX; Guatemala City, Guatemala; San Salvador, El Salvador; San Jose, Costa Rica; Panama City, Panama	\$63,223	USCG
S1	03/09/2012	03/11/2012	New York, NY	\$39,976	USCG
S1	03/25/2012	03/26/2012	Phoenix, AZ	\$37,465	USCG
S1	04/03/2012	04/04/2012	Phoenix, AZ	\$38,047	USCG
S1	04/30/2012	05/06/2012	Honolulu, HI; Wellington, NZ; Canberra, Australia; Brisbane, Australia	\$204,599	USCG
S1	05/12/2012	05/12/2012	New Orleans, LA	\$21,095	USCG
S1	05/16/2012	05/16/2012	New London, CT	\$0	USCG
S1	06/03/2012	06/04/2012	New York, NY	\$6,573	USCG
S1	06/14/2012	06/17/2012	Danville, CA	\$50,196	USCG
S1	06/20/2012	06/23/2012	Copenhagen, Denmark; Paris, France; Brussels, Belgium	\$82,660	USCG
S1	06/26/2012	06/26/2012	Orlando, FL	\$18,996	USCG
S1	06/30/2012	06/30/2012	Dallas, TX	\$25,498	USCG
S1	07/02/2012	07/03/2012	Denver, CO; Colorado Springs, CO; Boise, ID	\$31,284	USCG
S1	07/04/2012	07/08/2012	Albuquerque, NM	\$37,002	USCG
S1	07/10/2012	07/13/2012	Brasilia, Brazil; Sao Paulo, Brazil; Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic; San Juan, Puerto Rico	\$103,266	USCG
S1	07/15/2012	07/15/2012	Williamsburg, VA	\$5,694	USCG
S1	07/30/2012	08/09/2012	Lake Tahoe, NV (Personal); Kodiak, Alaska; Cold Bay, Alaska; Anchorage, Alaska	\$69,399	USCG
S1	08/26/2012	08/27/2012	New York, NY	\$7,246	USCG
S1	09/02/2012	09/02/2012	Bay St. Louis, MS; Slidell, LA	\$20,154	USCG
S1	09/08/2012	09/08/2012	New London, CT (traveled with USCG Commandant, no cost to DHS)	\$0	USCG
S1	09/10/2012	09/12/2012	New York, NY; Philadelphia, PA; Montreal, Canada	\$16,154	USCG
S1	09/21/2012	09/23/2012	Berkley/Lansing, WV	\$7,914	USCG
S1	09/24/2012	09/24/2012	New York, NY; Bethpage, NY	\$8,544	USCG
S1	09/29/2012	09/30/2012	San Diego, CA; Albuquerque, NM (Personal)	\$49,208	USCG
S2	03/08/2012	03/08/2012	Mobile, AL	Mission of Opportunity	USCG
S2	04/17/2012	04/26/2012	Tunis, Tunisia; New Delhi, India; Tokyo, Japan; Brussels, Belgium	\$155,067	USCG
S2	09/30/2012	09/30/2012	Munich, Germany	\$36,685	USCG

## FY 2013 Trips

<u>Traveler</u>	<u>Start Date</u>	<u>End Date</u>	<u>Destination</u>	<u>Gov't Aircraft Cost</u>	<u>Aircraft</u>
S1	10/05/2012	10/05/2012	Sierra Vista, AZ; Bisbee, AZ	\$39,159	USCG
S1	10/06/2012	10/13/2012	Paris, France; Lyon, France; Sofia, Bulgaria; Ankara, Turkey; Istanbul, Turkey	\$114,564	USCG
S1	10/27/2012	10/28/2012	Albuquerque, NM	\$34,407	USCG
S1	11/01/2012	11/01/2012	Bridgeport, CT; New York, NY	\$9,384	USCG
S1	11/02/2012	11/02/2012	Staten Island, NY	\$8,345	USCG
S1	11/03/2012	11/03/2012	Charleston, WV; Long Island, NY	\$14,097	USCG
S1	11/04/2012	11/04/2012	Monmouth County NJ; Hoboken, NJ	\$8,687	USCG
S1	11/05/2012	11/05/2012	New York, NY; Coney Island, NY	\$8,087	USCG
S1	11/06/2012	11/06/2012	Long Island, NY	\$8,539	USCG
S1	11/11/2012	11/13/2012	New York, NY; Staten Island, NY; Brooklyn, NY; Boston, MA	\$13,318	USCG
S1	11/15/2012	11/16/2012	Long Island, NY; Staten Island, NY; New York, NY	\$10,797	USCG
S1	11/19/2012	11/21/2012	London, UK	\$71,794	USCG
S1	11/30/2012	12/02/2012	Danville, Oakland, CA	\$48,770	USCG
S1	12/08/2012	12/08/2012	Long Beach, CA	\$0 Mission of opportunity	USCG
S1	12/12/2012	12/14/2012	Nogales, AZ; Mexico City, Mexico	\$55,544	USCG
S1	12/21/2012	12/28/2012	Albuquerque, NM	\$32,338	USCG
S1	01/04/2013	01/13/2013	Albuquerque, NM	\$33,731	USCG
S1	01/30/2013	01/30/2013	New Orleans, LA	\$23,362	USCG
S1	02/02/2013	02/05/2013	San Diego, CA; El Paso, TX	\$45,544	USCG
S1	02/19/2013	02/20/2013	Nogales, AZ; Ft. Lauderdale, FL; Miami, FL	\$49,902	USCG
S1	04/04/2013	04/08/2013	TX/AZ	\$54,035	USCG
S1	05/17/2013	05/18/2013	San Francisco, CA; Los Angeles, CA	\$51,985.14	USCG
S1	05/24/2013	05/26/2013	Boston, MA	\$10785.63	USCG
S1	05/22/2013	05/22/2013	Joplin, MO; Moore, OK	\$143,482	USCG C130
S1	07/12/2013	07/15/2013	Albuquerque, NM	\$32,943	USCG
S1	07/18/2013	07/24/2013	San Jose, CA; Matamoros, Mexico; Mexico City, Mexico	\$65,530	USCG
S1	07/30/2013	08/06/2013	Reno, NV	\$44,771	USCG
S1	08/12/2013	08/12/2013	Cincinnati, OH	\$10,833	USCG
S1	08/29/2013	09/02/2013	Reno, NV	\$45,151	USCG
Acting S1	09/11/2013	09/13/2013	New York, NY; Rome, Italy	\$96,881	USCG
Acting S1	09/18/2013	09/20/2013	Brownsville, Texas; Mexico City, Mexico	\$47,167	USCG
Acting S1	09/26/2013	09/27/2013	Buffalo, NY; Montreal, Canada	\$22,520	USCG
S2	10/01/2012	10/02/2012	Munich, Germany	\$40,969	USCG
S2	10/11/2012	10/12/2012	Provo, UT	\$38,923	USCG

## FY 2014 Trips to Date

<u>Traveler</u>	<u>Start Date</u>	<u>End Date</u>	<u>Destination</u>	<u>Gov't Aircraft Cost</u>	<u>Aircraft</u>
Acting S1	11/12/2013	11/12/2013	Los Angeles, CA	\$53,705	USCG
Acting S1	11/26/2013	11/30/2013	Daytona Beach, FL (Personal)	\$19,565	USCG
Acting S1	12/3/2013	12/6/2013	Brussels, Belgium; Ankara, Turkey; Berlin, Germany	\$125,050	USCG

<u>Traveler</u>	<u>Start Date</u>	<u>End Date</u>	<u>Destination</u>	<u>Gov't Aircraft Cost<sup>1</sup></u>	<u>Aircraft</u>
S1	1/2/2014	1/2/2014	Brownsville, TX	\$32,733	USCG
S1	1/21/2014	1/22/2014	McAllen, TX; Douglas, AZ; Tucson, AZ	\$56,488	USCG
S1	1/25/2014	1/25/2014	Boston, MA (Personal)	\$12,063	USCG
S1	1/29/2014	1/29/2014	East Rutherford, NJ; New York, NY	\$9,091	USCG
S2	1/30/2014	1/30/2014	Alameda, CA	Mission of Opportunity	USCG
S1	2/4/2014	2/6/2014	Krakow, Poland	\$93,326	USCG
S1	2/14/2014	2/14/2014	Atlanta, GA	\$15,213	USCG
S1	2/20/2014	2/22/2014	Los Angeles, CA	\$45,604	USCG
S1	03/19/2014	03/20/2014	Mexico City, Mexico	\$42,252	USCG

<sup>1</sup> Additional \$23,736 expensed October-January for monthly fee for SATCOM. In February, USCG contract change, eliminating monthly fees and is 100 percent usage based. Reflects trips billed as of March 2014, HQ has not been billed for April charges to date.

<b>Remaining Projected Travel Provided by USCG</b>		
	<b>FY 2014</b>	<b>FY 2015</b>
Office of the Secretary	\$881,926	\$1,291,050
Office of the Deputy Secretary	-	-

**Question:** Please provide a breakdown of the official and non-official travel via Coast Guard aircraft and/or commercial means, as applicable, thus far taken by the Secretary, Deputy Secretary and Chief of Staff in fiscal year 2014, listing dates, destinations, purposes and costs (to include direct and indirect) by trip, as well as the balances remaining in their travel budgets for the current fiscal year.

**ANSWER:** Please see the tables on the following pages.

<b>Traveler</b>	<b>Start Date</b>	<b>End Date</b>	<b>Purpose of Travel</b>	<b>Destination</b>	<b>Gov't Aircraft Cost</b>	<b>Aircraft</b>	<b>State Dept. Fees</b>	<b>Misc. Travel Expenses</b>
Acting S1	10/21/2013	10/22/2013	Acting Secretary Beers traveled to New York City to participate in a Cyber Security Partners Breakfast at NASDAQ MarketSite, followed by the NASDAQ bell-ringing ceremony. The Acting Secretary also visited the Science and Technology National Urban Security Technology Laboratory and delivered remarks at a cyber-security luncheon. The Acting Secretary also received a NYC Marathon Security Briefing and Amtrak security brief. In Philadelphia, the Acting Secretary attended and delivered remarks at the International Association of Chiefs of Police Conference General Assembly.	New York, NY; Philadelphia, PA	\$395	AMTRAK	-	\$391
Acting S1	11/12/2013	11/12/2013	Acting Secretary Beers traveled to Los Angeles, CA for the memorial service for TSA Agent Gerardo Hernandez.	Los Angeles, CA	\$53,705	USCG	-	-
Acting S1	11/26/2013	11/30/2013	Personal	Daytona Beach, FL	\$19,565	USCG	-	-
Acting S2	12/2/2013	12/4/2013	Acting Deputy Secretary traveled to Miami to conduct site visits with CBP (Port of Miami and Miami International Airport), USCG (District 7 Command and Homeland Security Task Force-SE) and Southern Command. Trip included 1 day in Key West, FL where the Acting Deputy visited a CBP Tethered Aerostadl Radar Site (TARS), Joint Interagency Task Force – South and USCG Sector Key West (Fast Response Cutter). Acting CBP Commissioner traveled with AS2.	Miami, FL; Key West, FL	\$1,566	Commercial Carrier	-	\$685

<b>Traveler</b>	<b>Start Date</b>	<b>End Date</b>	<b>Purpose of Travel</b>	<b>Destination</b>	<b>Gov't Aircraft Cost</b>	<b>Aircraft</b>	<b>State Dept. Fees</b>	<b>Misc. Travel Expenses</b>
Acting SI	12/3/2013	12/6/2013	Acting Secretary Beers traveled to Brussels to participate in ministerial meeting on foreign fighters and hold bilateral meetings with Belgian Minister Milquet, Spanish Minister Diaz, Swedish Minister Ask, UK Home Secretary May, Danish Minister Bødskov, and Dutch Deputy Minister Tevens. In Ankara, Turkey, Acting Secretary met with Turkish National Intelligence Service Deputy Director Dervişoğlu and with Turkish National Police Director Kiliçlar and Minister of Interior, Güler. The Acting Secretary also met with Ambassador to Turkey, Francis J Ricciardone. In Berlin, the Acting Secretary met with Intelligence Coordinator Guenter Heiss and German State Secretary Klaus-Dieter Fritzsche.	Brussels, Belgium; Ankara, Turkey; Berlin, Germany	\$125,050	USCG	\$3,652	\$535
SI	1/2/2014	1/2/2014	Secretary Johnson traveled to Brownsville, TX to attend the memorial service for CBP Officer Darrell Jean Windhaus.	Brownsville, TX	\$32,733	USCG	-	-
SI	1/21/2014	1/22/2014	Secretary Johnson traveled to McAllen, TX where he took a tour of the Anzalduas River by boat and the Rio Grande Valley Border by helicopter. The Secretary also received a brief at the Port Isabel Detention Center, hosted a law enforcement stakeholder roundtable, a press conference and a local leadership dinner. In Douglas, AZ, the Secretary received a border security operational line tour, an Arizona border helo tour and hosted a ranchers' stakeholder roundtable. In Tucson, the Secretary visited the Joint Field Command Joint Operation Center and received an HSI case brief, followed by press availability.	McAllen, TX; Douglas, AZ; Tucson, AZ	\$56,488	USCG	-	\$217
SI	1/25/2014	1/25/2014	Personal	Boston, MA	\$12,063	USCG	-	-

<b>Traveler</b>	<b>Start Date</b>	<b>End Date</b>	<b>Purpose of Travel</b>	<b>Destination</b>	<b>Gov't Aircraft Cost</b>	<b>Aircraft</b>	<b>State Dept. Fees</b>	<b>Misc. Travel Expenses</b>
S1	1/29/2014	1/29/2014	Secretary Johnson traveled to East Rutherford, NJ to receive a Superbowl Security brief and tour of MetLife stadium. In New York, the Secretary met with Jeff Wilpon, COO New York Mets, and participated in a media security briefing with Jeffrey Miller, the VP and Chief Security Officer for the NFL.	East Rutherford, NJ; New York, NY	\$9,091	USCG	-	-
S2	1/30/2014	1/30/2014	Deputy Secretary Mayorkas traveled to Alameda, CA to provide remarks at Petty Officer Obendorf's Memorial Ceremony.	Alameda, CA	Mission of Opp.	USCG	-	-
S1	2/4/2014	2/6/2014	Secretary Johnson traveled to Krakow, Poland to participate in the G6+ I conference. While in Krakow, the Secretary had bilateral meetings with German Minister de Maiziere, Spanish Minister Diaz, UK Home Secretary May, Italian Minister Alfano, and Polish Minister Sienkiewicz.	Krakow, Poland	\$93,326	USCG	\$1,119	\$516
S1	2/9/2014	2/10/2014	Secretary Johnson traveled to Newark, New Jersey to deliver a keynote address at the New Hope Baptist Church for Senator Menendez's Black History Month Program.	Newark, NJ	\$439	AMTRAK	-	\$126
S1	2/14/2014	2/14/2014	The Secretary traveled to Atlanta, GA to visit to Georgia Tech and Morehouse College. At Georgia Tech, the Secretary met with President Bud Peterson and visited the Information Security Center. He also participated in a cyber-security student roundtable. At Morehouse College, he delivered remarks at the Inauguration of Morehouse President Wilson and met with students.	Atlanta, GA	\$15,213	USCG	-	-
S2	2/17/2014	2/19/2014	Deputy Secretary reviewed CBP operations (Field Operations, Border Patrol, Air and Marine) in Laredo and McAllen, TX. Trip included meeting with the GSA Administrator and Congressman Cuellar. Deputy visited the South Texas Campaign Headquarters and reviewed the South Texas Campaign.	McAllen, TX; Laredo, TX;	\$766	Commercial Carrier	-	\$436

<u>Traveler</u>	<u>Start Date</u>	<u>End Date</u>	<u>Purpose of Travel</u>	<u>Destination</u>	<u>Gov't Aircraft Cost</u>	<u>Aircraft</u>	<u>State Dept. Fees</u>	<u>Misc. Travel Expenses</u>
			Intelligence Center. The visit included a travel to the ICE Detention Center in Port Isabel, TX.					
S1	2/19/2014	2/19/2014	Secretary Johnson traveled with President Obama to Toluca, Mexico to participate in the North American Leaders' Summit.	Toluca, Mexico	-	Air Force One	-	-
S2	2/20/2014	2/20/2014	Deputy Secretary traveled to New York City to provide key note remarks for the MALDF Latino State of the Union Address.	New York, NY	\$215	Commercial Carrier; AMTRAK	-	\$120
S1	2/20/2014	2/22/2014	Secretary Johnson traveled to Los Angeles, California where he visited with TSA and saw the Terminal 3 LAX checkpoint; received a tour of the CBP Federal Inspection Facility and held a press conference at the LAX airport with Darby Lajoie of TSA. The Secretary also visited the Joint Regional Intelligence Center in Norwalk, CA, where he participated in a law enforcement roundtable. The Secretary interviewed with CBS Radio Los Angeles and Southern California Public Radio, met with Mayor Eric Garcetti, participated in an Immigration stakeholder roundtable, and took a Coast Guard helicopter tour of the Port of Los Angeles/Long Beach. The Secretary had a working lunch an operational brief with port officials and an all-hands meeting with Coast Guard Sector Los Angeles/Long Beach.	Los Angeles, CA	\$45,604	USCG	-	\$488
COS	2/20/2014	2/22/2014	Staffing the Secretary on a trip to Los Angeles	Los Angeles, CA	-	USCG	-	\$478
S2	2/23/2014	2/24/2014	Deputy Secretary conducted site visit of the CBP Peace Bridge Pre-Clearance Operation in Ontario and met with Canadian counterparts. Trip included visiting ICE operations and reviewing Port of Entry operations in Buffalo.	Buffalo NY; Ontario, Canada	\$1,018	Commercial Carrier	-	\$252
S2	3/16/2014	3/18/2014	Deputy Secretary traveled to Tucson, AZ to conduct site visit and field operations of the Arizona Joint Field Command. Trip included	Nogales, AZ; Sierra Vista, AZ	\$1,170	Commercial Carrier	-	\$395

<u>Traveler</u>	<u>Start Date</u>	<u>End Date</u>	<u>Purpose of Travel</u>	<u>Destination</u>	<u>Gov't Aircraft Cost</u>	<u>Aircraft</u>	<u>State Dept. Fees</u>	<u>Misc. Travel Expenses</u>
S1	3/19/2014	3/20/2014	visiting Field Operations and Border Patrol operations at the Nogales, TX port of entry and along the southwest borders. Deputy Secretary visited UAS operations in Sierra Vista, AZ. Deputy Secretary provided keynote remarks at the Border Security EXPO in Phoenix, AZ. CBP Commissioner accompanied the Deputy on this trip. In Mexico City, Secretary Johnson delivered keynote remarks to the Mexican Business Council for Foreign Trade, Investment, and Technology. The Secretary also met with Mexican President Enrique Peña Nieto. Secretary of Finance and Public Credit Luis Videgaray Caso (with whom he signed the Declaration of Principles Concerning Bilateral Strategic Plan Initiatives), Secretary of Interior Miguel Ángel Osorio Chong, Secretary of Foreign Affairs José Antonio Meade Kuribeyra, and Attorney General Jesús Murillo Karam.	Mexico City, Mexico	\$42,252	USCG	\$1,050	\$422

Additional \$23,736 expensed October-January for monthly fee for SATCOM. In February, USCG contract change eliminated monthly fees and is 100 percent usage based.

**Total USCG Indirect Costs**

The chart provides both the amounts derived from the total amount billed relative to total indirect costs reported.

	Total Costs	Amount Billed	USCG Indirect Costs
2014			
Q1	\$706,130	\$216,150	\$489,980
Q2	\$1,138,920	\$312,675	\$826,245

**Remaining Balance in Travel Budget for FY 2014 as of April 8, 2014**

Office of the Secretary	\$894,077
Office of the Deputy Secretary	\$277,772
Chief of Staff	\$121,625



**Question:** Please provide a table that shows all the funds expended by OSEM, USM, CIO and CFO political employees for travel in 2013 and in fiscal year 2014 to date. Include the name of each traveler, purpose of travel, location(s) visited, and total cost.

**ANSWER:**

Organization	Traveler	Purpose	Begin Date	End Date	Destination	Cost*
Office of Policy	Albert, Brian	MEETING-FOREIGN	3/5/2013	3/12/2013	Lyon, France	\$4,468
Office of Policy	Albert, Brian	CONFERENCE-FOREIGN	6/29/2013	7/7/2013	Curacao, Antilles	\$3,102
Office of Policy	Albert, Brian	MEETING-FOREIGN	9/9/2013	9/12/2013	Barbados; Port of Spain, FC, Trinidad And Tobago	\$2,766
Office of the General Counsel	Anderson, Audrey	OTHER-FOREIGN	2/3/2013	2/6/2013	Dublin, Ireland	\$3,237
Chief of Staff	Angelo, Matthew R	MEETING-DOMESTIC	1/22/2013	1/22/2013	Local	\$106
Chief of Staff	Angelo, Matthew R	MEETING-DOMESTIC	5/20/2013	5/20/2013	Local	\$186
Chief of Staff	Angelo, Matthew R	MEETING-DOMESTIC	7/24/2013	7/24/2013	Local	\$214
Chief of Staff	Angelo, Matthew R	MEETING-DOMESTIC	8/22/2013	8/22/2013	Local	\$201
Chief of Staff	Angelo, Matthew R	MEETING-DOMESTIC	10/24/2013	10/24/2013	Local	\$34
Chief of Staff	Angelo, Matthew R	MEETING-DOMESTIC	10/23/2013	10/23/2013	Local	\$180
Chief of Staff	Angelo, Matthew R	MEETING-DOMESTIC	12/9/2013	12/9/2013	Local	\$282
Chief of Staff	Angelo, Matthew R	MEETING-DOMESTIC	1/23/2014	1/23/2014	Local	\$175
Chief of Staff	Angelo, Matthew R	MEETING-DOMESTIC	3/18/2014	3/18/2014	Local	\$87
Chief of Staff	Angelo, Matthew R	ACC SEC-FOREIGN	10/4/2012	10/13/2012	Ankara, Turkey	\$4,691
Chief of Staff	Angelo, Matthew R	ACC SEC-DOMESTIC	10/31/2012	11/4/2012	Hartford, CT; Staten Island, NY; Hoboken, NJ	\$3,048
Chief of Staff	Angelo, Matthew R	ACC SEC-DOMESTIC	11/14/2012	11/16/2012	New York, NY	\$1,260
Chief of Staff	Angelo, Matthew R	ACC DEP SEC-DOMESTIC	1/29/2013	1/29/2013	Hoover, AL	\$9
Chief of Staff	Angelo, Matthew R	ACC SEC-DOMESTIC	1/24/2013	1/25/2013	Richmond, VA	\$218
Chief of Staff	Angelo, Matthew R	ACC SEC-DOMESTIC	4/3/2013	4/4/2013	Houston, TX	\$1,116
Chief of Staff	Angelo, Matthew R	ACC SEC-DOMESTIC	5/21/2013	5/22/2013	Oklahoma City, OK	\$1,607
Chief of Staff	Angelo, Matthew R	ACC SEC-FOREIGN	6/30/2013	7/7/2013	Charlotte, NC; Seoul, South Korea	\$2,392
Chief of Staff	Angelo, Matthew R	ACC SEC-DOMESTIC	7/21/2013	7/24/2013	Brownsville, TX	\$1,725
Chief of Staff	Angelo, Matthew R	CONFERENCE-DOMESTIC	8/3/2013	8/4/2013	Milwaukee, WI	\$808
Chief of Staff	Angelo, Matthew R	ACC SEC-DOMESTIC	9/17/2013	9/19/2013	McAllen, TX	\$1,227
Chief of Staff	Angelo, Matthew R	ACC SEC-DOMESTIC	9/25/2013	9/26/2013	Buffalo, NY	\$708
Chief of Staff	Angelo, Matthew R	ACC SEC-DOMESTIC	10/20/2013	10/21/2013	New York, NY	\$758
Chief of Staff	Angelo, Matthew R	ACC SEC-FOREIGN	12/2/2013	12/7/2013	Ankara, Turkey	\$4,712
Chief of Staff	Angelo, Matthew R	ACC SEC-DOMESTIC	1/18/2014	1/22/2014	McAllen, TX	\$1,497
Chief of Staff	Angelo, Matthew R	ACC SEC-DOMESTIC	2/12/2014	2/14/2014	Chattanooga, TN; Atlanta, GA	\$1,355

Organization	Traveler	Purpose	Begin Date	End Date	Destination	Cost*
Chief of Staff	Angelo, Matthew R	ACC SEC- FOREIGN	3/18/2014	3/21/2014	Queretaro, Mexico	\$11
ntergovernmental Affairs	Arikat, Hafiza	CONFERENCE- DOMESTIC	9/13/2013	9/18/2013	Chicago, IL	\$989
ntergovernmental Affairs	Arikat, Hafiza	MEETING- DOMESTIC	9/3/2013	9/4/2013	Atlanta, GA	\$401
ntergovernmental Affairs	Arikat, Hafiza	CONFERENCE- DOMESTIC	9/25/2013	9/27/2013	Tampa, FL	\$1,042
Office of the Deputy Secretary	Beers, Rand	MEETING- FOREIGN	6/12/2013	6/14/2013	Dublin, Ireland	\$1,817
Office of the Deputy Secretary	Beers, Robert	MEETING- FOREIGN	6/22/2013	6/26/2013	New Delhi, India	\$2,626
Office of the Deputy Secretary	Beers, Robert	SPEECH/PRS- DOMESTIC	7/23/2013	7/24/2013	Manchester, NH	\$54
Office of the Deputy Secretary	Beers, Robert	CONFERENCE- DOMESTIC	7/14/2013	7/16/2013	Aspen, CO	\$386
Office of the Deputy Secretary	Beers, Robert	MEETING- FOREIGN	9/11/2013	9/13/2013	New York City-All Borough, NY; Rome, Italy	\$407
Office of the Deputy Secretary	Beers, Robert	MEETING- FOREIGN	9/18/2013	9/20/2013	McAllen, TX; Mexico City, Mexico	\$344
Office of the Deputy Secretary	Beers, Robert	MEETING- FOREIGN	9/26/2013	9/27/2013	Buffalo, NY; Montreal, Canada; Ottawa, Canada	\$167
Office of the Secretary	Beers, Robert	MEETING- DOMESTIC	10/21/2013	10/22/2013	New York City-All Borough, NY; Philadelphia, PA	\$307
Office of the Secretary	Beers, Robert	MEETING- FOREIGN	12/3/2013	12/6/2013	Brussels, Belgium; Ankara, Turkey	\$535
Office of Policy	Bersin, Alan D	MEETING- DOMESTIC	2/18/2013	2/18/2013	Local	\$55
Office of Policy	Bersin, Alan D	MEETING- DOMESTIC	4/9/2013	4/9/2013	Local	\$60
Office of Policy	Bersin, Alan D	MEETING- DOMESTIC	7/13/2013	7/13/2013	Local	\$77
Office of Policy	Bersin, Alan D	MEETING- DOMESTIC	9/19/2013	9/19/2013	Local	\$44
Office of Policy	Bersin, Alan D	CONFERENCE- FOREIGN	10/27/2012	11/10/2012	Rome, Italy	\$5,634
Office of Policy	Bersin, Alan D	CONFERENCE- DOMESTIC	10/1/2012	10/2/2012	San Diego, CA	\$710
Office of Policy	Bersin, Alan D	ACC SEC- FOREIGN	10/7/2012	10/13/2012	Paris, France; Sofia, Bulgaria; Ankara, Turkey; Istanbul, Turkey	\$2,502
Office of Policy	Bersin, Alan D	SPEECH/PRS- DOMESTIC	10/17/2012	10/22/2012	Tucson, AZ; San Diego, CA	\$1,876
Office of Policy	Bersin, Alan D	CONFERENCE- DOMESTIC	11/13/2012	11/15/2012	San Diego, CA; Oakland, CA	\$44
Office of Policy	Bersin, Alan D	ACC SEC- FOREIGN	12/12/2012	12/14/2012	New York City, NY; Mexico City, Mexico	\$1,308
Office of Policy	Bersin, Alan D	SPEECH/PRS- DOMESTIC	11/13/2012	11/15/2012	San Diego, CA; San Francisco, CA	\$987
Office of Policy	Bersin, Alan D	MEETING- FOREIGN	1/28/2013	1/30/2013	Mexico City, Mexico	\$1,395
Office of Policy	Bersin, Alan D	MEETING- FOREIGN	2/10/2013	2/13/2013	Mexico City, Mexico	\$9
Office of Policy	Bersin, Alan D	MEETING- FOREIGN	3/9/2013	3/16/2013	Boston, Ma; Lyon, France	\$4,787
Office of Policy	Bersin, Alan D	MEETING- FOREIGN	2/10/2013	2/13/2013	Mexico City, Mexico; Houston, TX	\$1,625
Office of Policy	Bersin, Alan D	MEETING- FOREIGN	5/13/2013	5/16/2013	Mexico City, Mexico	\$1,972
Office of Policy	Bersin, Alan D	MEETING- FOREIGN	5/23/2013	5/25/2013	El Paso, TX; Ciudad Juarez, Mexico	\$1,403
Office of Policy	Bersin, Alan D	MEETING- FOREIGN	6/15/2013	6/22/2013	Zurich, Switzerland; Lyon, France	\$1,003
Office of Policy	Bersin, Alan D	CONFERENCE- FOREIGN	6/29/2013	7/5/2013	Orlando, FL; Miami, FL; Curacao, Antilles	\$3,643
Office of Policy	Bersin, Alan D	ACC SEC-	7/21/2013	7/24/2013	Denver, CO; Monterey, CA; San	\$1,467

Organization	Traveler	Purpose	Begin Date	End Date	Destination	Cost*
		DOMESTIC			Diego, CA; Brownsville, TX; Mexico City, Mexico	
Office of Policy	Bersin, Alan D	MEETING-FOREIGN	7/25/2013	7/26/2013	Ottawa, Canada	\$1,341
Office of Policy	Bersin, Alan D	SPEECH/PRS-DOMESTIC	9/12/2013	9/13/2013	Detroit, MI; New York, NY	\$698
Office of Policy	Bersin, Alan D	SPEECH/PRST-FOREIGN	8/15/2013	8/25/2013	Houston, TX; Lima, Peru; Newark, NJ	\$1,132
Office of Policy	Bersin, Alan D	MEETING-FOREIGN	11/5/2013	11/7/2013	Ottawa, Canada	\$1,687
Office of Policy	Bersin, Alan D	MEETING-FOREIGN	10/17/2013	10/25/2013	Miami, FL; Bogota, Colombia; Cartagena, Colombia; New York City-All Borough, NY; Boston, MA	\$38
Office of Policy	Bersin, Alan D	MEETING-FOREIGN	12/16/2013	12/18/2013	Atlanta, GA; Mexico City, Mexico; Queretaro, Mexico	\$1,982
Office of Policy	Bersin, Alan D	MEETING-FOREIGN	12/2/2013	12/10/2013	San Salvador, El Salvador; Guatemala City, Guatemala; Brownsville, TX	\$3,405
Office of Policy	Bersin, Alan D	SPEECH/PRS-DOMESTIC	1/17/2014	1/18/2014	Chicago, IL	\$572
Office of Policy	Bersin, Alan D	ACC DEP SEC-DOMESTIC	2/23/2014	2/24/2014	Buffalo, NY	\$1,026
Office of Policy	Bersin, Alan D	MEETING-FOREIGN	3/5/2014	3/7/2014	McAllen, TX; Matamoros, Mexico; Guatemala City, Guatemala	\$1,522
Office of Policy	Bersin, Alan D	ACC DEP SEC-FOREIGN	3/13/2014	3/14/2014	Ottawa, Canada	\$55
Intergovernmental Affairs	Boogaard, Peter	MEETING-DOMESTIC	9/25/2013	9/26/2013	San Juan, Puerto Rico	\$464
Office of Public Affairs	Boogaard, Peter	OTHER-DOMESTIC	11/14/2012	11/14/2012	Local	\$73
Office of Public Affairs	Boogaard, Peter	MEETING-DOMESTIC	12/18/2012	12/18/2012	Local	\$97
Office of Public Affairs	Boogaard, Peter	OTHER-DOMESTIC	1/29/2013	1/29/2013	Local	\$70
Office of Public Affairs	Boogaard, Peter	OTHER-DOMESTIC	5/28/2013	5/28/2013	Local	\$118
Office of Public Affairs	Boogaard, Peter	MEETING-DOMESTIC	8/27/2013	8/27/2013	Local	\$132
Office of Public Affairs	Boogaard, Peter	MEETING-DOMESTIC	12/2/2013	12/2/2013	Local	\$139
Office of Public Affairs	Boogaard, Peter	ACC THE SEC <=FY12	11/11/2012	11/13/2012	New York City, NY; Boston, MA	\$937
Office of Public Affairs	Boogaard, Peter	ACC SEC-DOMESTIC	6/12/2013	6/12/2013	Philadelphia, PA	\$263
Office of Public Affairs	Boogaard, Peter	ACC SEC-DOMESTIC	10/21/2013	10/22/2013	New York, NY; Philadelphia, PA	\$776
Office of Public Affairs	Boogaard, Peter	ACC DEP SEC-DOMESTIC	2/17/2014	2/19/2014	Laredo, TX; McAllen, TX	\$1,250
Immediate Office of the Under Secretary For Management	Borras, Rafael	PROGRAM VISIT-DOMESTIC	4/22/2013	4/22/2013	Local	\$87
Immediate Office of the Under Secretary For Management	Borras, Rafael	MEETING-DOMESTIC	6/18/2013	6/18/2013	Local	\$87
Immediate Office of the Under Secretary For Management	Borras, Rafael	PROGRAM VISIT-DOMESTIC	10/2/2012	10/2/2012	New London, CT	\$40
Immediate Office of the Under Secretary For Management	Borras, Rafael	PROGRAM VISIT-DOMESTIC	4/8/2013	4/9/2013	Boston, MA	\$478
Office of the Deputy Secretary	Borras, Rafael	PROGRAM VISIT-DOMESTIC	12/2/2013	12/4/2013	Miami, FL; Key West, FL	\$2,250
Chief of Staff	Brown, Mary E	ACC SEC-DOMESTIC	9/10/2013	9/10/2013	Local	\$29
Chief of Staff	Brown, Mary E	ACC SEC-	8/20/2013	8/23/2013	New York, NY; Philadelphia, PA	\$1,235

Organization	Traveler	Purpose	Begin Date	End Date	Destination	Cost*
		DOMESTIC				
Office of the General Counsel	Bunnell, Stevan E	TRAINING-DOMESTIC	11/20/2013	11/20/2013	Local	\$48
Office of the General Counsel	Bunnell, Stevan E	SITE VISIT-DOMESTIC	11/11/2013	11/14/2013	San Diego, CA; McAllen, TX	\$3,264
Office of the General Counsel	Bunnell, Stevan E	MEETING-FOREIGN	12/16/2013	12/18/2013	Brussels, Belgium	\$3,041
Office of the General Counsel	Bunnell, Stevan E	MEETING-FOREIGN	2/22/2014	2/26/2014	Athens, Greece	\$3,353
Office of Public Affairs	Carusone, Pia	SITE VISIT-DOMESTIC	10/10/2012	10/10/2012	Dundalk, Md	\$69
Office of Public Affairs	Catron, Marsha	OTHER-DOMESTIC	11/14/2012	11/14/2012	Local	\$72
Office of Public Affairs	Catron, Marsha	ACC SEC-DOMESTIC	2/17/2014	2/17/2014	Local	\$87
Office of Public Affairs	Catron, Marsha	ACC SEC-DOMESTIC	3/17/2014	3/17/2014	Local	\$72
Office of Public Affairs	Catron, Marsha	ACC SEC-DOMESTIC	3/18/2014	3/18/2014	Local	\$38
Office of Public Affairs	Catron, Marsha	ACC SEC-DOMESTIC	2/9/2014	2/9/2014	Newark, NJ	\$481
Office of Public Affairs	Catron, Marsha	ACC DEP SEC-DOMESTIC	2/23/2014	2/24/2014	Buffalo, NY	\$1,177
Office of Public Affairs	Catron, Marsha	ACC SEC-DOMESTIC	3/31/2014	3/31/2014	New York, NY	\$11
Chief of Staff	Chandler, Matthew M	MEETING-DOMESTIC	10/29/2013	10/29/2013	Local	\$46
Chief of Staff	Chandler, Matthew M	MEETING-DOMESTIC	1/24/2014	1/24/2014	Local	\$38
Chief of Staff	Chandler, Matthew M	ACC SEC-DOMESTIC	5/22/2013	5/22/2013	Oklahoma City, OK	\$61
Chief of Staff	Chandler, Matthew M	ACC SEC-DOMESTIC	5/24/2013	5/27/2013	Boston, MA	\$287
Chief of Staff	Chandler, Matthew M	SITE VISIT-DOMESTIC	7/20/2013	7/24/2013	Monterey, CA; Brownsville, TX; Mexico City, Mexico	\$1,396
Chief of Staff	Chandler, Matthew M	CONFERENCE-DOMESTIC	9/8/2013	9/9/2013	New York, NY	\$969
Chief of Staff	Chandler, Matthew M	ACC SEC-FOREIGN	9/11/2013	9/13/2013	New York, NY; Rome, Italy	\$1,121
Chief of Staff	Chandler, Matthew M	ACC SEC-FOREIGN	9/18/2013	9/20/2013	McAllen, TX; Mexico City, Mexico	\$453
Chief of Staff	Chandler, Matthew M	ACC SEC-DOMESTIC	10/21/2013	10/22/2013	Philadelphia, PA	\$559
Chief of Staff	Chandler, Matthew M	ACC SEC-DOMESTIC	11/12/2013	11/12/2013	Los Angeles, CA	\$87
Chief of Staff	Chandler, Matthew M	ACC SEC-FOREIGN	12/3/2013	12/6/2013	Brussels, Belgium; Ankara, Turkey; Berlin, Germany	\$1,515
Chief of Staff	Chandler, Matthew M	ACC SEC-DOMESTIC	1/21/2014	1/22/2014	McAllen, TX; Douglas, AZ; Tucson, AZ	\$217
Chief of Staff	Chandler, Matthew M	ACC SEC-FOREIGN	2/4/2014	2/6/2014	Krakow, Poland	\$457
Chief of Staff	Chandler, Matthew M	ACC SEC-FOREIGN	3/19/2014	3/20/2014	Mexico City, Mexico	\$454
Office of Public Affairs	Chandler, Matthew M	MEETING-DOMESTIC	2/27/2013	2/27/2013	Local	\$49
Office of Public Affairs	Chandler, Matthew M	ACC SEC-DOMESTIC	10/5/2012	10/5/2012	Sierra Vista, AZ	\$46
Office of Public Affairs	Chandler, Matthew M	ACC SEC-FOREIGN	12/12/2012	12/14/2012	Nogales, AZ; Phoenix, AZ; Mexico City, Mexico	\$589
Office of Public Affairs	Chandler, Matthew M	ACC SEC-DOMESTIC	2/4/2013	2/5/2013	San Diego, CA; El Paso, TX	\$266
Office of Public Affairs	Chandler, Matthew M	ACC DEP SEC-DOMESTIC	2/19/2013	2/20/2013	Nogales, AZ; Fort Lauderdale, FL; Miami, FL	\$293
Office of Public Affairs	Chandler, Matthew M	ACC SEC-DOMESTIC	3/5/2013	3/5/2013	New York City-All Borough, NY	\$503

Organization	Traveler	Purpose	Begin Date	End Date	Destination	Cost*
Office of Public Affairs	Chandler, Matthew M	ACC SEC- DOMESTIC	4/4/2013	4/8/2013	Houston, TX; McAllen, TX; Douglas, AZ; Tucson, AZ; Phoenix, AZ	\$292
Office of the General Counsel	Chuang, Theodore	PGM/SITE VIS <=FY12	10/24/2012	10/24/2012	Local	\$33
Office of the General Counsel	Chuang, Theodore	MEETING- DOMESTIC	12/19/2012	12/19/2012	Local	\$18
Office of the General Counsel	Chuang, Theodore	SITE VISIT- DOMESTIC	12/28/2012	12/28/2012	Local	\$18
Immediate Office of the Under Secretary For Management	Cumiskey, Chris	PROGRAM VISIT- DOMESTIC	4/24/2013	4/24/2013	Local	\$99
Chief of Staff	Dao, Jacklyn	ACC SEC- DOMESTIC	11/27/2013	11/27/2013	Local	\$135
Chief of Staff	Dao, Jacklyn	ACC SEC- DOMESTIC	11/7/2013	11/7/2013	Local	\$226
Chief of Staff	Dao, Jacklyn	ACC SEC- DOMESTIC	11/27/2013	11/27/2013	Local	\$147
Chief of Staff	Dao, Jacklyn	ACC SEC- FOREIGN	10/3/2012	10/11/2012	Sofia, Bulgaria	\$3,850
Chief of Staff	Dao, Jacklyn	ACC SEC- DOMESTIC	11/2/2012	11/3/2012	Charleston, WV	\$784
Office of the Deputy Secretary	De Vallance, Brian M	MEETING- DOMESTIC	9/16/2013	9/16/2013	Local	\$146
Office of the Deputy Secretary	De Vallance, Brian M	MEETING- DOMESTIC	9/23/2013	9/23/2013	Local	\$18
Office of the Deputy Secretary	De Vallance, Brian M	MEETING- DOMESTIC	12/31/2013	12/31/2013	Local	\$187
Office of the Deputy Secretary	De Vallance, Brian M	ACC DEP SEC- FOREIGN	10/1/2012	10/2/2012	Munich, Germany	\$680
Office of the Deputy Secretary	De Vallance, Brian M	ACC DEP SEC- DOMESTIC	10/11/2012	10/11/2012	Provo, UT; Salt Lake City, UT	\$464
Office of the Deputy Secretary	De Vallance, Brian M	ACC DEP SEC- DOMESTIC	10/14/2012	10/16/2012	New York City-All Borough, NY	\$873
Office of the Deputy Secretary	De Vallance, Brian M	ACC DEP SEC- DOMESTIC	12/12/2012	12/14/2012	New York City-All Borough, NY	\$895
Office of the Deputy Secretary	De Vallance, Brian M	ACC DEP SEC- DOMESTIC	1/7/2013	1/10/2013	San Francisco, CA; Berkeley, CA	\$44
Office of the Deputy Secretary	De Vallance, Brian M	ACC DEP SEC- FOREIGN	1/31/2013	2/3/2013	London, United Kingdom; Munich, Germany	\$3,888
Office of the Deputy Secretary	De Vallance, Brian M	ACC DEP SEC- DOMESTIC	1/29/2013	1/29/2013	Birmingham, AL	\$9
Office of the Deputy Secretary	De Vallance, Brian M	ACC DEP SEC- DOMESTIC	1/22/2013	1/22/2013	New York City-All Borough, NY	\$543
Office of the Deputy Secretary	De Vallance, Brian M	ACC DEP SEC- DOMESTIC	2/5/2013	2/5/2013	New York City-All Borough, NY	\$528
Office of the Deputy Secretary	De Vallance, Brian M	ACC DEP SEC- DOMESTIC	3/27/2013	3/28/2013	New York City-All Borough, NY	\$474
Office of the Deputy Secretary	De Vallance, Brian M	ACC DEP SEC- DOMESTIC	1/21/2014	1/22/2014	McAllen, TX; Nogales, AZ; Tucson, AZ	\$263
Intergovernmental Affairs	Decker, Danielle	MEETING- DOMESTIC	8/5/2013	8/5/2013	Local	\$54
Intergovernmental Affairs	Decker, Danielle	MEETING- DOMESTIC	9/4/2013	9/4/2013	Local	\$32
Intergovernmental Affairs	Decker, Danielle	MEETING- DOMESTIC	2/21/2013	2/21/2013	Milwaukee, WI	\$550
Intergovernmental Affairs	Decker, Danielle	MEETING- DOMESTIC	6/20/2013	6/23/2013	Las Vegas, NV	\$1,515
Intergovernmental Affairs	Decker, Danielle	MEETING- DOMESTIC	7/20/2013	7/24/2013	New Orleans, LA	\$1,754
Intergovernmental Affairs	Decker, Danielle	MEETING- DOMESTIC	8/22/2013	8/25/2013	Milwaukee, WI	\$583
Intergovernmental Affairs	Decker, Danielle	MEETING- DOMESTIC	9/7/2013	9/12/2013	San Juan & Naval Research Station, Puerto Rico	\$2,003
Intergovernmental Affairs	Decker, Danielle	MEETING- DOMESTIC	9/19/2013	9/21/2013	Seattle, WA	\$1,268

Organization	Traveler	Purpose	Begin Date	End Date	Destination	Cost*
ntergovernmental Affairs	Decker, Danielle	MEETING-DOMESTIC	9/26/2013	9/27/2013	New York City-All Borough, NY	\$829
ntergovernmental Affairs	Decker, Danielle	MEETING-DOMESTIC	11/18/2013	11/20/2013	Chicago, IL	\$824
ntergovernmental Affairs	Decker, Danielle	MEETING-DOMESTIC	11/24/2013	11/25/2013	Milwaukee, WI	\$879
Office of Public Affairs	Degroff, Amanda	SPEECH/PRS-DOMESTIC	8/28/2013	8/28/2013	Local	\$35
Office of Public Affairs	Degroff, Amanda	MEETING-DOMESTIC	9/9/2013	9/9/2013	Local	\$41
Office of Public Affairs	Degroff, Amanda	MEETING-DOMESTIC	12/23/2013	12/23/2013	Local	\$55
Office of Public Affairs	Degroff, Amanda	OTHER-DOMESTIC	11/12/2012	11/30/2012	New York, NY	\$4,462
Office of Legislative Affairs	Gross-Davis, Leslie M	MEETING-DOMESTIC	5/24/2013	5/24/2013	Local	\$34
Office of the General Counsel	Grossman, Seth	SITE VISIT-DOMESTIC	1/23/2013	1/23/2013	Local	\$26
Office of the General Counsel	Grossman, Seth	MEETING-DOMESTIC	2/5/2013	2/5/2013	Local	\$28
Office of the General Counsel	Grossman, Seth	MEETING-DOMESTIC	2/22/2013	2/22/2013	Local	\$28
Office of the General Counsel	Grossman, Seth	MEETING-DOMESTIC	5/14/2013	5/14/2013	Local	\$36
Office of the General Counsel	Grossman, Seth	MEETING-DOMESTIC	5/15/2013	5/15/2013	Local	\$31
Office of the General Counsel	Grossman, Seth	MEETING-DOMESTIC	6/3/2013	6/3/2013	Local	\$33
Office of the General Counsel	Grossman, Seth	MEETING-DOMESTIC	6/18/2013	6/18/2013	Local	\$32
Office of the General Counsel	Grossman, Seth	CONFERENCE <=FY12	10/2/2012	10/3/2012	Chicago, IL	\$877
Office of the General Counsel	Grossman, Seth	MEETING-DOMESTIC	1/28/2013	1/29/2013	Las Vegas, NV	\$1,044
Chief of Staff	Hadziselimovic, Dina	SITE VISIT-DOMESTIC	2/12/2014	2/12/2014	Local	\$43
Chief of Staff	Hadziselimovic, Dina	ACC DEP SEC-FOREIGN	10/4/2012	10/14/2012	Ankara, Turkey; Istanbul, Turkey	\$3,829
Chief of Staff	Hadziselimovic, Dina	ACC SEC-DOMESTIC	11/2/2012	11/6/2012	Islip, NY	\$1,557
Chief of Staff	Hadziselimovic, Dina	ACC DEP SEC-DOMESTIC	12/7/2012	12/8/2012	Los Angeles, CA	\$692
Chief of Staff	Hadziselimovic, Dina	ACC SEC-DOMESTIC	2/18/2013	2/20/2013	Fort Lauderdale, FL	\$1,194
Chief of Staff	Hadziselimovic, Dina	ACC SEC-DOMESTIC	4/3/2013	4/4/2013	Houston, TX	\$9
Chief of Staff	Hadziselimovic, Dina	ACC SEC-DOMESTIC	5/16/2013	5/18/2013	San Francisco, CA	\$1,123
Chief of Staff	Hadziselimovic, Dina	ACC SEC-DOMESTIC	5/21/2013	5/21/2013	New London, CT	\$955
Chief of Staff	Hadziselimovic, Dina	ACC SEC-FOREIGN	9/7/2013	9/13/2013	Rome, Italy	\$4,390
Chief of Staff	Hadziselimovic, Dina	ACC SEC-FOREIGN	9/24/2013	9/30/2013	Montreal, Canada	\$2,246
Chief of Staff	Hadziselimovic, Dina	ACC THE SEC <=FY12	10/20/2013	10/22/2013	Philadelphia, PA	\$869
Chief of Staff	Hadziselimovic, Dina	ACC SEC-FOREIGN	11/30/2013	12/5/2013	Chicago, IL; Brussels, Belgium	\$3,494
Chief of Staff	Hadziselimovic, Dina	ACC DEP SEC-FOREIGN	1/29/2014	2/8/2014	Alameda, CA; Krakow, Poland	\$5,410
Immediate Office of the Under Secretary For Management	Harper, Daniel	PROGRAM VISIT-DOMESTIC	11/4/2012	11/18/2012	New York, NY	\$4,832
Chief of Staff	Hartman, Katrina	MEETING-DOMESTIC	2/1/2013	2/1/2013	Local	\$29

Organization	Traveler	Purpose	Begin Date	End Date	Destination	Cost*
Chief of Staff	Hartman, Katrina	ACC SEC-FOREIGN	10/3/2012	10/11/2012	Lyon, France; Paris, France	\$3,425
Office of Policy	Heyman, David	MEETING-DOMESTIC	9/6/2013	9/6/2013	Local	\$78
Office of Policy	Heyman, David	MEETING-DOMESTIC	10/23/2013	10/23/2013	Local	\$65
Office of Policy	Heyman, David	MEETING-DOMESTIC	10/10/2012	10/11/2012	Key West, FL; Miami, FL	\$1,719
Office of Policy	Heyman, David	ACC DEP SEC-FOREIGN	10/1/2012	10/2/2012	Munich, Germany	\$735
Office of Policy	Heyman, David	CONFERENCE-DOMESTIC	11/7/2012	11/8/2012	COLORADO SPRINGS, CO, USA; Depart COLORADO SPRINGS, CO To Arrive WASHINGTON, DC, USA	\$9
Office of Policy	Heyman, David	CONFERENCE-FOREIGN	11/19/2012	11/20/2012	Halifax, Canada	\$432
Office of Policy	Heyman, David	CONFERENCE-FOREIGN	12/11/2012	12/13/2012	Brussels, Belgium; Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates	\$6,644
Office of Policy	Heyman, David	ACC DEP SEC-DOMESTIC	1/7/2013	1/10/2013	San Francisco, CA	\$1,092
Office of Policy	Heyman, David	MEETING-FOREIGN	4/15/2013	4/24/2013	Queenstown, New Zealand; Jakarta, Indonesia	\$11,036
Office of Policy	Heyman, David	ACC SEC-DOMESTIC	5/21/2013	5/22/2013	Kansas City, MO; Joplin, MO	\$157
Office of Policy	Heyman, David	CONFERENCE-FOREIGN	6/10/2013	6/13/2013	San Francisco, CA; Geneva, Switzerland; Brussels, Belgium	\$1,829
Office of Policy	Heyman, David	ACC DEP SEC-FOREIGN	6/22/2013	7/1/2013	New Delhi, India; Mumbai, India; New York City-All Borough, NY	\$4,035
Office of Policy	Heyman, David	ACC DEP SEC-DOMESTIC	7/14/2013	7/16/2013	Aspen, CO	\$1,977
Office of Policy	Heyman, David	MEETING-DOMESTIC	8/27/2013	8/27/2013	Boston, MA	\$942
Office of Policy	Heyman, David	MEETING-DOMESTIC	9/25/2013	9/27/2013	New York, NY	\$1,620
Office of Policy	Heyman, David	CONFERENCE-FOREIGN	12/2/2013	12/6/2013	New Delhi, India	\$3,056
Office of Policy	Heyman, David	CONFERENCE-FOREIGN	12/10/2013	12/11/2013	Ottawa, Canada	\$129
Office of the Secretary	Hill, Alice	CONFERENCE-FOREIGN	10/23/2012	10/27/2012	Sao Paulo, Brazil	\$3,098
Office of the Secretary	Hill, Alice	SPEECH/PRS-DOMESTIC	11/15/2012	11/17/2012	Los Angeles, CA	\$1,171
Office of the Secretary	Hill, Alice	SPEECH/PRS-DOMESTIC	12/6/2012	12/7/2012	Jupiter, FL	\$627
Office of the Secretary	Hill, Alice	CONFERENCE-FOREIGN	1/13/2013	1/17/2013	Geneva, Switzerland	\$3,969
Office of the Secretary	Hill, Alice	SPEECH/PRS-DOMESTIC	1/31/2013	2/1/2013	Los Angeles, CA	\$718
Office of the Secretary	Hill, Alice	SPEECH/PRS-DOMESTIC	9/11/2013	9/12/2013	Orange, CA	\$849
Office of the Secretary	Hill, Alice	MEETING-FOREIGN	8/26/2013	8/28/2013	La Antigua, Guatemala	\$769
Office of Legislative Affairs	Himmel, Chloe	MEETING-DOMESTIC	3/1/2013	3/1/2013	Local	\$72
Office of Legislative Affairs	Himmel, Chloe	MEETING-DOMESTIC	6/24/2013	6/24/2013	Local	\$81
Office of Legislative Affairs	Himmel, Chloe	MEETING-DOMESTIC	9/12/2013	9/12/2013	Local	\$45
Office of Legislative Affairs	Himmel, Chloe	MEETING-DOMESTIC	3/25/2014	3/25/2014	Local	\$111
Office of the Secretary	Johnson, Jeh C	MEETING-DOMESTIC	1/21/2014	1/22/2014	McAllen, TX; Tucson, AZ	\$217
Office of the Secretary	Johnson, Jeh C	CONFERENCE-FOREIGN	2/4/2014	2/6/2014	Krakow, Poland	\$516

Organization	Traveler	Purpose	Begin Date	End Date	Destination	Cost*
Office of the Secretary	Johnson, Jeh C	MEETING-DOMESTIC	2/9/2014	2/10/2014	Newark, NJ	\$126
Office of the Secretary	Johnson, Jeh C	SITE VISIT-DOMESTIC	2/20/2014	2/22/2014	Los Angeles, CA	\$212
Office of the Secretary	Johnson, Jeh C	CONFERENCE-FOREIGN	3/19/2014	3/20/2014	Mexico City, Mexico	\$211
Immediate Office of the Under Secretary For Management	Kielsmeier, LAuren	CONFERENCE-DOMESTIC	12/12/2012	12/13/2012	Madison, WI	\$891
Immediate Office of the Under Secretary For Management	Kielsmeier, LAuren	CONFERENCE-DOMESTIC	1/29/2013	1/31/2013	San Diego, CA	\$1,429
Immediate Office of the Under Secretary For Management	Kielsmeier, LAuren	SPEECH/PRS-DOMESTIC	4/2/2013	4/2/2013	Philadelphia, PA	\$266
Chief of Staff	Kroloff, Noah	OTHER-DOMESTIC	11/12/2012	11/14/2012	McAllen, TX	\$9
Chief of Staff	Kroloff, Noah	ACC SEC-FOREIGN	12/12/2012	12/14/2012	Phoenix, AZ; Mexico City, Mexico	\$486
Chief of Staff	Kroloff, Noah	SPEECH/PRS-DOMESTIC	1/17/2013	1/18/2013	Dallas, TX	\$44
Chief of Staff	Kroloff, Noah	ACC SEC-DOMESTIC	2/4/2013	2/5/2013	San Diego, CA; El Paso, TX	\$296
Office of Public Affairs	Kuban, Sara A	OTHER-DOMESTIC	6/25/2013	6/25/2013	Local	\$275
Office of Public Affairs	Kuban, Sara A	OTHER-DOMESTIC	7/24/2013	7/24/2013	Local	\$130
Office of Public Affairs	Kuban, Sara A	ACC SEC-DOMESTIC	1/29/2013	1/31/2013	New Orleans, LA	\$1,345
Office of Legislative Affairs	Larossa, Connie	MEETING-DOMESTIC	6/24/2013	6/24/2013	Local	\$261
Office of Legislative Affairs	Larossa, Connie	MEETING-DOMESTIC	11/27/2013	11/27/2013	Local	\$129
Office of Legislative Affairs	Larossa, Connie	MEETING-DOMESTIC	3/26/2014	3/26/2014	Local	\$231
Office of Legislative Affairs	Larossa, Connie	MEETING-DOMESTIC	6/21/2013	6/21/2013	Boston, MA	\$245
Office of Privacy	Lee, Jennifer	MEETING-DOMESTIC	10/31/2012	10/31/2012	Local	\$51
Office of Privacy	Lee, Jennifer	TRAINING-DOMESTIC	12/26/2012	12/26/2012	Local	\$107
Office of Privacy	Lee, Jennifer	MEETING-DOMESTIC	6/4/2013	6/4/2013	Local	\$225
Office of Legislative Affairs	Lopez, Alfonso	SITE VISIT-DOMESTIC	11/8/2012	11/24/2012	New York, NY	\$1,030
Office of the Deputy Secretary	Lute, Jane H	MEETING-FOREIGN	10/1/2012	10/2/2012	Munich, Germany	\$681
Office of the Deputy Secretary	Lute, Jane H	SPEECH/PRS-DOMESTIC	10/11/2012	10/11/2012	Provo, UT; Salt Lake City, UT	\$429
Office of the Deputy Secretary	Lute, Jane H	SPEECH/PRS-DOMESTIC	10/14/2012	10/16/2012	New York City-All Borough, NY	\$884
Office of the Deputy Secretary	Lute, Jane H	MEETING-DOMESTIC	12/12/2012	12/14/2012	New York City-All Borough, NY	\$873
Office of the Deputy Secretary	Lute, Jane H	MEETING-DOMESTIC	1/7/2013	1/10/2013	San Francisco, CA; Berkeley, CA	\$44
Office of the Deputy Secretary	Lute, Jane H	CONFERENCE-FOREIGN	1/31/2013	2/3/2013	London, United Kingdom; Munich, Germany	\$3,358
Office of the Deputy Secretary	Lute, Jane H	SITE VISIT-DOMESTIC	1/29/2013	1/29/2013	Birmingham, AL	\$9
Office of the Deputy Secretary	Lute, Jane H	MEETING-DOMESTIC	1/22/2013	1/22/2013	New York City-All Borough, NY	\$34
Office of the Deputy Secretary	Lute, Jane H	SPEECH/PRS-DOMESTIC	3/27/2013	3/28/2013	New York City-All Borough, NY	\$474
Office For Civil Rights And Civil Liberties	Mack, Margaret H	MEETING-DOMESTIC	12/30/2013	12/30/2013	Local	\$32



Organization	Traveler	Purpose	Begin Date	End Date	Destination	Cost*
Office For Civil Rights And Civil Liberties	Mack, Margaret H	MEETING-DOMESTIC	2/19/2014	2/19/2014	Local	\$67
Office For Civil Rights And Civil Liberties	Mack, Margaret H	OTHER-DOMESTIC	2/10/2014	2/12/2014	Minneapolis, MN	\$1,110
ntergovernmental Affairs	Markey, Betsy	MEETING-DOMESTIC	12/21/2012	12/21/2012	Local	\$64
ntergovernmental Affairs	Markey, Betsy	MEETING-DOMESTIC	12/21/2012	12/21/2012	Local	\$19
ntergovernmental Affairs	Markey, Betsy	SPEECH/PRS-DOMESTIC	10/16/2012	10/17/2012	Denver, CO; Salt Lake City, UT	\$848
Chief of Staff	Marrone, Christian	ACC SEC-DOMESTIC	2/20/2014	2/22/2014	Los Angeles, CA	\$478
Office of the Deputy Secretary	Mayorkas, Alejandro N	MEETING-DOMESTIC	2/12/2014	2/12/2014	Local	\$33
Office of the Deputy Secretary	Mayorkas, Alejandro N	SITE VISIT-DOMESTIC	2/17/2014	2/19/2014	Laredo, TX; McAllen, TX	\$983
Office of the Deputy Secretary	Mayorkas, Alejandro N	SPEECH/PRS-DOMESTIC	2/20/2014	2/20/2014	New York City-All Borough, NY	\$398
Office of the Deputy Secretary	Mayorkas, Alejandro N	ACC DEP SEC-DOMESTIC	2/23/2014	2/24/2014	Buffalo, NY	\$1,148
Office of the Deputy Secretary	Mayorkas, Alejandro N	MEETING-FOREIGN	3/13/2014	3/14/2014	Ottawa, Canada	\$11
Office of the Deputy Secretary	Mayorkas, Alejandro N	SITE VISIT-DOMESTIC	3/16/2014	3/18/2014	Tucson, AZ; Phoenix, AZ	\$1,416
Chief of Staff	McCullough, Brianna H	OTHER-DOMESTIC	10/4/2012	10/6/2012	Tucson, AZ	\$886
Chief of Staff	McCullough, Brianna H	OTHER-DOMESTIC	10/31/2012	11/4/2012	Hartford, CT; Staten Island, NY; Hoboken, NJ	\$1,909
Chief of Staff	McCullough, Brianna H	OTHER-DOMESTIC	11/15/2012	11/16/2012	Newark, NJ	\$1,225
Chief of Staff	McCullough, Brianna H	OTHER-FOREIGN	12/9/2012	12/15/2012	Mexico City, Mexico	\$2,802
ntergovernmental Affairs	McCullough, Brianna H	MEETING-DOMESTIC	12/20/2013	12/20/2013	Local	\$34
ntergovernmental Affairs	McCullough, Brianna H	CONFERENCE-DOMESTIC	3/24/2014	3/24/2014	Local	\$50
ntergovernmental Affairs	McCullough, Brianna H	CONFERENCE-DOMESTIC	6/24/2013	6/27/2013	Los Angeles, CA; Reno, NV	\$1,506
ntergovernmental Affairs	McCullough, Brianna H	CONFERENCE-DOMESTIC	8/12/2013	8/15/2013	Spokane, WA	\$1,370
ntergovernmental Affairs	McCullough, Brianna H	TRAINING-DOMESTIC	9/4/2013	9/5/2013	Milwaukee, WI	\$605
ntergovernmental Affairs	McCullough, Brianna H	CONFERENCE-DOMESTIC	9/16/2013	9/19/2013	Las Vegas, NV	\$1,666
ntergovernmental Affairs	McCullough, Brianna H	CONFERENCE-DOMESTIC	3/18/2014	3/23/2014	San Diego, CA	\$1,588
Executive Secretariat	McNamara, Philip A	CONFERENCE-DOMESTIC	10/31/2012	10/31/2012	Baltimore, MD	\$49
ntergovernmental Affairs	McNamara, Philip A	MEETING-DOMESTIC	5/23/2013	5/24/2013	El Paso, TX	\$1,113
ntergovernmental Affairs	McNamara, Philip A	CONFERENCE-DOMESTIC	6/3/2013	6/4/2013	Seattle, WA	\$9
ntergovernmental Affairs	McNamara, Philip A	CONFERENCE-DOMESTIC	6/20/2013	6/23/2013	Las Vegas, NV	\$1,901
ntergovernmental Affairs	McNamara, Philip A	MEETING-DOMESTIC	6/14/2013	6/15/2013	New York City-All Borough, NY	\$547
ntergovernmental Affairs	McNamara, Philip A	CONFERENCE-DOMESTIC	8/2/2013	8/4/2013	Milwaukee, WI	\$9
ntergovernmental Affairs	McNamara, Philip A	PROGRAM VISIT-DOMES	8/22/2013	8/23/2013	New York, NY	\$726
ntergovernmental Affairs	McNamara, Philip A	MEETING-DOMESTIC	2/20/2014	2/21/2014	Los Angeles, CA	\$914
Office of Legislative Affairs	McNamara, Philip A	SITE VISIT-DOMESTIC	10/22/2012	10/24/2012	Ft. Lauderdale, FL.; Miami, FL	\$884
Office of Policy	McQuillan,	MEETING-	3/4/2013	3/4/2013	Local	\$83

Organization	Traveler	Purpose	Begin Date	End Date	Destination	Cost*
	Patrick	DOMESTIC				
Office of the General Counsel	Meyer, Jonathan	MEETING-DOMESTIC	5/9/2013	5/9/2013	Local	\$28
Office of the General Counsel	Meyer, Jonathan	MEETING-DOMESTIC	7/3/2013	7/3/2013	Local	\$212
Office of the General Counsel	Meyer, Jonathan	MEETING-DOMESTIC	6/21/2013	6/21/2013	Boston, MA	\$308
Office of the Secretary	Napolitano, Janet A	SPEECH/PRST-FOREIGN	10/7/2012	10/13/2012	Paris, France; Lyon, France; Sofia, Bulgaria; Ankara, Turkey; Istanbul, Turkey	\$2,020
Office of the Secretary	Napolitano, Janet A	SPEECH/PRS-DOMESTIC	10/29/2012	10/30/2012	New York, NY	\$34
Office of the Secretary	Napolitano, Janet A	SITE VISIT-DOMESTIC	11/15/2012	11/16/2012	New York City-All Borough, NY	\$118
Office of the Secretary	Napolitano, Janet A	SITE VISIT-DOMESTIC	11/11/2012	11/13/2012	New York City-All Borough, NY; Boston, MA	\$985
Office of the Secretary	Napolitano, Janet A	MEETING-FOREIGN	11/19/2012	11/21/2012	London, United Kingdom	\$1,157
Office of the Secretary	Napolitano, Janet A	MEETING-FOREIGN	12/12/2012	12/14/2012	Nogales, AZ; Scottsdale, AZ; Mexico City, Mexico	\$319
Office of the Secretary	Napolitano, Janet A	SITE VISIT-DOMESTIC	2/4/2013	2/5/2013	San Diego, CA; El Paso, TX	\$236
Office of the Secretary	Napolitano, Janet A	SITE VISIT-DOMESTIC	2/19/2013	2/20/2013	Nogales, AZ; Fort Lauderdale, FL	\$320
Office of the Secretary	Napolitano, Janet A	SPEECH/PRS-DOMESTIC	3/5/2013	3/5/2013	New York, NY	\$435
Office of the Secretary	Napolitano, Janet A	SITE VISIT-DOMESTIC	4/2/2013	4/2/2013	Philadelphia, PA	\$207
Office of the Secretary	Napolitano, Janet A	MEETING-DOMESTIC	4/4/2013	4/8/2013	Houston, TX; McAllen, TX; Douglas, AZ; Tucson, AZ; Phoenix, AZ	\$269
Office of the Secretary	Napolitano, Janet A	SPEECH/PRS-DOMESTIC	5/9/2013	5/9/2013	New York, NY	\$460
Office of the Secretary	Napolitano, Janet A	CONFERENCE-DOMESTIC	5/17/2013	5/18/2013	San Francisco, CA; Los Angeles, CA	\$280
Office of the Secretary	Napolitano, Janet A	SITE VISIT-DOMESTIC	5/24/2013	5/26/2013	Boston, MA	\$295
Office of the Secretary	Napolitano, Janet A	OTHER-DOMESTIC	6/11/2013	6/12/2013	Nazareth, PA; Philadelphia, PA	\$235
Office of the Secretary	Napolitano, Janet A	CONFERENCE-DOMESTIC	6/14/2013	6/15/2013	New York City-All Borough, NY	\$650
Office of the Secretary	Napolitano, Janet A	MEETING-FOREIGN	7/1/2013	7/7/2013	Anchorage, AK; Vladivostok, Russia; Seoul, South Korea; Seattle, WA	\$1,964
Office of the Secretary	Napolitano, Janet A	CONFERENCE-FOREIGN	7/18/2013	7/24/2013	San Jose, CA; Berkeley, CA; Danville, CA; Monterey, CA; Brownsville, TX; Mexico City, Mexico	\$483
Office of the Secretary	Napolitano, Janet A	MEETING-DOMESTIC	8/22/2013	8/23/2013	New York City-All Borough, NY	\$118
Office of Privacy	Neuman, Karen	OTHER-DOMESTIC	1/2/2014	1/2/2014	Local	\$54
Office of Privacy	Neuman, Karen	PROGRAM VISIT-DOMESTIC	3/25/2014	3/25/2014	Local	\$74
Office of Privacy	Neuman, Karen	MEETING-FOREIGN	12/16/2013	12/18/2013	Brussels, Belgium	\$2,779
Office of Privacy	Neuman, Karen	CONFERENCE-DOMESTIC	2/24/2014	2/28/2014	San Francisco, CA	\$2,805
Office of the General Counsel	Nosanchuk, Matt	MEETING-DOMESTIC	11/2/2012	11/2/2012	Local	\$178
Office of the General Counsel	Nosanchuk, Matt	MEETING-DOMESTIC	2/5/2013	2/5/2013	Local	\$62
Office of the General Counsel	Nosanchuk, Matt	MEETING-DOMESTIC	3/22/2013	3/22/2013	Local	\$143
Office of the General Counsel	Nosanchuk, Matt	SPEECH/PRS-DOMESTIC	2/28/2013	3/1/2013	New York City-All Borough, NY	\$311

Organization	Traveler	Purpose	Begin Date	End Date	Destination	Cost*
Citizenship & Immigration Services Ombudsman	Odum, Maria	SPEECH/PRS-DOMESTIC	11/28/2012	11/28/2012	Local	\$62
Citizenship & Immigration Services Ombudsman	Odum, Maria	MEETING-DOMESTIC	2/7/2013	2/7/2013	Local	\$91
Citizenship & Immigration Services Ombudsman	Odum, Maria	SITE VISIT-DOMESTIC	5/6/2013	5/6/2013	Local	\$114
Citizenship & Immigration Services Ombudsman	Odum, Maria	CONFERENCE-DOMESTIC	5/29/2013	5/29/2013	Local	\$43
Citizenship & Immigration Services Ombudsman	Odum, Maria	SPEECH/PRS-DOMESTIC	8/2/2013	8/2/2013	Local	\$49
Citizenship & Immigration Services Ombudsman	Odum, Maria	SPEECH/PRS-DOMESTIC	2/28/2014	2/28/2014	Local	\$46
Citizenship & Immigration Services Ombudsman	Odum, Maria	SITE VISIT-DOMESTIC	3/27/2014	3/27/2014	Local	\$47
Citizenship & Immigration Services Ombudsman	Odum, Maria	SITE VISIT-DOMESTIC	1/15/2013	1/18/2013	Miami, FL; Orlando, FL	\$1,350
Citizenship & Immigration Services Ombudsman	Odum, Maria	SPEECH/PRS-DOMESTIC	1/8/2013	1/8/2013	New York City-All Borough, NY	\$326
Citizenship & Immigration Services Ombudsman	Odum, Maria	SPEECH/PRS-DOMESTIC	2/28/2013	3/1/2013	Atlanta, GA	\$666
Citizenship & Immigration Services Ombudsman	Odum, Maria	SITE VISIT-DOMESTIC	4/3/2013	4/5/2013	Burlington, VT	\$1,525
Citizenship & Immigration Services Ombudsman	Odum, Maria	SITE VISIT-DOMESTIC	6/23/2013	6/30/2013	Los Angeles, CA; San Francisco, CA	\$2,183
Citizenship & Immigration Services Ombudsman	Odum, Maria	SITE VISIT-DOMESTIC	7/8/2013	7/9/2013	Chicago, IL	\$663
Citizenship & Immigration Services Ombudsman	Odum, Maria	SITE VISIT-DOMESTIC	9/17/2013	9/20/2013	St. Louis, MO; Kansas City, KS	\$1,245
Citizenship & Immigration Services Ombudsman	Odum, Maria	SPEECH/PRS-DOMESTIC	8/22/2013	8/23/2013	Milwaukee, WI	\$655
Citizenship & Immigration Services Ombudsman	Odum, Maria	SITE VISIT-DOMESTIC	9/11/2013	9/14/2013	Newark, NJ; New York City-All Borough, NY	\$2,055
Citizenship & Immigration Services Ombudsman	Odum, Maria	SITE VISIT-DOMESTIC	11/6/2013	11/9/2013	Los Angeles, CA	\$1,230
Citizenship & Immigration Services Ombudsman	Odum, Maria	CONFERENCE-FOREIGN	11/16/2013	11/17/2013	Ottawa, Canada	\$1,210
Citizenship & Immigration Services Ombudsman	Odum, Maria	MEETING-DOMESTIC	11/21/2013	11/23/2013	Macon, GA	\$657
Citizenship & Immigration Services Ombudsman	Odum, Maria	SITE VISIT-DOMESTIC	12/2/2013	12/5/2013	Dallas, TX	\$1,493
Citizenship & Immigration Services Ombudsman	Odum, Maria	SITE VISIT-DOMESTIC	2/17/2014	2/21/2014	Phoenix, AZ; Tucson, AZ	\$1,845
Office of Policy	Olavarria, Esther M	MEETING-DOMESTIC	1/3/2013	1/3/2013	Local	\$149
Office of Policy	Olavarria, Esther M	MEETING-DOMESTIC	1/23/2013	1/23/2013	Local	\$323
Office of Policy	Olavarria, Esther M	MEETING-DOMESTIC	2/6/2013	2/6/2013	Local	\$111
Office of Policy	Olavarria, Esther M	MEETING-DOMESTIC	2/13/2013	2/13/2013	Local	\$42
Office of Policy	Olavarria, Esther M	SPEECH/PRS-DOMESTIC	12/4/2012	12/4/2012	Atlanta, GA	\$451
Office of Policy	Olavarria, Esther M	MEETING-DOMESTIC	12/20/2012	12/20/2012	New York, NY	\$470

Organization	Traveler	Purpose	Begin Date	End Date	Destination	Cost*
Office of Policy	Olavarria, Esther M	CONFERENCE-DOMESTIC	1/28/2013	1/28/2013	Las Vegas, NV	\$761
Office of Policy	Olavarria, Esther M	CONFERENCE-DOMESTIC	9/26/2013	9/26/2013	Atlantic Beach, NC	\$1,317
Office of the Secretary	Olavarria, Esther M	MEETING-DOMESTIC	3/10/2014	3/10/2014	Local	\$120
Office of the Secretary	Olavarria, Esther M	MEETING-DOMESTIC	3/18/2014	3/18/2014	Local	\$40
Chief Information Officer	Ozment, James	SPEECH/PRS-DOMESTIC	10/20/2013	10/21/2013	New York City-All Borough, NY	\$855
Chief of Staff	Page, Abigail A	ACC SEC-FOREIGN	10/7/2012	10/14/2012	Istanbul, Turkey	\$4,413
Chief of Staff	Page, Abigail A	ACC SEC-DOMESTIC	11/8/2012	11/12/2012	New York City-All Borough, NY	\$1,331
Chief of Staff	Page, Abigail A	ACC SEC-DOMESTIC	4/3/2013	4/8/2013	Tucson, AZ; Phoenix, AZ	\$1,030
Chief of Staff	Page, Abigail A	ACC SEC-DOMESTIC	5/15/2013	5/20/2013	Los Angeles, CA; San Diego, CA	\$1,266
Chief of Staff	Page, Abigail A	ACC DEP SEC DOMESTIC	5/22/2013	5/26/2013	Boston, MA	\$738
Chief of Staff	Page, Abigail A	ACC SEC-DOMESTIC	7/16/2013	7/19/2013	San Diego, CA; San Jose, CA	\$1,657
Chief of Staff	Page, Abigail A	ACC SEC-DOMESTIC	8/22/2013	8/25/2013	New York, NY	\$698
Chief of Staff	Page, Abigail A	ACC SEC-FOREIGN	12/2/2013	12/7/2013	Ankara, Turkey	\$4,381
Chief of Staff	Page, Abigail A	ACC SEC-DOMESTIC	1/1/2014	1/2/2014	San Diego, CA; Houston, TX; Brownsville, TX	\$1,153
Office of Legislative Affairs	Peacock, Nelson	SITE VISIT-DOMESTIC	10/22/2012	10/24/2012	Pt. Lauderdale, FL; Miami, FL	\$925
Office of Legislative Affairs	Peacock, Nelson	ACC SEC-DOMESTIC	2/19/2013	2/20/2013	Pt. Lauderdale, FL	\$263
Office of Policy	Pressman, David J	MEETING-DOMESTIC	12/19/2012	12/19/2012	Local	\$44
Office of Policy	Pressman, David J	OTHER-DOMESTIC	3/7/2013	3/7/2013	Local	\$65
Office of Policy	Pressman, David J	MEETING-DOMESTIC	3/21/2013	3/21/2013	Local	\$58
Office of Policy	Pressman, David J	OTHER-DOMESTIC	7/1/2013	7/1/2013	Local	\$43
Office of Policy	Pressman, David J	OTHER-DOMESTIC	7/10/2013	7/10/2013	Local	\$27
Office of Policy	Pressman, David J	MEETING-DOMESTIC	7/26/2013	7/26/2013	Local	\$37
Office of Policy	Pressman, David J	CONFERENCE-FOREIGN	10/13/2012	10/21/2012	New York City-All Borough, NY; Yangon, Myanmar	\$4,812
Office of Policy	Pressman, David J	CONFERENCE-DOMESTIC	4/26/2013	4/28/2013	Phoenix, AZ	\$986
Office of Policy	Pressman, David J	ACC DEP SEC DOMESTIC	3/27/2013	3/28/2013	New York, NY	\$497
Office of Policy	Quijas, Louis F	MEETING-DOMESTIC	11/7/2012	11/7/2012	Local	\$28
Office of Policy	Quijas, Louis F	CONFERENCE-DOMESTIC	2/4/2013	2/4/2013	Local	\$127
Office of Policy	Quijas, Louis F	MEETING-DOMESTIC	2/13/2013	2/13/2013	Local	\$32
Office of Policy	Quijas, Louis F	MEETING-DOMESTIC	7/15/2013	7/15/2013	Local	\$26
Office of Policy	Quijas, Louis F	SPEECH/PRS-DOMESTIC	10/8/2012	10/10/2012	Long Beach, CA	\$1,422
Office of Policy	Quijas, Louis F	SPEECH/PRS-DOMESTIC	10/1/2012	10/3/2012	San Diego, CA	\$1,562
Office of Policy	Quijas, Louis F	SPEECH/PRS-DOMESTIC	12/11/2012	12/14/2012	Kansas City, MO	\$1,862

Organization	Traveler	Purpose	Begin Date	End Date	Destination	Cost*
Office of Policy	Quijas, Louis F	MEETING-DOMESTIC	1/25/2013	1/26/2013	Savannah, GA	\$1,665
Office of Policy	Quijas, Louis F	MEETING-DOMESTIC	4/19/2013	4/20/2013	Kansas City, MO	\$1,296
Office of Policy	Quijas, Louis F	SPEECH/PRS-DOMESTIC	5/3/2013	5/6/2013	Nashville, TN	\$1,160
Office of Policy	Quijas, Louis F	SITE VISIT-DOMESTIC	5/21/2013	5/22/2013	Boston, MA	\$670
Office of Policy	Quijas, Louis F	CONFERENCE-DOMESTIC	5/28/2013	5/31/2013	Grapevine, TX	\$1,645
Office of Policy	Quijas, Louis F	SPEECH/PRS-DOMESTIC	6/4/2013	6/6/2013	Greensboro, NC	\$1,742
Office of Policy	Quijas, Louis F	SPEECH/PRS-DOMESTIC	6/19/2013	6/21/2013	Charlotte, NC	\$1,323
Office of Policy	Quijas, Louis F	CONFERENCE-DOMESTIC	6/26/2013	6/30/2013	Orlando, FL	\$1,368
Office of Policy	Quijas, Louis F	SPEECH/PRS-DOMESTIC	7/8/2013	7/9/2013	Willimantic, CT	\$1,303
Office of Policy	Quijas, Louis F	SPEECH/PRS-DOMESTIC	7/26/2013	7/29/2013	Orlando, FL	\$785
Office of the Secretary	Ramanathan, Sue	SITE VISIT-DOMESTIC	11/25/2012	11/28/2012	Pasco, WA	\$9
Office of the Secretary	Ramanathan, Sue	SITE VISIT-DOMESTIC	10/1/2012	10/2/2012	Philadelphia, PA	\$366
Office of Policy	Redlinger, Steven	OTHER-DOMESTIC	6/7/2013	6/12/2013	Las Vegas, NY	\$717
Office of Policy	Redlinger, Steven	OTHER-DOMESTIC	8/5/2013	8/7/2013	Trenton, NJ; Newark, NJ; New York, NY; Boston, MA	\$1,348
Office of Policy	Redlinger, Steven	OTHER-DOMESTIC	8/15/2013	8/16/2013	Orlando, FL	\$751
Office of Policy	Redlinger, Steven	OTHER-DOMESTIC	9/18/2013	9/20/2013	Newark, NJ; New York, NY; Burlington, VT; Boston, MA	\$1,533
Office of Policy	Redlinger, Steven	OTHER-DOMESTIC	9/23/2013	9/27/2013	Chicago, IL; Seattle, WA	\$2,643
Office of Policy	Redlinger, Steven	OTHER-DOMESTIC	10/20/2013	10/21/2013	Biloxi, MS	\$81
Office of the Secretary	Sandweg, John	ACC SEC-DOMESTIC	10/5/2012	10/8/2012	Sierra Vista, AZ	\$627
Office of the Secretary	Sandweg, John	ACC SEC-FOREIGN	11/12/2012	11/14/2012	London, United Kingdom	\$1,145
Office of the Secretary	Sandweg, John R	MEETING-FOREIGN	12/17/2012	12/20/2012	Dubai, United Arab Emirates	\$3,813
Office of the Secretary	Sandweg, John	OTHER-DOMESTIC	5/3/2013	5/4/2013	Oakland, CA	\$928
Office of the Secretary	Sandweg, John	ACC DEP SEC-DOMESTIC	5/17/2013	5/17/2013	Los Angeles, CA	\$398
Office of the Secretary	Sandweg, John	CONFERENCE-DOMESTIC	6/20/2013	6/23/2013	Las Vegas, NV	\$744
Office of the Secretary	Sandweg, John	MEETING-DOMESTIC	7/20/2013	7/22/2013	San Diego, CA; San Jose, CA	\$887
Office of the Secretary	Sandweg, John	MEETING-DOMESTIC	7/24/2013	7/26/2013	Mexico City, Mexico	\$551
Office of Policy	Sharp, Rebecca	OTHER <=FY12	10/11/2012	10/11/2012	Local	\$92
Office of Policy	Sharp, Rebecca	MEETING-DOMESTIC	12/11/2012	12/11/2012	Local	\$90
Chief Financial Officer	Sherry, Margaret	TRAINING-DOMESTIC	7/3/2013	7/3/2013	Local	\$33
Chief of Staff	Shlossman, Amy	ACC SEC-FOREIGN	10/7/2012	10/14/2012	Paris, France; Lyon, France; Sofia, Bulgaria; Ankara, Turkey; Istanbul, Turkey	\$2,652
Chief of Staff	Shlossman, Amy	MEETING-DOMESTIC	10/21/2012	10/22/2012	New York, NY	\$863
Chief of Staff	Shlossman, Amy	ACC SEC-DOMESTIC	11/10/2012	11/13/2012	New York, NY; Boston, MA	\$753

Organization	Traveler	Purpose	Begin Date	End Date	Destination	Cost*
Chief of Staff	Shlossman, Amy	ACC SEC- DOMESTIC	11/15/2012	11/16/2012	New York, NY; Newark, NJ	\$455
Chief of Staff	Shlossman, Amy	ACC SEC- DOMESTIC	2/19/2013	2/20/2013	Fort Lauderdale, FL; Miami, FL	\$466
Chief of Staff	Shlossman, Amy	ACC SEC- DOMESTIC	4/4/2013	4/8/2013	Houston, TX; McAllen, TX; Tucson, AZ; Phoenix, AZ	\$322
Chief of Staff	Shlossman, Amy	ACC SEC- DOMESTIC	5/17/2013	5/20/2013	Los Angeles, CA	\$772
Chief of Staff	Shlossman, Amy	ACC SEC- DOMESTIC	5/24/2013	5/26/2013	Boston, MA	\$379
Chief of Staff	Shlossman, Amy	ACC SEC- DOMESTIC	6/14/2013	6/16/2013	New York, NY	\$785
Chief of Staff	Shlossman, Amy	ACC SEC- FOREIGN	7/1/2013	7/7/2013	Anchorage, AK; Vladivostok, Russia; Seoul, South Korea; Seattle, WA	\$1,773
Office of the Deputy Secretary	Silvers, Robert P	ACC DEP SEC- DOMESTIC	2/25/2014	2/25/2014	Local	\$43
Office of the Deputy Secretary	Silvers, Robert P	MEETING- DOMESTIC	3/14/2014	3/14/2014	Local	\$50
Office of the Deputy Secretary	Silvers, Robert P	ACC DEP SEC- DOMESTIC	2/17/2014	2/19/2014	Dallas, TX; Laredo, TX; McAllen, TX	\$1,255
Office of the Deputy Secretary	Silvers, Robert P	ACC DEP SEC- DOMESTIC	3/16/2014	3/18/2014	Tucson, AZ; Phoenix, AZ	\$1,737
Office of the Deputy Secretary	Silvers, Robert P	ACC DEP SEC- DOMESTIC	3/13/2014	3/14/2014	Ottawa, Canada	\$11
Office of Policy	Smith, Douglas A	SPEECH/PRS- DOMESTIC	10/15/2012	10/16/2012	Los Angeles, CA	\$1,000
Office of Policy	Smith, Douglas A	SITE VISIT- DOMESTIC	10/18/2012	10/19/2012	Charleston, SC	\$1,179
Office of Policy	Smith, Douglas A	CONFERENCE- DOMESTIC	10/30/2012	10/30/2012	New York, NY	\$9
Office of Policy	Smith, Douglas A	ACC DEP SEC- DOMESTIC	11/1/2012	11/1/2012	New York, NY	\$9
Office of Policy	Smith, Douglas A	MEETING- DOMESTIC	11/7/2012	11/8/2012	Los Angeles, CA	\$1,325
Office of Policy	Smith, Douglas A	ACC DEP SEC- DOMESTIC	12/14/2012	12/14/2012	New York, NY	\$332
Office of Policy	Smith, Douglas A	ACC DEP SEC- DOMESTIC	1/7/2013	1/9/2013	Berkeley, CA	\$1,178
Office of Policy	Smith, Douglas A	MEETING- DOMESTIC	1/14/2013	1/16/2013	Los Angeles, CA	\$1,187
Office of Policy	Smith, Douglas A	SPEECH/PRS- DOMESTIC	1/22/2013	1/22/2013	Newark, NJ	\$34
Office of Policy	Smith, Douglas A	MEETING- DOMESTIC	2/6/2013	2/7/2013	Atlanta, GA	\$726
Office of Policy	Smith, Douglas A	SPEECH/PRS- DOMESTIC	4/15/2013	4/15/2013	Newark, NJ	\$409
Office of Policy	Smith, Douglas A	SPEECH/PRS- DOMESTIC	5/1/2013	5/2/2013	Chicago, IL	\$691
Office of Policy	Smith, Douglas A	SPEECH/PRS- DOMESTIC	6/7/2013	6/12/2013	Las Vegas, NV	\$1,477
Office of Policy	Smith, Douglas A	SPEECH/PRS- DOMESTIC	5/13/2013	5/13/2013	Buffalo, NY	\$694
Office of Policy	Smith, Douglas A	SPEECH/PRS- DOMESTIC	7/2/2013	7/2/2013	New York, NY	\$9
Office of Policy	Smith, Douglas A	SPEECH/PRS- DOMESTIC	7/2/2013	7/2/2013	New York, NY	\$530
Office of Policy	Smith, Douglas A	SPEECH/PRS- DOMESTIC	8/20/2013	8/20/2013	Detroit, MI	\$545
Office of Policy	Smith, Douglas A	OTHER- DOMESTIC	8/5/2013	8/7/2013	Trenton, NJ; Newark, NJ; New York City-All Borough, NY; Boston, MA	\$1,479
Office of Policy	Smith, Douglas A	SPEECH/PRS- DOMESTIC	8/15/2013	8/16/2013	Orlando, FL	\$902
Office of Policy	Smith, Douglas A	SPEECH/PRST- FOREIGN	9/8/2013	9/13/2013	Beijing, China; Dalian, China	\$5,768
Office of Policy	Smith, Douglas A	SPEECH/PRST- FOREIGN	9/22/2013	9/27/2013	Brussels, Belgium; Berlin, Germany	\$4,685

Organization	Traveler	Purpose	Begin Date	End Date	Destination	Cost*
		FOREIGN				
Office of Policy	Smith, Douglas A	OTHER-DOMESTIC	9/18/2013	9/18/2013	Newark, NJ	\$428
Office of Policy	Smith, Douglas A	OTHER-DOMESTIC	9/19/2013	9/20/2013	Burlington, VT; Boston, MA	\$1,329
Office of Policy	Smith, Douglas A	SPEECH/PRS-DOMESTIC	9/30/2013	9/30/2013	Miami, FL	\$9
Office of Policy	Smith, Douglas A	OTHER-DOMESTIC	10/20/2013	10/21/2013	Biloxi, MS	\$81
Chief Information Officer	Spires, Richard A	MEETING-DOMESTIC	11/21/2012	11/21/2012	Local	\$201
Chief Information Officer	Spires, Richard A	MEETING-DOMESTIC	6/3/2013	6/3/2013	Local	\$111
Chief Information Officer	Spires, Richard A	CONFERENCE-DOMESTIC	10/28/2012	10/30/2012	Williamsburg, VA	\$27
Chief Information Officer	Spires, Richard A	MEETING-FOREIGN	10/18/2012	10/18/2012	Ottawa, Canada	\$1,113
Office of Public Affairs	Stevens, Clark	MEETING-DOMESTIC	8/28/2013	8/28/2013	Local	\$31
Office of Public Affairs	Stevens, Clark	ACC SEC-FOREIGN	7/21/2013	7/24/2013	Philadelphia, PA; San Francisco, CA; Monterey, CA; Brownsville, TX; Mexico City, Mexico	\$1,290
Office of Public Affairs	Stevens, Clark	ACC SEC-DOMESTIC	8/12/2013	8/12/2013	Cincinnati, Oh	\$12
Office of Public Affairs	Stevens, Clark	ACC SEC-DOMESTIC	8/22/2013	8/23/2013	New York, NY	\$780
Office of Public Affairs	Stevens, Clark	ACC SEC-FOREIGN	9/11/2013	9/13/2013	New York, NY; Rome, Italy	\$988
Office of Public Affairs	Stevens, Clark	ACC SEC-FOREIGN	9/26/2013	9/27/2013	Montreal, Canada	\$399
Office of Public Affairs	Stevens, Clark	ACC SEC-FOREIGN	12/3/2013	12/6/2013	Brussels, Belgium; Ankara, Turkey; Berlin, Germany	\$1,326
Office of Public Affairs	Stevens, Clark	ACC SEC-DOMESTIC	1/29/2014	1/29/2014	Teterboro, NJ	\$59
Office of Public Affairs	Stevens, Clark	ACC SEC-FOREIGN	2/4/2014	2/6/2014	Depart Washington, DC; Arrive Krakow, FC, POL; Depart Krakow, FC; Arrive Washington, DC	\$474
Office of Public Affairs	Stevens, Clark	ACC SEC-DOMESTIC	2/20/2014	2/23/2014	Los Angeles, CA; Denver, CO	\$606
Office of Policy	Stroud, Jr, Dennis M	MEETING-FOREIGN	8/31/2013	9/6/2013	Delhi, India	\$3,508
Office of Policy	Stroud, Jr, Dennis M	OTHER-DOMESTIC	9/24/2013	9/27/2013	Chicago, IL; Seattle, WA	\$1,906
Office of Policy	Stroud, Jr, Dennis M	MEETING-FOREIGN	12/1/2013	12/7/2013	New Delhi, India	\$3,555
Office of Legislative Affairs	Stroud, Michael	MEETING-DOMESTIC	2/5/2013	2/5/2013	Local	\$18
Office of Legislative Affairs	Stroud, Michael	MEETING-DOMESTIC	3/21/2013	3/21/2013	Local	\$35
Office of Legislative Affairs	Stroud, Michael	MEETING-DOMESTIC	4/17/2013	4/17/2013	Local	\$28
Office of the Deputy Secretary	Stupak, Philip	ACC DEP SEC-DOMESTIC	1/7/2013	1/10/2013	Berkeley, CA	\$1,001
Office of the Deputy Secretary	Stupak, Philip	ACC DEP SEC-FOREIGN	6/21/2013	6/27/2013	New Delhi, India; Mumbai, India	\$3,400
Office of Legislative Affairs	Veitch, Alexandra	OTHER-DOMESTIC	4/4/2013	4/4/2013	Local	\$121
Office of Legislative Affairs	Veitch, Alexandra	MEETING-DOMESTIC	7/23/2013	7/23/2013	Local	\$221
Office of Legislative Affairs	Veitch, Alexandra	ACC SEC-DOMESTIC	12/17/2013	12/17/2013	Local	\$148

Organization	Traveler	Purpose	Begin Date	End Date	Destination	Cost*
Office of Legislative Affairs	Veitch, Alexandra	MEETING-DOMESTIC	11/19/2013	11/19/2013	Local	\$162
Office of Legislative Affairs	Veitch, Alexandra	MEETING-DOMESTIC	2/12/2014	2/12/2014	Local	\$125
Office of Legislative Affairs	Veitch, Alexandra	MEETING-DOMESTIC	3/19/2014	3/19/2014	Local	\$156
Office of Public Affairs	Waters, Erin	MEETING-DOMESTIC	9/12/2013	9/12/2013	Local	\$75
Office of Public Affairs	Waters, Erin	OTHER-DOMESTIC	9/13/2013	9/13/2013	Local	\$34
Office of Public Affairs	Waters, Erin	OTHER-DOMESTIC	11/12/2012	11/26/2012	Lincroft, NJ	\$2,233
Office of Public Affairs	Waters, Erin	ACC SEC-DOMESTIC	3/2/2013	3/5/2013	New York, NY	\$703
Office of Policy	Wein, Matthew	PROGRAM VISIT-DOMESTIC	10/30/2012	11/4/2012	Tampa, FL	\$9
Office of Policy	Wein, Matthew	MEETING-DOMESTIC	2/2/2013	2/5/2013	TAMPA, FL, USA; Depart TAMPA, FL To Arrive WASHINGTON, DC, USA	\$857
Office of Policy	Wein, Matthew	MEETING-DOMESTIC	6/17/2013	6/19/2013	Tampa, FL	\$1,151
Office of Policy	Wein, Matthew	MEETING-DOMESTIC	12/4/2013	12/10/2013	Tampa, FL	\$1,105
Office of Policy	Wein, Matthew	PROGRAM VISIT-FOREIGN	12/13/2013	12/19/2013	Dubai, United Arab Emirates; Kabul, Afghanistan	\$4,484
Office of Policy	Wein, Matthew	PROGRAM VISIT-FOREIGN	2/1/2014	2/8/2014	Wiesbaden, Germany	\$5,164
Chief of Staff	Wexler, Rebecca K	ACC SEC-FOREIGN	10/3/2012	10/14/2012	Paris, France; Istanbul, Turkey	\$5,806
Chief of Staff	Wexler, Rebecca K	ACC SEC-DOMESTIC	11/2/2012	11/3/2012	Charleston, WV	\$910
Chief of Staff	Wexler, Rebecca K	ACC SEC-DOMESTIC	11/14/2012	11/16/2012	New York City-All Borough, NY; Belford, NJ	\$1,252
Chief of Staff	Wexler, Rebecca K	ACC SEC-DOMESTIC	4/1/2013	4/2/2013	Philadelphia, PA	\$491
Chief of Staff	Wexler, Rebecca K	ACC SEC-DOMESTIC	5/22/2013	5/25/2013	Boston, MA	\$497
Chief of Staff	Wexler, Rebecca K	ACC SEC-FOREIGN	9/26/2013	9/27/2013	Ottawa, Canada; New York City-All Borough, NY	\$1,700
Chief of Staff	Wexler, Rebecca K	ACC SEC-FOREIGN	11/30/2013	12/7/2013	Berlin, Germany	\$4,258
Chief of Staff	Wexler, Rebecca K	ACC SEC-DOMESTIC	1/19/2014	1/23/2014	Tucson, AZ	\$1,204
Chief of Staff	Wexler, Rebecca K	ACC SEC-DOMESTIC	1/28/2014	1/29/2014	New York City-All Borough, NY	\$754
Chief of Staff	Wexler, Rebecca K	ACC SEC-DOMESTIC	2/15/2014	2/23/2014	Los Angeles, CA	\$1,090
Office of Policy	Wilson, Naomi	MEETING-DOMESTIC	7/30/2013	7/30/2013	Local	\$74
Office of Policy	Wilson, Naomi	MEETING-DOMESTIC	9/17/2013	9/17/2013	Local	\$102
Office of Policy	Wilson, Naomi	MEETING-DOMESTIC	11/27/2013	11/27/2013	Local	\$177
Office of Public Affairs	Wong, Heather	OTHER-DOMESTIC	11/27/2012	11/27/2012	Local	\$146
Office of Public Affairs	Wong, Heather	MEETING-DOMESTIC	9/9/2013	9/9/2013	Local	\$24
Office of Public Affairs	Wong, Heather	ACC SEC-FOREIGN	10/7/2012	10/13/2012	Paris, France; Sofia, Bulgaria; Ankara, Turkey; Istanbul, Turkey	\$2,992
Office of Public Affairs	Wong, Heather	ACC DEP SEC-DOMESTIC	11/15/2012	11/16/2012	New York, NY	\$462
Office of Public Affairs	Wong, Heather	ACC SEC-DOMESTIC	5/9/2013	5/9/2013	New York City, NY	\$511
Office of Public Affairs	Wong, Heather	ACC SEC-	6/14/2013	6/15/2013	New York, NY	\$519



Organization	Traveler	Purpose	Begin Date	End Date	Destination	Cost*
Office of Public Affairs	Wong, Heather	DOMESTIC				
Office of Public Affairs	Wong, Heather	ACC DEP SEC- FOREIGN	7/1/2013	7/7/2013	Anchorage, AK; Vladivostok, Russia; Seoul, South Korea; Seattle, WA	\$1,578
Office of Public Affairs	Wong, Heather	ACC SEC- FOREIGN	9/18/2013	9/20/2013	McAllen, TX; Mexico City, Mexico	\$604

\*Does not include government plane costs

**Question:** Using the format provided last year, please identify for the Immediate Office of the Secretary and the Immediate Office of the Deputy Secretary, any base funding in the fiscal year 2015 request for costs to reimburse other government entities for the use of their own planes for travel by the Secretary and Deputy Secretary. Please identify the funding in the base for reimbursement in fiscal year 2014 and anticipated for fiscal year 2015.

**ANSWER:**

	FY14 Projected	FY15 Anticipated
Secretary	\$1,410,751	\$1,291,050
Deputy Secretary	-	-

Funding projected for reimbursement of USCG planes

### Contracts

**Question:** Please provide a list of the sole source contracts executed by OSEM, USM, CIO and CFO in 2013 and in fiscal year 2014 to date. Organize the list by contractor, purpose, dollar award, full performance value, contract start date, contract end date, and reason for issuing a sole-source contract.

**ANSWER:** See the attached spreadsheet for the list of the applicable OSEM, USM, CIO and CFO sole source contracts.

FY 2013 Sole Source Contracts for OSEM, USM, CIO and CFO

Vendor Name	Purpose	Dollar Award	Full Performance Value	Contract Start Date	Contract End Date	Reason for Sole Source
ACS Desktop Solutions, Inc	Enterprise Correspondence Tracking Management System/ Intranet Quorum Annual Maintenance Upgrade	\$96,919.20	\$96,919.20	6/28/2013	8/18/2014	Only One Source
American Society for Testing and Materials	Subscription for American Society for Testing and Materials	\$24,270.00	\$24,270.00	9/3/2013	8/31/2014	Only One Source
Ammunition Accessories Inc.	Ammunition - 9mm Lugar +P	\$2,321.00	\$2,321.00	7/16/2013	9/14/2013	Only One Source
Annams Systems Corporation	Sunflower Asset Management System Software Support	\$29,757.83	\$29,757.83	9/30/2013	11/27/2013	Only One Source

Vendor Name	Purpose	Dollar Award	Full Performance Value	Contract Start Date	Contract End Date	Reason for Sole Source
Annams Systems Corporation	Sunflower Asset Management System Software Support	\$290,813.61	\$499,046.61	2/12/2014	11/13/2015	Only One Source
Association of Government Accountants	Support- Management: Financial	\$7,500.00	\$7,500.00	12/13/2012	5/31/2013	Only One Source
Association of Government Accountants	Support- Management: Financial - Association of Government Accountants Certification of Excellence in Accountability Reporting Program Review	\$7,500.00	\$7,500.00	12/19/2013	6/30/2014	Only One Source
Booz Allen Hamilton Inc	Program Management/ Support	\$11,525.44	\$11,525.44	2/5/2013	3/8/2013	Only One Source
Bruinwave Solutions LLC	DHSNET Network Connectivity to 130 Analog Camera Locations at the Nebraska Avenue Complex for Future Conversion to Digital IP Cameras	\$376,978.75	\$1,029,946.90	9/26/2013	9/26/2016	Authorized By Statute
Bruinwave Solutions LLC	Video Teleconferencing System Maintenance Support	\$255,048.99	\$1,371,366.30	6/28/2013	6/27/2018	Authorized By Statute
Business Research Services Inc	Direct Link From the OSDBU Intranet Homepage to the BRS Newsletter	\$16,000.00	\$16,000.00	12/5/2012	12/10/2014	Only One Source
Carahsoft Technology Corporation	Adobe Products Upgrade Licenses	\$3,268.19	\$3,268.19	8/6/2013	8/7/2014	Only One Source
Cbt Supply Incorporated	Mobile Computer Smart Desks	\$14,747.40	\$14,747.40	9/25/2013	3/24/2014	Only One Source
Cellebrite USA Corp	Universal Forensic Extraction Device	\$5,084.00	\$5,084.00	9/23/2013	11/22/2013	Only One Source
Centech Group Inc	Integrated Security Management System Application Maintenance, Enhancements, and Modifications Support Services	\$0.00	\$2,488,000.00	6/26/2013	6/25/2016	Only One Source
Centech Group Inc	Integrated Security Management System Foreign National Visitor Screening Model Enhancements	\$84,778.13	\$84,778.13	9/13/2013	3/12/2014	Only One Source

Vendor Name	Purpose	Dollar Award	Full Performance Value	Contract Start Date	Contract End Date	Reason for Sole Source
Centech Group Inc	Enhancements for Integrated Security Management System for ICE	\$80,831.18	\$80,831.18	9/13/2013	3/12/2014	Only One Source
Centech Group Inc	Enhancements for Integrated Security Management System	\$519,999.96	\$519,999.96	6/27/2013	6/25/2014	Only One Source
Compusearch Software Systems, Inc.	ADP Software and Support	\$916,704.00	\$916,704.00	9/6/2013	9/20/2014	Only One Source
Compusearch Software Systems, Inc.	ADP Software	\$545,236.68	\$545,236.68	9/19/2013	9/27/2014	Only One Source
Compusearch Software Systems, Inc.	ADP Software	\$1,683,073.47	\$1,683,073.47	9/28/2013	9/27/2014	Only One Source
Continuent, Inc.	Tungsten Active Database Server Subscription and Database Replication Support Subject Matter Expert for DHS CIO	\$35,000.00	\$105,000.00	6/11/2013	6/10/2016	Only One Source
Compusearch Software Systems, Inc.	ADP Software	\$256,315.00	\$832,047.00	10/31/2012	9/28/2013	Only One Source
Deloitte Consulting Llp	IT and Telecom- Other IT and Telecommunications - Enrollment Issuance Workstations for HSPD-12 Program	\$499,707.96	\$499,707.96	2/13/2014	8/13/2015	Only One Source
DLT Solutions, Inc.	Autodesk Building Design Suite Standard Subscription Renewal	\$13,765.92	\$13,765.92	6/27/2013	9/8/2014	Only One Source
DLT Solutions, LLC	Subscription Renewal for Web Content Management as a Service Gold Software	\$13,964.00	\$20,946.00	2/6/2013	2/6/2014	Only One Source
Electronic Data Systems Corporation	DHS HQ E-Gov Travel Services	\$79,667.70	\$79,667.70	7/9/2013	11/11/2013	Only One Source
Electronic Data Systems Corporation	DHS HQ E-Gov Travel Services	\$306,825.89	\$620,378.41	11/8/2013	11/11/2015	Only One Source
ESCGOV	Purchase of IBM Rational Software Subscription and Support	\$36,145.40	\$36,145.40	3/1/2013	3/31/2014	Only One Source
ESCGOV	IBM Lotus Software for the Office of the Chief Financial Officer	\$35,639.77	\$35,639.77	3/28/2013	3/31/2014	Only One Source
ESCGOV	IBM SPSS Licenses	\$70,506.09	\$70,506.09	8/26/2013	9/1/2014	Only One Source

Vendor Name	Purpose	Dollar Award	Full Performance Value	Contract Start Date	Contract End Date	Reason for Sole Source
EsSI International, Incorporated	Education/Training- Lectures	\$12,000.00	\$12,000.00	3/20/2014	3/21/2014	Only One Source
Executive Information Systems, FCN, Inc.	SAS Software Maintenance	\$29,164.00	\$29,164.00	5/7/2013	5/31/2014	Only One Source
	Apple Computer/Workstations	\$58,366.21	\$58,366.21	9/25/2013	11/25/2013	Only One Source
Federal Prison Industries Inc	Office Furniture	\$29,924.58	\$29,924.58	7/26/2013	9/30/2013	Authorized By Statute
Federal Prison Industries Inc	Office Furniture	\$12,916.00	\$12,916.00	12/11/2013	2/18/2014	Authorized By Statute
Federal Prison Industries Inc	Office Furniture	\$19,449.07	\$19,449.07	1/3/2014	3/10/2014	Authorized By Statute
Federal Prison Industries Inc	Support- Management - Data Collection, Data Entry Services	\$40,000.00	\$40,000.00	8/7/2013	9/14/2014	Only One Source
Federated IT, Inc.	IT and Telecom- IT Strategy and Architecture - National Capital Region IT Build-Out	\$274,986.55	\$274,986.55	9/27/2013	12/29/2013	Authorized By Statute
Federated IT, Inc.	It and Telecom- Facility Operation and Maintenance - Support Services for St Elizabeth	\$0.00	\$8,443.34	5/16/2013	6/14/2013	Authorized By Statute
Federated IT, Inc.	IT and Telecom- Annual Hardware Maintenance Service Plans - Annual IT Maintenance Services	49,076.76	\$295,207.56	9/24/2013	9/23/2017	Authorized By Statute
G L P Inc	Lighting and Stagehand Services	\$13,924.65	\$13,924.65	2/20/2013	3/13/2013	Only One Source
Gans & Pugh Associates, Inc.	Intrusion Detection Systems - Panther Systems by Avida	\$52,638.00	\$52,638.00	9/26/2013	1/30/2014	Only One Source
Gartner, Inc.	It and Telecom- Web-Based Subscription - Gartner License	\$31,240.00	\$98,484.00	7/1/2013	6/30/2016	Only One Source
General Dynamics Information Technology Incorporated	Support Manangement for Communications Security (Comsec)	\$322,787.20	\$653,574.40	9/26/2013	3/31/2014	Only One Source
Government Marketing and Procu	Annual Hosting and Maintenance for Automated Motor Pool System	\$5,388.71	\$5,388.71	9/11/2013	9/29/2014	Only One Source
Government Technology Solution	Adp Software - My Profile Gold Support	\$15,750.00	\$47,250.00	6/14/2013	7/11/2016	Only One Source

Vendor Name	Purpose	Dollar Award	Full Performance Value	Contract Start Date	Contract End Date	Reason for Sole Source
GovPlace	E Maintenance Renewal for Vmware Software Tools	\$37,773.60	\$37,773.60	4/1/2013	3/31/2014	Only One Source
GTSI Corp.	DCM TSA FAMS NETAPP Hardware Purchase In Support of Migrations to DC2	\$423,318.75	\$423,318.75	5/7/2013	7/6/2013	Only One Source
GTSI Corp.	Symantec License Renewal	\$497,723.16	\$497,723.16	3/29/2013	3/31/2014	Only One Source
GTSI Corp.	Symantec Renewal ENSS	\$133,484.21	\$133,484.21	4/23/2013	3/31/2014	Only One Source
Immixtechnology, Inc.	Mcafee Data Lost Prevention Endpoint Licenses	\$129,312.93	\$129,312.93	6/25/2013	6/25/2014	Only One Source
Immixtechnology, Inc.	Immix Verint Software Solutions De-Commission	\$6,832.26	\$6,832.26	2/10/2014	5/9/2014	Only One Source
Entech LLC	Radio Frequency Shielded Enclosure System	\$69,145.00	\$69,145.00	8/29/2013	9/28/2013	Only One Source
International Association of Privacy Professionals, the	Newspapers and Periodicals - Subscription Service for One Year	\$10,000.00	\$10,000.00	2/20/2013	4/30/2014	Only One Source
Iron Mountain Information Management, Inc.	IT and Telecom- Data Centers and Storage - Records Management and Data Protection Services	\$2,716.00	\$11,107.12	3/27/2014	9/30/2016	Only One Source
Jah Innovative Solutions, LLC	Communication and Marketing Management for First Source II and Pacts II	\$543,109.40	\$2,328,630.60	9/30/2013	9/29/2015	Authorized By Statute
L N S Technology, Inc.	Program Training Support for Fuel Acquisitions	\$56,349.88	\$56,349.88	5/14/2013	9/30/2013	Authorized By Statute
Microsoft Corporation SITZ In Redmond Corporation	ADP Software	\$1,038,840.00	\$1,038,840.00	9/20/2013	9/25/2014	Only One Source
Microsoft Corporation SITZ In Redmond Corporation	Microsoft Consulting Services for DHS Active Directory	\$1,468,485.00	\$1,468,485.00	9/27/2013	9/26/2014	Only One Source
Microsoft Corporation Sitz In Redmond Corporation	Microsoft Premier Support Services Subscription for the Enterprise System Development Office	\$49,950.00	\$49,950.00	8/21/2013	8/31/2014	Only One Source

Vendor Name	Purpose	Dollar Award	Full Performance Value	Contract Start Date	Contract End Date	Reason for Sole Source
Microsoft Corporation SITZ In Redmond Corporation	MS Consulting Support for HSD	\$1,163,000.00	\$1,163,000.00	9/24/2013	9/25/2014	Only One Source
Microsoft Corporation SITZ In Redmond Corporation	MS Consulting Support for EsSD	\$555,280.00	\$555,280.00	9/17/2013	9/17/2014	Only One Source
Microsoft Corporation SITZ In Redmond Corporation	MS Premier for HSD (CR094)	\$1,199,865.00	\$1,199,865.00	9/20/2013	9/25/2014	Only One Source
National Fire Protection Association, Inc.	Subscription for National Fire Codes	\$33,000.00	\$33,000.00	9/3/2013	8/31/2014	Only One Source
National Journal Group Inc	National Journal Subscription	\$10,335.00	\$10,335.00	8/29/2013	8/31/2014	Authorized By Statute
Neicentric Technologies Inc	ADP Software - Commonlook for Adobe Acrobat Annual SMA, Commonlook Clarity Upgrade	\$5,702.52	\$5,702.52	8/15/2013	9/29/2014	Only One Source
New Tech Solutions, Inc.	Webex Service Products	\$12,404.00	\$28,964.00	6/19/2013	6/23/2015	Authorized By Statute
Organization for the Advancement of Structured Information Standards	Annual Renewal of the Organization for the Advancement of Structured Information Standards (Oasis) Membership	\$8,000.00	\$8,000.00	12/27/2012	12/31/2013	Only One Source
Organization for the Advancement of Structured Information Standards	Annual Renewal of the Organization for the Advancement of Structured Information Standards Membership	\$8,825.00	\$8,825.00	1/10/2014	12/31/2014	Only One Source
R H G Group Incorporated	Employee Transportation Services	\$24,960.00	\$24,960.00	4/30/2013	1/31/2018	Only One Source
R H G Group Incorporated	Employee Transportation Services	\$562,109.33	\$562,109.33	1/31/2013	1/31/2018	Only One Source
Security Engineered Machinery Co., Inc.	Maint/Repair/Rebuild Of Equipment- On Site Preventive Maintenance Agreement	\$11,157.06	\$59,234.34	7/31/2013	7/31/2018	Only One Source

Vendor Name	Purpose	Dollar Award	Full Performance Value	Contract Start Date	Contract End Date	Reason for Sole Source
Smiths Detection Incorporated	Maint/Repair/Rebuild Of Equipment- Electrical and Electronic Equipment Components - On Site Maintenance Agreement	\$16,554.42	\$98,073.84	7/15/2013	7/15/2018	Only One Source
Syn-Tech Systems Inc	Fuel Master Pumps Communications Infrastructure	\$115,017.87	\$115,017.87	9/25/2013	9/24/2014	Only One Source
Syn-Tech Systems Inc	Fuel Sharing Capability Between ICE and CBP in El Paso, Texas.	\$104,355.00	\$104,355.00	6/17/2013	6/30/2014	Only One Source
Terrapixel	AdDP Software - Imagery Hosting	\$148,900.00	\$148,900.00	9/24/2013	9/26/2014	Only One Source
Theatre Services, Inc	Usher Services for Secretary's Award Ceremony	\$1,800.00	\$1,800.00	2/19/2013	3/13/2013	Micro Purchase Threshold
Transformational Security, LLC	Communications Security Equipment and Components - TSCM Kit	\$105,164.00	\$105,164.00	9/11/2013	3/30/2014	Only One Source
Troux Technologies, Inc	ADP Software - Renewal of EA Tools Licenses with Troux Technologies	\$265,047.86	\$620,694.50	8/16/2013	8/17/2018	Only One Source
Troux Technologies, Inc	Troux Software Architect Bundle Training	\$58,942.40	\$58,942.40	12/31/2012	2/1/2013	Only One Source
Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority	Transit Subsidy Benefits		\$23,135,182.49	6/10/2013	6/9/2018	Only One Source
Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority	Transit Subsidy SmartFrip Benefits	\$3,657,681.86	\$3,657,681.86	6/12/2013	6/11/2014	Only One Source
Xtec Incorporated	IT and Telecom- Other IT and Telecommunications - Enrollment Issuance Workstations for the HSPD-12 Program	\$1,211,464.14	\$5,269,071.05	2/14/2014	2/13/2015	Only One Source
Xtec Incorporated	Identity Management System Infrastructure Support	\$5,824,239.80	\$5,824,239.80	2/14/2013	2/13/2014	Only One Source

## FY 2014 Sole Source Contracts for OSEM, USM, CIO and CFO

Vendor Name	Purpose	Dollar Award	Full Performance Value	Contract Start Date	Contract End Date	Reason for Sole Source
Annams Systems Corporation	Sunflower Asset Management System Software Support	\$290,813.61	\$499,046.61	2/12/2014	11/13/2015	Only One Source - Other
Association of Government Accountants	Support- Management: Financial - Association of Government Accountants Certification of Excellence In Accountability Reporting Program Review	\$7,500.00	\$7,500.00	12/19/2013	6/30/2014	Only One Source - Other
Deloitte Consulting LLP	IT and Telecom- Other IT and Telecommunications - Enrollment Issuance Workstations for the HSPD-12 Program	\$499,707.96	\$499,707.96	2/13/2014	8/13/2015	Only One Source - Other
Electronic Data Systems Corporation	IT and Telecom- Systems Development - DHS HQ E-Gov Travel Services	\$306,825.89	\$620,378.41	11/8/2013	11/11/2015	Only One Source - Other
ESI International, Incorporated	Education/Training- Lectures	\$12,000.00	\$12,000.00	3/20/2014	3/21/2014	Only One Source - Other
Federal Prison Industries Inc	Office Furniture	\$19,449.07	\$19,449.07	1/3/2014	3/10/2014	Authorized By Statute
Federal Prison Industries Inc	Office Furniture	\$12,916.00	\$12,916.00	12/11/2013	2/18/2014	Authorized By Statute
Immixtechnology, Inc.	Immix Verint Software Solutions Decommission	\$6,832.26	\$6,832.26	2/10/2014	5/9/2014	Only One Source - Other
Iron Mountain Information Management, Inc.	IT and Telecom- Data Centers And Storage - Records Management And Data Protection Services	\$2,716.00	\$11,107.12	3/27/2014	9/30/2016	Only One Source - Other
Organization for the Advancement of Structured Information Standards	Annual Renewal of the Organization for the Advancement of Structured Information Standards Membership.	\$8,825.00	\$8,825.00	1/10/2014	12/31/2014	Only One Source - Other
XTEC Incorporated	IT and Telecom- Other IT and Telecommunications - Enrollment Issuance Workstations for the HSPD-12 Program.	\$1,211,464.14	\$5,269,071.05	2/14/2014	2/13/2015	Only One Source - Other



**Question:** Please provide for the record a list of all OSEM, USM, CIO and CFO contracts, grants and other transactions where work is performed outside of the United States. Organize by contractor, purpose, dollar award, full performance value, as well as contract start and end date.

**ANSWER:** There were no OSEM, USM, CIO or CFO contracts, grants or other transactions that were performed outside of the United States in 2013 or fiscal year 2014 to date.

#### **Reception and Representation**

**Question:** Please provide a summary chart that shows the amount of reception and representation expenses provided to each DHS agency in fiscal years 2012 and 2013, fiscal year 2014 to date, and requested in fiscal year 2015. Please also include a table that displays what each agency spent for reception and representation in fiscal year 2013, and how much funding has been obligated to date in fiscal year 2014, and an explanation for each expenditure.

**ANSWER:** Please see the table on the following pages.

Department of Homeland Security Official Reception and Representation Distribution Fiscal Years 2012, 2013, 2014 and 2015 (Requested)				
Component**	FY 2012 Funding Level	FY 2013 Funding Level	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 President's Request
Office of the Secretary & Executive Management	\$51,000	\$45,000	\$45,000	\$45,000
Office of the Under Secretary for Management	\$2,500	\$2,250	\$2,250	\$2,250
Analysis and Operations	\$4,250	\$3,825	\$3,825	\$3,825
Customs and Border Protection	\$38,250	\$34,425	\$34,425	\$34,425
Immigration and Customs Enforcement	\$12,750	\$11,475	\$11,475	\$11,475
Transportation Security Administration*	\$10,640	\$15,357	\$15,300	\$7,650
United States Coast Guard	\$17,000	\$15,300	\$15,300	\$15,300
United States Secret Service	\$21,250	\$19,125	\$19,125	\$19,125
National Protection and Programs Directorate	\$4,250	\$3,825	\$3,825	\$3,825
Office of Health Affairs	\$2,500	\$2,250	\$2,250	\$2,250
Federal Emergency Management Agency	\$2,500	\$2,250	\$2,250	\$2,250
Federal Law Enforcement Training Center	\$10,200	\$9,180	\$9,180	\$9,180
Science and Technology	\$8,500	\$7,650	\$7,650	\$7,650
Domestic Nuclear Detection Office	\$2,500	\$2,250	\$2,250	\$2,250
<b>Total</b>	\$188,090	\$174,162	\$174,105	\$166,455

\*Please note that TSA receives 2 year funds. Thus, TSA carried over funds from each FY into the next FY.

\*\*CIS receives ORR funds from CIS activities generating revenue, and thus is not included above.

The below tables are for FY 2013 and FY 2014 through the second quarter. USCIS is not included in the Rep Fund report because it uses revenue from its fee account and not appropriated resources for Official Reception and Representation. USCIS had authority to use up to \$10,000 from its Immigration Examination Fee account for Official Reception and Representation per public law.

Department of Homeland Security Official Reception and Representation Obligations and Expenditures FY 2014 (through March 31, 2014) by Component						
Component Name	Name of Event(s)	Date of Event	Purpose of Event	Description of Items Purchased	Obligations	Expenditures
Office of the Secretary and Executive Management	Acting Secretary Lunch	10/30/2013	Meals and Refreshments	Lunch with ONDCP Director	\$18	\$18
	Acting Secretary Lunch	11/15/2013	Meals and Refreshments	Lunch with Dept. of State Policy Advisor	\$19	\$19

Department of Homeland Security Official Reception and Representation Obligations and Expenditures FY 2014 (through March 31, 2014) by Component						
Component Name	Name of Event(s)	Date of Event	Purpose of Event	Description of Items Purchased	Obligations	Expenditures
	Office Meeting Supplies	12/5/2013	Supplies	Guest Book for Meetings with Foreign Delegations	\$30	\$30
	Acting Secretary Breakfast	12/5/2013	Meals and Refreshments	Breakfast with Dutch delegation	\$100	\$100
	Acting Secretary Lunch	12/11/2013	Meals and Refreshments	Lunch with Author and Council on Foreign Relations Fellow	\$36	\$36
	Official Gift	1/5/2014	Mementos	Model train set	\$316	\$316
	Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary lunch	1/15/2014	Meals and Refreshments	Lunch with Polish Embassy Deputy Chief of Mission	\$70	\$70
	Official Gift Supplies	1/20/2014	Mementos	Gift wrap for official gifts	\$6	\$6
	Official Gifts	1/28/2014	Mementos	Soap and towel sets	\$177	\$177
	Official Presentation	1/29/2014	Mementos	Wreath laying at Dachau in Poland	\$75	\$75
	Official Gifts	1/31/2014	Mementos	Train sets	\$1,329	\$1,329
	Official Gifts	1/31/2014	Mementos	Deputy Secretary coin die and pre-production sample	\$470	\$470
	Official Gift	2/11/2014	Mementos	Commercial appraisal of official gifts received	\$200	\$200
	Deputy Secretary Breakfast	2/12/2014	Meals and Refreshments	Breakfast with government officials discussing countering violent extremism	\$60	\$60
	Secretary Lunch	2/13/2014	Meals and Refreshments	Lunch with NBC correspondent	\$20	\$20
	Office Meeting Supplies	2/18/2014	Supplies	Bulk coffee supply for official meetings	\$61	\$61

<b>Department of Homeland Security</b> <b>Official Reception and Representation Obligations and Expenditures</b> <b>FY 2014 (through March 31, 2014) by Component</b>						
<b>Component Name</b>	<b>Name of Event(s)</b>	<b>Date of Event</b>	<b>Purpose of Event</b>	<b>Description of Items Purchased</b>	<b>Obligations</b>	<b>Expenditures</b>
	Refreshments for the Secretary's Roundtable	2/24/2014	Meals and Refreshments	Council of Governors meeting	\$300	\$300
	International Affairs Assistant Secretary Lunch	2/24/2014	Meals and Refreshments	Lunch with International Civil Aviation Authority	\$112	\$112
	Official Gifts	2/26/2014	Mementos	Secretary coin die and coins	\$1,183	\$1,183
	Official Gifts	3/17/2014	Mementos	Leather items (padfolios, desk caddy)	\$528	\$528
	Official Gifts	3/17/2014	Mementos	Salisbury pewter items (desk set, cups)	\$422	\$422
	Official Gifts	3/18/2014	Mementos	Book of Presidential Inaugural addresses	\$180	\$180
	Official Gifts	3/18/2014	Mementos	Americana items (desk sets, baseball cufflinks)	\$297	\$297

**DHS-Wide Audit**

**Questions:** Please provide the status of a clean, unqualified audit of the DHS budget to be conducted by an independent party.

**ANSWER:** DHS received a clean audit opinion of the Department's financial statements by an independent auditor in FY 2013. DHS is working to sustain this opinion, while continuing to make progress on achieving an unqualified opinion on Internal Controls over Financial Reporting, which the Department plans to do by FY 2016.

**Financial Management System Modernization**

**Question:** The fiscal 2015 request includes funds for the Financial Systems Modernization (FSM) effort. What are the next components who are in the "queue" for modernization, and what is your estimate for the cost for remaining modernization projects? Please provide a copy of the FSM program execution plan to the Committee.

**ANSWER:** The FY 2015 President's Budget request includes funding to complete the move of USCG and its customer TSA to a financial system service provider. Additionally, funds are requested to begin moving some ICE customers, NPPD and S&T, to a shared service provider plus continued support to CBP as an internal service provider. Finally, the FY 2015 President's Budget requests budget authority for U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Service to utilize fee funding to implement financial systems modernization. The estimated cost after FY 2015 to complete moving ICE and its customers as well as FEMA to a financial service provider is over \$100 million.

Following table shows the execution plan for DHS financial systems modernization efforts in FY 2015:

<b>Component</b>	<b>FY15 (\$ in millions)</b>
CBP	\$1.300
USCG	\$13.600
TSA	\$14.190
CIS	\$17.528
S&T	\$9.000
HQ	\$5.000
NPPD	\$7.280
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$67.898</b>

**Data Center Migration**

**Question:** The Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2014 provided \$42.2 million for data center consolidation to migrate FEMA, USCIS, TSA and CBP to the Enterprise Data Centers. Please describe in more detail how you are using these funds in fiscal year 2014.

**ANSWER:** Table on next page.





### Information Technology Security

**Question:** The Office of the Chief Information Officer supports multiple information and data networks for DHS. While all the design is intended to improve security from external threats or system failures, and improve performance and connectivity within the Department, there will always be a risk of “insider threats” to DHS systems. Please describe the programs and efforts in place to both prevent external threats and to assure internal security, with associated funding.

**ANSWER:** Mitigating Insider Threats on Unclassified Systems:

DHS Enterprise SOC: The DHS Enterprise Security Operations Center (SOC) provides Department-level support to ensure the security of DHS information systems. The SOC was established in accordance with the Federal Information Security Management Act (FISMA), and the Homeland Security Presidential Directive (HSPD) 7 as a single point of reporting and management for information security incidents across DHS. The current DHS Enterprise SOC is chartered to prevent, detect, contain, and eradicate external and internal cyber threats to DHS networks through monitoring, intrusion detection, and protective security services to DHS information systems, including DHS wide area networks (WAN), Trusted Internet Connections (TIC), Policy Enforcement Points (PEP), Component local area networks (LAN), security devices, servers, and workstations.

DHS Next Generation Architecture: To successfully protect the Homeland, the DHS workforce must be able to access IT services anytime and anywhere. To achieve this objective, DHS is transitioning to an “as a service” model, where DHS manages service providers instead of infrastructure. Moving to a managed service provider model instead of managing infrastructure assets allows a transfer of risk to the vendors delivering the infrastructure services to DHS while providing DHS the benefit of reduced capital expenditures and on-demand services. DHS will provide Infrastructure as a Service (IaaS), Software as a Service (SaaS), and Platform as a Service (PaaS).

Enterprise Data Centers: DHS uses Enterprise Data Centers to implement security controls across multiple systems. OCIO has developed a catalog for DHS enterprise-level controls with over 31 security controls covering DHS policy, training and awareness, and program management.

Defense-in-Depth Strategy: DHS is executing an advanced Defense-in-Depth strategy that continues to address new and existing threats. This strategy is a multi-tiered approach that features five layers of controls with a sixth set of controls that cuts across all five layers. The layered defense architecture includes perimeter controls, network controls, system-level controls, end-point device management controls, and data controls, and cross-layer controls. This security strategy provides protection that most employees lack on their home, school, or contractor-issued computers.

Continuous Diagnostics and Monitoring (CDM): The DHS CDM capability promotes near real-time risk management and ongoing information system authorization, and supports the evolution of the DHS IT environment towards a private and public cloud. The intent is to re-engineer the security process across DHS to allow the agency to understand the security state of an information system over time and maintain the initial security authorization in its dynamic operational environment, with changing threats, vulnerabilities, technologies, and missions/business functions. This requires DHS to acquire or develop tools that collect, correlate, and analyze cybersecurity information. These tools will help automate FISMA related activities and develop automated risk models that are applicable to vulnerabilities and threats identified by security management tools.

Enterprise-wide Identity Management: DHS is completing its implementation of Personal Identity Verification (PIV) cards. PIV cards provide secure logical access to government facilities, networks, and information systems. Additionally, DHS is implementing an enterprise-wide Identity Management policy and system, along with enforcement of data level controls, which allows DHS to facilitate improved secure and trusted information sharing. The Homeland Security Information Network is serving as the pilot for what DHS will



implement as a reference for enterprise-wide capabilities for policy based access that will help balance the responsibility of sharing information with safeguarding information across a diverse culture.

Mitigating Insider Threats on Classified Systems:

A number of efforts are underway to mitigate insider threats on DHS classified systems. Many of these efforts have been mandated by the Senior Information Sharing and Safeguarding Steering Committee in support of Executive Order 13587 and by the National Security Council Staff as outlined in the memorandum Near-term Measures to Reduce the Risk of High Impact Unauthorized Disclosures.

In 2012, the Steering Committee established its initial priorities as: (1) mitigating risks inherent to removable media, (2) reducing anonymity, (3) establishing insider threat programs, (4) improving access control, and (5) enhancing enterprise audit. It is essential that DHS completes their efforts to reach full operating capability in each of these areas, particularly in establishing their insider threat programs in accordance with the President's National Insider Threat Policy and Minimum Standards.

Initiative	FY 2014 Dollars (in Millions)
Access Control	\$6.9
Enterprise Audit	\$4.4
Reduce Anonymity	\$8.5
Removable Media	\$1.2

While the majority of the planned work toward Final Operating Capability (FOC) for each of these initiatives will take place in FY 2015 and FY 2016, many tasks have already begun. DHS has already surpassed many other departments and agencies by being the first to issue Public Key Infrastructure (PKI) using the Common Service Provider (CSP) in support of the Reduced Anonymity initiative. The Department also continued to make progress on enhancements to DHS audit capabilities for detecting anomalous network activity in support of both the Enterprise Audit and Insider Threat efforts and, in furtherance of the Removable Media initiative, will continue to expand the use of cross-domain solutions to limit the need for removable media between classified domains. In FY 2014 and 2015, the Department will also work to further develop the infrastructure and policies for federated interoperable access controls that will restrict access to sensitive information to only authorized users and will continue to support the IT functionalities of DHS' insider threat detection capabilities

Finally, the Department will also continue to reduce the number of Component classified networks by merging those networks into the enterprise, creating significant cost avoidance for those Components and ensuring alignment with enterprise sharing and safeguarding activities already underway.

**Inter-Agency and Intra-Departmental Agreements**

**Question:** Please update the data provided last year regarding any new or amended memoranda of agreement (MOAs), memoranda of understanding (MOUs), or other formal agreements established within DHS between components and between components and the interagency, including a concise description. Again, this list should be broken out at the component level and, for each, list relevant agreements (1) between the component and other DHS entities and (2) between the component and other departments and agencies.

**ANSWER:** Please see accompanying spreadsheet providing all Department MOAs, MOUs, and IAAs through March 31, 2014.

**Department of Homeland Security  
Inter-Agency/Intra-Departmental Agreements  
National Protection and Programs Directorate (NPPD)**

Inter-Agency/Intra-Departmental Agreements	Description	Other Agency/ Department
Inter-agency Agreement	Gray Phones for the Office of the Undersecretary	Central Intelligence Agency (CIA)
Inter-agency Agreement	Support for the National Vulnerability Database (NVD) <u>Biometric Support Services</u>	Department of Commerce (DOC) - National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST)
Inter-agency Agreement	Collaboration/Support services for execution of essential stakeholder engagement and outreach activities. Radio Frequency Spectrum Management Services	Department of Commerce (DOC) - National Telecommunications and Information Administration (NTIA)
Inter-agency Agreement	Publishing and distribution issues of "CrossTalk" - Government-Sponsored Professional Software Engineering Journal for Software Security and Software Assurance for the DHS; Support for the Control System Security Program (CSSP) Development and Sustainment of Phase II of the CyberPatriot recruitment, mentoring, registration, and team information portal; Systems engineering and technology support for IDENT and ADIS.	Department of Defense (DoD) - Air Force
Inter-agency Agreement	Subject Matter Expert Services; <u>CAPTAP ROECOM Courseware</u>	Department of Defense (DoD) - Army
Inter-agency Agreement	Independent Operational Test Authority (IOTA) to test and evaluate <u>Priority Services</u> .	Department of Defense (DoD) - Defense Information Systems Agency (DISA)
Inter-agency Agreement	ISCD Program Operations and Tiering Analysis	Department of Defense (DoD) - Defense Technical Information Center (DTIC)
Inter-agency Agreement	Tuition at DDESS - Puerto Rico	Department of Defense (DoD) - Education Activity (DoDEA)
Inter-agency Agreement	Salaries, travel and required Operations and Maintenance costs for up to 75 personnel to conduct field work associated with VAs and RRAP.	Department of Defense (DoD) - National Guard Bureau (NGB)
Inter-agency Agreement	Support Services for the DHS Strategic Planning Forum (DSPF); Technical assistance and support services for the Border Interoperability Demonstration Technical Assistance Program (BIDTAP) in support of The Border Interoperability Demonstration Project (BID-P); Continuing Telephone Services at the DHS NCPS Operations and Services Center at Chiefs Way; Interoperable Communications Technical Assistance Program (ICTAP) support services; Custodial Services for DHS NCPS Operations and Services Center at Chiefs Way (NAVFAC SE); Continuing utility services consisting of electric, water, natural gas, and sewer to DHS NCPS Operations and Services Center at Chiefs Way; Continuing Base Operating Services at the DHS NCPS Operations and Services Center at Chiefs Way; Refuse Collection Services for DHS NCPS Operations and Services Center at Chiefs Way; Postgraduate cybersecurity curriculum.	Department of Defense (DoD) - Navy

Inter-agency Agreement	<p>Satellite Phones Acquisition Support;</p> <p>Multi-agency Collaboration Environment (MACE) support to meet the requirements of HSPD-7 and the National Infrastructure Protection Plan (NIPP), DHS NPPD and subordinate components requirements;</p> <p>Protective Security Advisor (PSA) Secure Satellite Phone Annual Service (PSCD)</p> <p>Logistics Management Support Services;</p> <p>Government Emergency Telecommunication Services for Network;</p> <p>Government Emergency Telecommunications Services (GETS) and Special Routing Arrangement Service (SRAS) Inter-Exchange Carrier (IXC) services contract support;</p> <p>Iridium satellite phones, service, and related parts (secure voice and unsecure data);</p> <p>Airtime services for 9 Iridium Phones;</p> <p>Next Generation Network (NGN) Government Emergency Telecommunications Services (GETS) priority features;</p> <p>Long-haul telecommunications support services for the National Cybersecurity Protection System (NCPS) network infrastructure;</p> <p>National Security and Emergency Preparedness</p>	Department of Defense (DoD) - Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD)
Inter-agency Agreement	<p>Creation of a reference characterization of cybersecurity threat information.</p> <p>Identification and Prioritization of infrastructure systems for which disruptions by natural disasters could cause significant national consequences.</p>	Department of Defense (DoD) - Washington Headquarters Service (WHS)
Inter-agency Agreement	<p>Cyber Prioritization Support Services;</p> <p>Vulnerability tool development, analyses, evaluations, assessments and strategic planning support services;</p> <p>PSCD Technical Support Program;</p> <p>Analytical support services in the development of critical infrastructure and key resources (CIKR) protection and resilience outcome-based metrics and advancement of NIPP measurement and reporting strategies and methodologies;</p> <p>FY14 RRAP support services;</p> <p>Project management and analytical support services for NPPD programs;</p> <p>Technical support with: training of ISCD staff, vulnerability assessments, field audits and assistance in the development of policy and regulations;</p> <p>NISAC Climate Change Project support services;</p> <p>CFATS Tiering, Data Analysis and IT Development and Production;</p> <p>Analytical support services; capability development and maintenance; and continuity of operations (COOP) and devolution planning support for the DHS Infrastructure National Infrastructure Simulation and Analysis Center</p>	Department of Energy (DOE)
Inter-agency Agreement	<p>Support to enhance the National Cyber Security Division (NCSO) capabilities through the development of advanced modeling, simulation and analysis techniques to link control systems and related infrastructure that are conducted by Control Systems Security Program (CSSP) at INL.</p>	Department of Energy (DOE) - Idaho National Laboratory (INL)

Inter-agency Agreement	Modernization of Arrival and Departure Immigration Status (ADIS) system	Department of Energy (DOE) – Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory (LLNL)
Inter-agency Agreement	Flu Shots; Medical Services	Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS)
Inter-agency Agreement	DOJ Just Access support; FBI IAFIS Fingerprint support services; Armed Guard Services	Department of Justice (DOJ)
Inter-agency Agreement	International Cooperative Administrative Support Services Support for the Virtual Training Environment (VTE) enterprise training solution; DHS National Cyber Security Division's (NCSD) Global Cyber Security Management (GCSM) Cyber Education and Workforce Development program; Software maintenance and support for the Virtual Training Environment.	Department of State (DoS)
Inter-agency Agreement	Support services for the Control Systems Security Programs from the Servicing Agency.	Department of Transportation (DOT) - Volpe National Transportation Systems Center (VNTSC)
Inter-agency Agreement	Continuation of Trusted Traveler Program Executive Secretariat Support; Printing Contract with CBP; Ethics Attorney support services.	DHS - Customs and Border Protection (CBP)
Inter-agency Agreement	Mt. Weather IT Controlled Access Area Support	DHS - Federal Emergency Management Administration (FEMA)
Intra-agency Agreement	Law Enforcement Training	DHS - Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLETC)
Inter-agency Agreement	PRI (primary rate interface) lines necessary for installation of new AV system FY 14 SLA IT Support; Ammunition Management and Related Services SLA; OPLA for Legal Support for FPS HQ and Regional Offices	DHS - Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE)
Inter-agency Agreement	FOIA Appeal Cases Support; Legal Support Services and Attorney Costs	DHS - Office of General Council (OGC)
Intra-agency Agreement	NPPD CAO Shared Service Cost (Health Services)	DHS - Office of the Chief Acquisition Officer (OCAO)
Inter-agency Agreement	Additional Financial Management Shared Services above the DHS WCF ceiling	DHS - Office of the Chief Financial Officer (OCFO)
Inter-agency Agreement	FY14 DC-1 E3A Backend Operations and Maintenance; FY15 Corry Station Annual Operations and Maintenance; ALAN NOVA TIER II, III support services; FY14 DC-1 Einstein/MOE support services; US-CERT Public website Drupal support services.	DHS - Office of the Chief Information Officer (OCIO)
Inter-agency Agreement	Operations and Maintenance Support for CIKR on HSIN; NICC Storage at DC2; Telephone support services; Bandwidth for circuits between DC1 and DC2, circuits at US-VISIT PMO and contractor facilities; ITSO Management Fees at DHS Data Center 1 (DC1) and Data Center 2 (DC2).	DHS - Office of the Chief Information Officer (OCIO)
Inter-agency Agreement	Post Tracking System	DHS - Operations Management (MGT)
Inter-agency Agreement	Post Tracking System TIER I, II, AND III LM Support Services System Engineering and Acquisition Support Working Capital Fund Activities; Transit Subsidies, Sedan Services and Mail Management; NARA Records Management; Executive Secretariat Support; OPNet ARX & SW Maintenance	DHS - Operations Management (MGT)

Inter-agency Agreement	FY14 SEDI - CDM Support; Office of Strategy and Policy (S&P) Support; Front Office Requirements support services; CTO's requirements to update the TEP, and to extend the POP; NCCIC support service requirements; CTO TEP to update the TEP, and to extend the PoP; Stakeholder engagement and outreach support to OEC and to S&T's Office for Interoperability and Compatibility (OIC); Infrastructure Design and Recovery support services; SEDI FFRDC Systems Engineering and Development services.	DHS - Science and Technology Directorate (S&T)
Inter-agency Agreement	Personnel Surety Vetting Capability; Office space for Human resources personnel in Atlantic City; Upgrade Comparability Capabilities with TSA; Vetting services with the TSA Office of Transportation Threat Assessment and Credentialing (TTAC)	DHS - Transportation Security Administration (TSA)
Intra-agency Agreement	Administrative FOIA Processing Support Services	DHS - United States Citizens and Immigration Service (USCIS)
Inter-agency Agreement	Legal Support Services; Administrative Law Judge; USCG Detainee Support Services; Liaison and Planning Coordinator, Office of the Assistant Secretary for Infrastructure Protection.	DHS - United States Coast Guard (USCG)
Inter-agency Agreement	Reimbursement for PSA Office and Parking Space	DHS - United States Secret Service (USSS)
Inter-agency Agreement	Basic Statutory Training	Federal Labor Relations Authority (FLRA)
Inter-agency Agreement	Office Moving Services; Secure Video Conference Equipment; Rent Payments; Overtime Utilities Payments; Excess Property Disposal; Facility Planning, Design, Construction and Maintenance; Fleet Management Services (including mobile command vehicles)	General Services Administration (GSA)
Inter-agency Agreement	Federal Cyber Service: Scholarship for Service program; Expansion of National Initiative for Cybersecurity Education into the National Centers of Academic Excellence; Center for Identity Technology Research (CITeR) <del>Affiliate Participation Subscription</del>	National Science Foundation (NSF)
Inter-agency Agreement	360 Degree Leadership Assessments; Background Investigations; OPM/USA Staffing Services	Office of Personnel Management (OPM)

### **Non-Pay and Fuel Inflation**

**Question:** Please provide the fiscal guidance issued to the components for non-pay and fuel inflation adjustments for fiscal year 2015. If guidance was not issued for non-pay and fuel inflation, please explain the rationale.

**ANSWER:** DHS does not issue specific guidance to components for fuel inflation with its fiscal guidance. In light of the multiple classes and grades of jet fuel, diesel, and gasoline utilized to fuel the components' varied air, marine, and land assets, as well as the overall volatility of fuel inflation, it has been the practice of the Department to rely on the components, with specialized knowledge of the issues regarding their own operational assets, to determine if a specific funding request is required due to an unmanageable spike in fuel inflation.

The Congressional Justification Guidance issued to the components for non-pay inflation for fiscal year 2015 directed the use of the following Economic Assumptions:

- 1 percent - Pay (Military and Civilian)
- 0 percent - Non-pay

### **Major Disaster Declarations**

**Question:** In September, GAO recommended that FEMA develop a methodology to more accurately assess a jurisdiction's capability to respond to and recover from a disaster. What is the status of this new methodology to include changing the per capita indicator? What is the timeline for implementation of the changes?

**ANSWER:** The Public Assistance (PA) Division under the FEMA Office of Response and Recovery has begun a comprehensive review of the primary factors it considers when evaluating a request for a major disaster declaration, including the per capita indicator. FEMA is also ensuring stakeholders have an opportunity to provide input as part of the process.

FEMA expects to complete initial review in FY 2014, and plans to submit the final report to GAO addressing the recommendation in FY 2015. FEMA has developed the following timeline for implementation, based on the results of the review:

- 4<sup>th</sup> quarter FY 2014 - complete its review, evaluation and develop final report
- 1<sup>st</sup> Quarter FY 2015 (October 1, 2014) - submit the final report for internal concurrence (allowing three months for internal review)
- 2<sup>nd</sup> Quarter FY 2015 (January 5, 2015) – forward final report for external concurrence (allowing three months for external review)
- 2<sup>nd</sup> Quarter FY 2015 (March 31, 2015) – send final report to GAO

**Question:** In the same report, GAO recommended that FEMA develop and implement specific criteria or factors to use when evaluating requests for cost share adjustments. What is the status of this recommendation, to include timeline for implementation?

**ANSWER:** The working group that is reviewing specific criteria or factors to use when evaluating requests for cost share adjustments is drafting a proposal with currently identified options for improvement.

**Question:** What is the status of plans to implement goals for administrative cost percentages and monitor performance to achieve these goals?

**ANSWER:** FEMA has taken several actions over the past two years to both improve the efficiency of disaster operations and manage administrative costs. On small disasters, FEMA has begun operating virtual Joint Field Offices (JFOs) that eliminate the cost of a stand-alone facility and uses regional staff to provide support

functions such as finance, human resources, procurement, and training. In addition, FEMA established FEMASTAT as an internal way to assess performance and progress within the organization. FEMA will continue to develop and implement more systematic approaches that will either directly or indirectly improve its ability to monitor administrative costs and performance.

**Question:** Are you concerned that we are declaring disasters with more frequencies even though we have invested billions to make States more prepared?

**ANSWER:** The high number of declarations is largely the result of extreme weather that we have experienced in many parts of the country over the past several years. Hurricane Sandy alone resulted in more than a dozen major disaster declarations for the impacted states. Pursuant to Section 401 of the Stafford Act, a major disaster declaration shall be based on a finding that the disaster is of such severity and magnitude that effective response is beyond the capabilities of the State and the affected local governments and that Federal assistance is necessary. FEMA evaluates a number of factors when determining whether a disaster is beyond the capacity of state, territory, tribal, and affected local governments to respond and recover, including the amount and type of damage; the impact on the infrastructure of the affected areas or critical facilities; imminent threats to public health and safety; impacts to essential government services and functions; dispersion or concentration of damage; level of insurance coverage in place for homeowners and public facilities; assistance available from other sources (federal, state, territory, tribal, and local governments and voluntary organizations); state, territory, tribal, and local resource commitments from previous, undeclared events; and frequency of disaster events over recent period of time. FEMA evaluates all declaration requests using these factors regardless of the size of the disaster. We continue to urge the whole community, including state, local, tribal and territorial governments and the private sector, to increase their awareness and plan and prepare for disasters.

As a result of the Sandy Recovery Improvement Act and a September 2012 GAO report, FEMA is currently conducting reviews of the factors it considers when evaluating major disaster declaration requests for Individual Assistance and Public Assistance. The outcome of this review will inform future Disaster Relief Fund requests.

#### **USCIS – Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA)**

**Question:** Please provide data on DACA applications, approvals and denials since implementation. Please submit any metrics being collected on this program, as well as costs.

**ANSWER:** Table 1 provides DACA case statistics through the first quarter of Fiscal Year 2014, including requests received, approved, and denied since implementation. Table 2 provides country of origin information for DACA requestors and recipients. Table 3 provides state of residence information for DACA requestors and recipients. The information in Tables 1, 2 and 3 is available publicly at <http://www.uscis.gov/tools/reports-studies/immigration-forms-data/data-set-deferred-action-childhood-arrivals>. Table 4 provides program costs and revenue since inception. The data excludes requests for and approvals of deferred action by ICE unless the individual that ICE granted deferred action subsequently sought employment authorization or another benefit with USCIS.

**Table 1: Consideration of Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA) (form I-821D)  
Filed with USCIS**

[illegible]



Table 2: USCIS DACA Requests and Approvals by Country of Origin

Top Countries of Origin	Accepted to Date <sup>1</sup>	Approved to Date <sup>2</sup>
MEXICO	467,982	403,302
EL SALVADOR	23,074	19,089
HONDURAS	15,574	12,339
GUATEMALA	15,531	12,410
PERU	7,745	6,974
SOUTH KOREA	7,741	7,144
BRAZIL	6,462	5,515
COLOMBIA	5,890	5,138
ECUADOR	5,687	4,897
PHILIPPINES	3,874	3,489
ARGENTINA	3,679	3,252
JAMAICA	3,226	2,365
INDIA	3,005	2,513
VENEZUELA	2,670	2,282
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	2,539	2,043
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO	2,377	1,897
COSTA RICA	1,763	1,543
BOLIVIA	1,745	1,577
URUGUAY	1,684	1,491
PAKISTAN	1,539	1,289
<sup>1</sup> The number of requests that were accepted to date of the reporting period.		
<sup>2</sup> The number of requests that were approved to date of the reporting period.		
NOTE: 1) Some requests approved or denied may have been received in previous reporting periods.		
2) The report reflects the most up-to-date estimate data available at the time the report is generated.		
Source: Department of Homeland Security, U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services, <i>Biometrics Capture Systems, CIS Consolidated Operational Repository (CISCOR)</i> , December 2013		

Table 3: DACA Requests and Approvals by State of Residence

Residence	Accepted to Date <sup>1</sup>	Approved to Date <sup>2</sup>	Residence	Accepted to Date <sup>1</sup>	Approved to Date <sup>2</sup>
CALIFORNIA	174,241	153,571	ARKANSAS	4,027	3,470
TEXAS	100,061	83,226	CONNECTICUT	3,819	3,286
ILLINOIS	33,936	30,008	OHIO	3,280	2,625
NEW YORK	32,086	26,682	ALABAMA	3,262	2,730
FLORIDA	25,720	20,565	MISSOURI	2,660	2,296
ARIZONA	21,625	18,981	NEBRASKA	2,626	2,250
NORTH CAROLINA	21,389	18,650	IDAHO	2,446	2,066
GEORGIA	20,019	16,302	KENTUCKY	2,361	1,971
NEW JERSEY	17,495	14,964	IOWA	2,185	1,879
COLORADO	13,555	11,219	LOUISIANA	1,540	1,261
WASHINGTON	13,150	11,237	MISSISSIPPI	1,150	969
NEVADA	9,988	8,654	DELAWARE	1,092	954
VIRGINIA	9,655	8,129	RHODE ISLAND	960	796

OREGON	8,629	7,624	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	593	480
MARYLAND	7,797	6,542	WYOMING	483	404
INDIANA	7,600	6,436	NEW HAMPSHIRE	283	228
UTAH	7,315	6,308	HAWAII	270	206
MASSACHUSETTS	6,364	5,232	SOUTH DAKOTA	182	148
TENNESSEE	6,276	5,118	PUERTO RICO	151	84
WISCONSIN	5,714	4,954	WEST VIRGINIA	78	64
KANSAS	5,305	4,553	VIRGIN ISLANDS	70	35
OKLAHOMA	5,200	4,538	ALASKA	60	48
SOUTH CAROLINA	5,085	4,301	NORTH DAKOTA	47	30
MICHIGAN	4,848	4,020	MONTANA	34	29
MINNESOTA	4,832	4,125	MAINE	32	25
NEW MEXICO	4,739	3,941	NOT REPORTED <sup>3</sup>	23	15
PENNSYLVANIA	4,338	3,571	GUAM	18	15

<sup>1</sup> The number of requests that were accepted to date of the reporting period.

<sup>2</sup> The number of requests that were approved to date of the reporting period.

<sup>3</sup> All fields with less than 10 or a blank in the state field are included in the field "not reported."

NOTE: 1) Some requests approved or denied may have been received in previous reporting periods.

2) The report reflects the most up-to-date estimate data available at the time the report is generated.

Source: Department of Homeland Security, U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services, *Biometrics Capture Systems, CIS Consolidated Operational Repository (CISCOR)*, December 2013

**Table 4: Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals Cost and Revenue Data**  
(Dollars in Thousands)

FY 2012		
Obligations		Revenue
Salary and Benefits	\$ 504	
Overtime	1,446	
General Expenses	6,540	
Contracts	6,934	
Rent/Facility Costs	-	
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 15,424</b>	<b>\$ 58,155</b>
FY 2013		
Obligations		Revenue
Salary and Benefits	\$ 52,433	
Overtime	15,005	
General Expenses	12,132	
Contracts	36,851	
Rent/Facility Costs	16,372	
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 132,792</b>	<b>\$ 208,466</b>
FY 2014 Projected		
Obligations		Revenue

Salary and Benefits	\$ 88,213	
Overtime	1,637	
General Expenses	5,578	
Contracts	28,477	
Rent/Facility Costs	8,434	
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 132,338</b>	<b>\$ 157,715</b>
Revenue numbers represent fees paid by DACA requestors for form I-765 (Application for Employment Authorization), \$380 and Biometrics Services \$85. Fees include a share of overhead costs, while reported DACA costs (obligations) represent only marginal costs incurred by USCIS due to implementation of the DACA program.		

**Unaccompanied Alien Children**

**Question:** The number of unaccompanied alien children (UACs) crossing the border illegally is skyrocketing and the process is failing in the Rio Grande Valley, creating a humanitarian crisis and stretching law enforcement beyond their capacity. What actions are being taken by DHS to address this growing problem?

**ANSWER:** The Department of Homeland Security remains committed to developing and implementing policies and procedures that take into account the needs and safety of each unaccompanied child we encounter. Recognizing the unique strains that UAC places on DHS operational components as well as the intricacies of managing external relationships, DHS instituted an internal UAC working group in 2011. This group, co-led by DHS's Offices of Policy and Civil Rights and Civil Liberties with representation from ICE, CBP, USCIS, and other DHS offices, is tackling several internal topics. DHS continues to review its contingency planning to ensure that operations are minimally impacted in the event of an emergency. DHS led a well-received public awareness campaign (Dangers of the Journey) aimed at discouraging UAC from traveling to the United States, conducted successful ICE Field Office Juvenile Coordinator trainings that included a cross section of participants from the Department and the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), and launched nationwide the CBP "Know What to Expect" video shown to newly-encountered UAC.

Furthermore, DHS continues to assess its operational and fiscal needs to manage this population by responding to specific influx or emergency events by implementing and conducting planned operations. This includes reassigning personnel from areas with lower apprehension rates to this region, designating centralized processing points to expedite UAC processing while ensuring statutory compliance to UAC screening requirements, and streamlining existing UAC transport processes to facilitate timely and safe UAC transfers to HHS. Recently expanded HHS capacity in and near the Rio Grande Valley and better coordination and communication between the field and HHS has facilitated improvements in transportation scheduling and other aspects of DHS's responsibility for UACs.

**Question:** I understand the roles and responsibilities of ICE and HHS's Office of Refugee Resettlement (ORR) are not being observed as it relates to transporting UACs to shelters while waiting for final disposition of their cases, requiring ICE to bear unexpected costs of transporting children from the point of apprehension to ORR-contracted facilities and taking Enforcement and Removal Officers away from their operational duties. As the flow of UACs appears to show no sign of slowing, what coordination is occurring between DHS and HHS to address the fundamental failures in the existing process and prepare for this continuing upward trend?

**ANSWER:** DHS and HHS operators meet regularly to discuss day to day operations, including transportation needs, to develop effective measures to streamline existing procedures and processes to assist with the quick and safe transfers of UACs. This includes the use of ICE charter flights solely for UAC transport where feasible and ongoing coordination on UAC placement locations to better facilitate travel planning. DHS and

HHS are also gathering modeling and planning data to review the effectiveness of an integrated transportation system.

**Office of Health Affairs - BioWatch**

**Question:** The fiscal year 2015 budget requests no funds for BioWatch Gen-3. What are the preliminary findings of the analysis of alternatives and how will you proceed in FY15 without any requested funding? Is OHA considering alternative investments or efforts in lieu of BioWatch Gen-3?

**ANSWER:** The Institute for Defense Analysis concluded its Analysis of Alternatives (AoA) study on August 30, 2013, and released the final report to the Department on December 19, 2013. The AoA report analyzed four different methodologies, following an exhaustive market survey and did not favor one technology approach or method over another. The intent of the AoA was not to issue a recommendation, but to help inform DHS's decision to proceed with any acquisition of autonomous detection technology. The AoA does confirm the value of early detection through environmental monitoring and makes the assessment that autonomous detection capability would be a positive addition to current BioWatch operations.

Following a thorough review of BioWatch Gen-3 acquisition, based on the AoA and other studies of the biodetection technology, the Office of Health Affairs consulted with DHS leadership including the Management and Science and Technology Directorates, and recommended the cancellation of the current acquisition of record. On April 15, 2014, Secretary Johnson issued a memorandum, directing Acting USM Cummiskey to cancel the BioWatch Gen-3 technology acquisition. In accordance with this guidance, and per the Department's Management Directive 102 on acquisition procedures and processes, USM Cummiskey convened the Acquisition Review Board for the BioWatch Gen-3 acquisition to formally cancel the acquisition of record on April 24, 2014. The Department remains committed to the BioWatch program and the role of the program in the layered approach to biodefense.

The current FY15 request supports current BioWatch environmental detection operations in over 30 high-risk jurisdictions across the country. It is critical to national security that current BioWatch operations continue and that any upgrades to the technology be acquired and/or developed and deployed in parallel -not in place of- the current operational program. The BioWatch program will continue to examine technologies that could be used to upgrade and augment systems currently deployed to enhance our biodetection technology to reduce detection and response times, while remaining efficient with resources.

The Department is examining technologies that could be used to upgrade and augment systems currently deployed to enhance our biodetection technology. This includes assessing biological detection technology that may give state and local officials faster, more reliable information, thereby reducing response times, and technology that would be better suited for indoor deployments. While the current deployed BioWatch system can be used in indoor environments, it does not do so cost-effectively, and we believe that we should take a look at technologies that address this issue in a more cost-effective manner. We acknowledge that there are multiple technology solutions, and we are open to exploring any of them that meet our system requirements.

**Science and Technology – Research and Development Priorities**

**Question:** In the FY14 Omnibus, the Department was directed to bring reform to S&T by instating a formalized process for setting research and development priorities that are aligned with identified capability gaps and mission requirements. What are the Departments plans for formulating this formalized process? What progress has been made with components to ensure R&D capability gaps are met?

**ANSWER:** S&T developed a departmental definition for research and development (R&D), which is in the final stages of departmental approval, in order to provide a common understanding of R&D. The definition describes early efforts to identify technologies, concepts, and processes that have the potential to be incorporated into operational environments for the purpose of increasing the effectiveness, efficiency, and safety of Department, Component, and Homeland Security Enterprise personnel and missions. The only

elements of the Department that would likely conduct basic and applied research would be the Science and Technology Directorate (S&T), the Domestic Nuclear Detection Office (DNDO), and the United States Coast Guard (Coast Guard). Many elements within DHS, including operational Components and often with support from S&T are likely to conduct later-stage development activities. These activities include validation and demonstration of a chosen technology in laboratory, representative, and operational environments; improvement of research prototypes; integration into systems and subsystems; addressing manufacturing, producibility, and sustainability needs; and independent operational test and evaluation.

In addition to helping define a departmental understanding of R&D, S&T continues to formally interface with Components and identify Component capability gaps through the Science and Technology Resource Allocation Strategy (STRAS) process. S&T uses STRAS and the annual R&D Portfolio Review to collect input from DHS Components, establish R&D priorities, measure progress, and inform budget decisions. S&T captures the requirements and all S&T work in support of a DHS Component or subject area (e.g., cybersecurity or biodefense) into technology roadmaps that detail how S&T work will meet customer requirements. These roadmaps are updated as needed in response to changes in partners' priorities and responses to dynamic threats.

S&T's first step in the STRAS process is partnering directly with DHS Components, other Federal agencies, and owners of critical infrastructure to identify top challenges faced in the Homeland Security Enterprise. Integrated product teams perform systems analysis, technology foraging – a hunt to discover what others are doing to solve the same types of problems, and other coordination to develop the most effective approach to addressing capability gaps. Solutions may draw from any combination of S&T's skillsets, service offerings, and resources including technology development, applied and basic research, standards development, systems engineering and operational analysis, and acquisition support.

S&T has also begun to use its Federal advisory committee Section 311 of Homeland Security Act of 2002 and in accordance with the Federal Advisory Committee Act, the Homeland Security Science and Technology Advisory Committee (HSSTAC), to host Component Days designed to engage Components, identify their priorities and gaps, and ensure S&T resource alignment with Component requirements. These daylong events serve as another platform for the STRAS process. S&T's initial HSSTAC Component Day in December 2013 involved leadership representatives from each of CBP's operational Components. The CBP Component Day generated valuable feedback from both CBP leadership and S&T's outside expert HSSTAC members on S&T's alignment with CBP's missions. Recently S&T hosted a requirements meeting with the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), and the latest HSSTAC meeting focused on U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) requirements.

Additionally, S&T's annual R&D Portfolio Review process assesses the health of individual R&D projects and ensures that S&T's R&D portfolio reflects the highest-priority homeland security needs and aligns with S&T's strategic priorities. The portfolio review, which includes senior DHS Component officials and outside experts, helps S&T's leadership ensure that projects reflect the organizational emphasis on high return on investment, meaningful impact, and accelerated transition to use. The Department currently is developing pilots for portfolio reviews within the Components. S&T is helping Components adapt and pilot their own versions of the R&D Portfolio Review. S&T assisted USCG in carrying out a version of the portfolio review at the USCG Research and Development Center in New London, Connecticut, and pilots with ICE, the Transportation Security Administration (TSA), and the CBP are being planned.

S&T has made significant progress the last few years in solidifying and expanding its relationships with DHS Components to ensure R&D requirements are identified and Component R&D needs are appropriately addressed. The Apex programs in particular reflect the strides S&T has made as an organization to work with Components and jointly address high-priority needs. Many of S&T's most successful projects, including each of the Apex programs, grew out of exchanges between senior leadership at S&T and Components and directly reflect their R&D needs. Apex projects are cross-cutting, multi-disciplinary efforts requested by DHS components that are high priority, high-value, and short turn-around in nature. They are intended to solve problems of strategic operational importance identified by a component leader. Each Apex project is codified with a signed charter agreement; the resulting S&T team is mirrored by an equally able, multidisciplinary team from the partner Component.

By participating in S&T's annual portfolio review, Components also play a critical role in ensuring that S&T's projects are operationally relevant and address customer needs. Component participation has risen with each iteration of the portfolio review, with 17 Component or first responder participants at the table scoring projects during last October's review. Participation from Components in S&T's review of its R&D portfolio will continue to be a priority in order to sustain the significant positive effects on both project quality and Component ownership of S&T's projects.

Another way S&T will make inroads with Components to more effectively close capability gaps will be the development of S&T's technology roadmaps. S&T's technology roadmaps will link all of the organization's activities in a coherent bigger picture to ensure coordination across the Directorate toward operational outcomes and to give S&T another means to look across the Department's broad mission space for commonalities (e.g., screening) to drive investment. When completed, S&T's technology roadmaps will be valuable tools for sharing the Directorate's direction and vision with our partners and stakeholders in the Components.

**Question:** What are the capability gaps S&T and the Department are addressing, and what programs would you sustain or expand, and which would you de-emphasize?

**ANSWER:** S&T's mission area focuses are reflected in the President's FY 2015 budget request. They include the following:

- Border Security, including land border security, maritime border security, and cargo security.
- Chemical, Biological, and Explosive Defense, including detection of chemicals, bio agents, and explosives.
- Counter Terrorist, including threat assessments of bio agents, chemicals, and explosives; hostile behavior prediction and detection; and identity management.
- Cyber Security and Information Analytics, including cyber security research infrastructure, cyber technology transition, network system security and investigation capability, trustworthy cyber infrastructure, and information analytics.
- First Responder/Disaster Resilience, including resiliency against biological, chemical, explosive, and radiological/nuclear attacks; first responder capabilities, information sharing, analysis, and interoperability; and natural disaster resiliency.

In the current constrained environment, several difficult tradeoffs had to be made. S&T retains its specific mission area focuses, even with a \$28 million reduction in funding to Research, Development and Innovation. However, S&T would like to expand in RD&I areas to continue fulfilling near and mid-term needs of DHS Components. Examples of areas in which S&T would like to expand include:

- Aviation Security: S&T would like to expand its work on next generation screening technology deployed by TSA, which has the potential to greatly improve travelers' screening experience.
- Mass Transit Screening: S&T would like to expand its research into technologies to screen for threats such as explosives in mass transit or mass gathering settings.
- Threat Assessment: S&T would like to expand its threat assessments of bio agents and explosives to help operators characterize the threats they face.

#### **Science and Technology - University Programs**

**Question:** The FY15 budget includes significant reductions to University Programs. How will you continue to execute this program with limited funds?

**ANSWER:** The \$8.7 million budget reduction to University Programs in Fiscal Year 2015 will allow S&T to focus on its strongest Centers of Excellence (COE) by reducing the number of COEs by up to three. At the President's Budget request level of \$31 million, S&T will focus its efforts and resources on further strengthening the remaining 7 or 8 COEs.

S&T has recently initiated a rigorous review process for each COE, replacing the current third year reviews. This process will provide timely performance-based information to DHS to inform re-allocation of COE resources. To continue, both the COE overall, and its individual projects, will need to show notable progress and have end users integrated into COE research. The reviews also will identify promising experimental, as well as long-term projects to receive reallocated funds.

These reviews are conducted by a panel of subject matter experts (SME) from academia, DHS, and other Federal, state, and local agencies. In addition, each COE also holds an annual meeting or performance review. S&T has established a Federal Coordinating Committee (FCC) for each COE, comprised of Federal staff SMEs, who advise the COE program manager on the COE's direction. The FCC members generally attend the COEs' annual performance reviews.

#### **DNDO - Securing the Cities**

**Question:** The FY15 budget requests \$12 million for Securing the Cities, a decrease of \$10 million from the amount provided in fiscal year 2014. What is the status of a funding transition plan to ensure that New York's capabilities are not diminished after the end of the STC pilot?

**ANSWER:** The cooperative agreement between DHS and New York Police Department (NYPD) requires that NYPD, as the lead agency for the region's STC Implementation, develop a Sustainment Plan detailing the region's plan to ensure developed capabilities are not diminished. The STC Program Office has provided a plan template and is assisting the STC NYC and Jersey City/Newark region with the development of the plan. The region's Sustainment Plan is intended to identify yearly projected equipment and training costs and lay out a coherent strategy for leveraging other Federal grants to support this mission.

New York City has received \$1.7 billion in homeland security grant funding through UASI grants since 2002, to address the complex threat environment facing our high-threat, high-density urban areas, and increase regional preparedness too quickly and effectively responds to a range of threats, disasters and incidents. In addition to UASI funding, NYC has received more than \$120 million in Securing the Cities funding over the past 8 years to establish a robust capability in the New York City/Newark region to detect illicit radiological and nuclear sources. To date, the program has already helped train over 16,000 personnel in radiological and nuclear detection operations, and helped procure over 8,500 pieces of radiological detection equipment in the New York City/Newark region. Given the capabilities that NYC has built over time and the radiological detection equipment now deployed, New York City has reached the sustainment phase and the Securing the Cities program has begun expanding to other major urban areas across the country. DHS will continue to provide support to the region through training and exercise activities and subject matter expertise in addition to New York City's homeland security preparedness grants.

**Question:** DNDO was provided funding in fiscal year 2014 for a third site. When will the next site be selected, and when does DNDO anticipate initiating work with that locality?

**ANSWER:** DHS issued a funding opportunity announcement on February 19, 2014, soliciting applications from eligible STC locales. Applications are due on May 20, 2014. DHS expects an award on this announcement will be made during fourth quarter of FY2014. DNDO anticipates it will begin work immediately upon award.

#### **Screening Partnership Program**

**Question:** The Screening Partnership Program (or SPP) allows airports to apply for private screeners rather than government screeners; requires private screening companies to conform to the same security regulations as TSA officers; and requires them to provide screening at equal or lesser cost. However, to date, only 14 airports actively participate in the SPP. First, what level of oversight is DHS conducting to ensure that the cost

comparison process being conducted by TSA is accurate and has DHS validated TSA's cost comparison process? Second, is DHS satisfied with the amount of time it takes TSA to award an SPP contract and to transition that airport once an application has been approved?

**ANSWER:** The Department of Homeland Security classifies Acquisition Programs into levels that determine the extent and scope of required project and program management and the specific reporting requirements, as well as the requirements for the selection of the Acquisition Decision Authority. As a Level 1 Major Acquisition Program, the Screening Partnership Program is overseen by the Department's Chief Acquisition Officer.

The Transportation Security Administration's cost methodology has been reviewed by the Department's Office of Program Accountability and Risk Management and incorporates recommendations from the Government Accountability Office (Reports 09-27R and 11-375) and the Department of Homeland Security Inspector General (Report 13-99).

The Transportation Security Administration continuously works to improve its processes. Since initial implementation of the Screening Partnership Program, the Transportation Security Administration has incorporated lessons learned and revised timelines that facilitated improvements in the SPP contract award process. The Transportation Security Administration shared this process with private industry, during the January 2014 Industry Day, and with Congress, both in staff briefings and testimony, and is committed to accomplishing its goal of awarding a contract in a 12 month period from the time an application is submitted, assuming the application is approved. Transition to new personnel generally takes up to 90 days after contract award.

As with any procurement, there are variables that can influence a procurement schedule. In the case of the SPP, changes in screening policy or procedures affecting productive hours required for passenger or baggage screening, directives to the agency to implement new administrative or strategic initiatives for active procurements, and any protests or substantive inquiries during solicitation, can all potentially impact the procurement schedule.

#### **Aviation Security Passenger Fees**

**Question:** Once again, this budget request uses phony, unauthorized fees as offsets to pay for critical aviation security measures. DHS proposes substantial changes to TSA's aviation security fee, including adjusting the fee from \$5.60 per one-way trip to \$6.00 per one-way trip, purportedly generating an additional \$195 M in offsetting collections. Further, the budget proposes to reconstitute the TSA security fee paid by air carriers (which was eliminated in the Ryan-Murray budget plan) and also proposes to direct some \$400 M in revenue from TSA's aviation security fee as a partial offset for the proposed \$56 B "Opportunity, Growth, and Security Initiative" or "OGSI". From an appropriations viewpoint, the question of whether or not to raise fees is academic. The Appropriations Committee lacks jurisdiction over fee increase legislation, which falls under the Homeland Security Committee. Please explain (1) why this budget again offers such an unrealistic proposal, and (2) what reductions you will be willing to take if the fees are not enacted.

**ANSWER:** The proposed increase in the passenger fee and reinstitution of the Aviation Security Infrastructure fee is an appropriate step toward better alignment of costs to the greatest beneficiaries. Consistent with the President's original proposal at the start of his first Administration, the Fiscal Year 2015 increase would raise the fee level from \$5.60 to \$6.00 and thereafter by \$0.50 in each of Fiscal Years 2016, 2017 and 2018, to a cap of \$7.50. In addition, since 2002, carriers have contributed amounts consistent with their expenditures for security prior to September 11, 2001.

Each Administration since the establishment of the Transportation Security Administration has proposed revisions to better align the costs of aviation security to the principal beneficiaries, the passengers, rather than from the general taxpayer.



It was not the intent of the fee proposal to imply that the funding requirements of the Transportation Security Administration's programs would be any less absent the proposed fee changes. This is especially true given the efficiencies and program savings already included in the request for the TSA. A reduction of that magnitude would have to be accommodated across the Department.

### Cybersecurity

**Question:** There are some very basic – and critically important -- missions that have yet to be fulfilled. One of DHS's missions is to enhance the security of the Nation's cyber infrastructure, including protecting our federal civilian networks from cyber-attacks. And Congress has provided DHS with billions of dollars to shoulder this responsibility. Yet, the Department continues to struggle to on-board these agencies in a timely and sufficient manner. Furthermore, a recent report detailed serious vulnerabilities in DHS's efforts to protect its own computers and networks. Just last year, OMB found that DHS rated below the government-wide average for using anti-virus software and DHS's own Inspector General reported that the Department failed to meet OMB's goal for government agencies to send at least 88% of all internet traffic through secure gateways, known as Trusted Internet Connections. The Department's sluggish pace is not acceptable. What is DHS going to do to on-board these federal agencies and to proactively secure their networks? More specifically, what steps are you going to take to fulfill DHS's mission to secure federal civilian networks? Just as importantly, how can DHS compel other agencies to secure their own networks and establish Trusted Internet Connections, when it often fails to secure its own?

**ANSWER:** DHS has made progress over the last year in developing and deploying sophisticated technological tools including EINSTEIN and CDM. However, legal uncertainty relating to agencies' ability to disclose their information to DHS have required us to go door-to-door to have agencies sign up for programs like EINSTEIN 2 and 3 (E3A), and have lengthened the deployment timeframes for these programs. These difficulties highlight the need to update DHS statutory authorities to better reflect its current cybersecurity responsibilities, ensure that we are able to more effectively and efficiently carry out our mission, and ensure greater accountability.

The NCPS program office created a Services Integration branch whose mission is to work closely with the Departments/Agencies so that they are ready to take advantage of Intrusion Prevention Security Services (IPSS) services once contracts are awarded to the Tier 1 Internet Services Providers (ISP) and services are available. The Services Integration branch is focused on: (1) ensuring that Memoranda of Agreement, Service Level Agreements, and Letters of Agency are signed by Departments/Agencies leadership; (2) engaging Departments/Agencies technical staffs to address questions about IPSS services, resolve issues, and coordinate modifications to Departments/Agencies infrastructures, as necessary; and (3) coordinating the completion of provisioning documentation and establishing service provisioning timelines with the ISPs and Departments/Agencies.

While the EINSTEIN program protects the Federal network perimeter, the Continuous Diagnostics and Mitigation (CDM) seeks to provide federal civilian departments and agencies with information necessary to support risk-based decisions, situational awareness into the risk posture of Federal civilian networks, and ongoing insight into the effectiveness of security controls. To do this, CDM is providing Federal civilian departments and agencies with automated sensors that feed near-real-time information about cybersecurity risk to an automated and continuously updated dashboard, enabling prioritized mitigation of the worst cybersecurity problems.

As of March 25, 2014, the E3A program is providing Domain Name System (DNS) and/or Email protection services to approximately 25 percent of .gov users. DHS also has an additional 20 Memoranda of Agreement (MOA) with Departments/Agencies that are ready to receive services once contracts are awarded and/or services are available.

As of January 27, 2014, 43 Federal Departments/Agencies have signed Memoranda of Agreement to participate in the CDM program, covering over 96 percent of all Federal civilian personnel. CDM Phase I will provide hardware asset management, software asset management, vulnerability management, and configuration settings management capabilities to 21 Departments and Agencies.

Legal uncertainty has slowed – and sometimes impeded altogether - DHS's deployment of important cybersecurity capabilities including EINSTEIN programs. An explicit authorization to agencies to disclose data to DHS as part of the EINSTEIN program, as well as an explicit authorization of the program, would greatly enhance the speed of EINSTEIN deployments and efficiency of the program.

DHS is responsible for securing unclassified Federal civilian government networks and working with owners and operators of critical infrastructure to secure their networks. We do this through a holistic approach that makes use of a number of interconnected programs, leveraging both technological and human tools and analysis.

DHS, through the National Cybersecurity and Communications Integration Center (NCCIC), has operational responsibilities for securing unclassified Federal civilian government networks and working with owners and operators of critical infrastructure to secure their networks through cyber threat analysis, risk assessment, mitigation, and incident response capabilities. The NCCIC is also responsible for coordinating the national response to significant cyber incidents and for creating and maintaining a common operational picture for cyberspace across the government. Since 2009, the NCCIC has responded to nearly half a million incident reports and released more than 26,000 actionable cybersecurity alerts to the Department's public and private sector partners.

DHS operates EINSTEIN, which is a key technology with NCPS. The goal of the NCPS EINSTEIN set of capabilities is to provide Federal civilian Executive Branch Departments and Agencies with perimeter-based intrusion detection capabilities, advanced analytic and information sharing capabilities that improve situational awareness of malicious cyber activity, and intrusion prevention capabilities that block malicious cyber activity in near-real time before incidents occur. As of April 9, 2014, DHS has awarded contracts to two ISPs to provide IPSS and has successfully activated DNS and/or Email security services for seven Department and Agency customers (approximately 25 percent of .gov users).

Through the Federal Network Resilience Division (FNR), DHS continues to evolve its capabilities to effectively protect the “.gov” networks from malicious activity entering and exiting the perimeter through a combination of commercial and government information and technology, focusing on today's most serious threats first, and evolving with technology to address future threats. CDM utilizes automated sensors to search for network defects (such as unmanaged hardware or unauthorized software) and vulnerabilities. The sensors feed diagnostic reports, which Department/Agency system owners can view via a dashboard. Systems owners will use the dashboard data to prioritize alerts on a near-real time basis, allowing them to focus on the most significant cybersecurity problems first (such as vulnerabilities that are the focus of an active exploitation, or could result in the loss of sensitive information or government services) and allocate staff and resources in a more efficient manner. Summary information will feed into a DHS-managed enterprise-level dashboard, to identify and prioritize systemic cybersecurity risks across the government.

Recognizing that the legacy methods of reporting and evaluation cybersecurity performance may be insufficient given the current risk environment, FNR is developing innovative methods to track and analyze cybersecurity posture across the Federal Government to satisfy the requirements of the Federal Information Security Management Act. This effort will leverage CDM and other data sources to provide a meaningful synthesis of quantitative and qualitative data across the .gov space. This effort will further focus on analysis at the enterprise-architecture level (i.e. frameworks, management structures, processes, strategies). Further, improved fidelity into Department/Agency cybersecurity maturity will provide a basis for senior-level decision making in the areas of strategy, policy, training, organization, funding, enterprise architecture, facilities, and human resources. Improved tracking and reporting can be used as a mechanism to identify Departments/Agencies that have exceeded expectations and may be a source of lessons learned for the rest of the .gov space.

Ninety-seven percent of DHS' internet traffic now passes through one of the two DHS Trusted Internet Connections (TIC), meeting the OMB goal. DHS has established trusted relationships with Departments and Agencies through engagement with their Chief Information Security Officers (CISOs), Security Operation Centers, and leadership in order to engage and inform on available options and technologies. The NPPD TIC

initiative optimizes and standardizes the security of individual external network connections currently in use by Federal agencies, including connections to the Internet. The initiative improves the Federal Government's security posture and incident response capability through the reduction and consolidation of external connections and provides enhanced situational awareness of external network connections. NPPD works closely with DHS CIOs who have identified transition of all activities through TICs as an ongoing priority initiative. Through close collaboration, we remain committed to being an example for Departments and Agencies in cybersecurity and its application to network security.

A recently-discovered widespread vulnerability, "Heartbleed," demonstrated some of our capabilities responding to significant threats both within the government and with our critical infrastructure partners. In the first 24 hours after the vulnerability was made public, NCCIC component US-CERT released alert and mitigation information to the US-CERT website; the NCCIC provided .gov-wide coverage through the development of compromise detection signatures for the EINSTEIN system and in close coordination with DoD, DoJ and private sector partners shared this information with other critical infrastructure partners; and the NCCIC and its components began reaching out to Industrial Control System vendors, federal and SLTT departments and agencies, and international partners. US-CERT also provided scanning and rescanning services of executive branch networks, once each Department individually provided their authorization, and has been working with Departments supporting their efforts to remove the vulnerability. This scanning service provided government-wide visibility to the risk that the executive branch faced as an enterprise.

**Question:** The U.S. continues to be the target of cyber-espionage and it threatens the country's economic competitiveness. A wide range of sectors have been the focus of hacking and Congress recognized these threats by providing additional funding for cybersecurity. Funds were again provided to two very specific funding lines (PPA's): Network Security Deployment and Federal Network Security. As supportive of these programs as we are – we don't have an endless pocket book to draw from, and we must make every penny count. Do you feel that DHS has the ability, and the tools necessary, to fulfill its mission requirement and will DHS be able to execute all of the funds provided for in this fiscal year or will funds carryover into next year? If there are delays, please provide a detailed explanation of those delays and the amount of funds that you anticipate carrying over.

**ANSWER:** The National Protection and Programs Directorate (NPPD) has the leadership, ability, and technical tools required, but still lacks legal clarity to fulfill some of its responsibilities. The principles articulated in Administration's 2011 proposed cybersecurity legislation would make it easier and faster to deploy mitigation tools across the Federal civilian government and allow for increased information sharing with and among the private sector. Legislation mirroring these principles would help us to fulfill the requirement of securing and protecting .gov infrastructure against cyber threats.

Working within the constraints of current statutory authorities, NPPD is leading the effort to strengthen the security and resilience of Federal civilian networks, collaborating with the private sector and state, local, tribal, and territorial governments to protect and improve the resilience of cyber critical infrastructure, and providing improved risk management and analysis capabilities to public and private sector stakeholders at the national, regional, sector, cross-sector, and asset owner and operator levels. The funds provided for fiscal year 2014 have resulted in the NCPS program awarding the second IPSS contract and plans to award two of the remaining three contracts; and the Continuous Monitoring and Diagnostics CDM program awarding the General Services Administration Federal Systems Integration and Management Center contract to procure the tools and sensors the Departments and Agencies need to secure their systems and networks. As these programs judiciously execute the resources provided, carrying over funds from our two-year amount was anticipated due to the lengthy acquisition process and because of contracting delays with the ISPs.

The Continuous Monitoring and Diagnostics (CDM) program plans to obligate all of its two-year funds enacted in the Fiscal Year (FY) 2013 appropriation, and anticipates a carryover of \$63M of its FY 2014 two-year appropriation. The carryover amount for the CDM program is due to the complex acquisition process, which requires more than 12 months to solicit, review, select, award, and obligate the funds for the tools needed.

Therefore, having the carryover funds provides the program the flexibility needed to address current and planned contracting actions.

The Network Security Deployment (NSD) office has experienced delays in contracting which caused delays to the NCPS program. The delays were a result of contracting delays with the Internet Service Provider (ISPs), inadequately written service delivery plans outlining the solution to secure/protect the .gov infrastructure, and ISPs request for indemnification. These issues caused delays in the award of the remaining IPSS contracts. These delays also caused a downward stream effect on the award of several other large dollar contracts.

Despite the setbacks, the first IPSS contract was awarded to Century Link on March 29, 2013. A second Intrusion Prevention Security Services contract was awarded to Verizon on March 10, 2014. DHS is currently negotiating with additional Internet Service Providers (ISPs), to expand the intrusion prevention capabilities available to protect civilian federal agency network traffic (.gov).

In support of other E3A capabilities, the National Cybersecurity Protection System program has awarded traffic segregation service contracts to four of the five Tier 1 ISPs. All of those Internet Service providers are in the test and evaluation phase of completing the traffic segregation service – a foundational element to the intrusion prevention capability. In addition, we have deployed the Top Secret Mission Operating Environment, the command and control network for EINSTEIN, in the two Network Security Deployment operations centers and a DHS data center.

Although NSD has experienced contracting delays, the program anticipates obligation of the remaining two-year funds received from the FY 2013 appropriation, and projects a carryover amount of \$163M of the FY 2014 two-year appropriation.

### **WMD Policy and Program Management**

**Question:** The explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 113-6 directs DHS to conduct an in-depth review of its organization, operations, and communications in carrying out its WMD programs, including an evaluation of potential performance improvements and cost savings that might be gained by consolidating current organizations and missions, and to submit the results of this review by September 1, 2013.

I understand this review was deferred to allow new Department leadership to determine the path forward for DHS. What is the status of this review? More importantly, when do you expect to make a decision on a proposed path forward on DHS WMD programs?

**ANSWER:** The Department has concluded an in-depth evaluation of Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear threat related responsibilities, and Secretary Johnson is considering this program review as part of a broader effort to assess capabilities to execute the Department's mission.

The Department is working to have better traceability between strategic objectives, budgeting, acquisition decisions, operational planning, and mission execution, in order to improve both Departmental cohesiveness and operational effectiveness, as it relates to WMD programs and all Departmental programs. To reach its full potential as an organization, the Department is currently conducting reviews across multiple focus areas. This potential is difficult to achieve and takes even the best organizations many years. Complicating matters is the difficult budget environment the Department currently faces. Resource constraints also provide the impetus to build and mature the Department into one that is greater than the sum of its parts—one that operates with much greater unity of effort. Secretary Johnson noted in his recent testimony on the Department's FY 2015 budget request that he is committed to improving planning, programming, budgeting, and execution processes through strengthened Departmental structures and increased capability.

The Department has concluded an in-depth evaluation, and Secretary Johnson is considering the WMD program review as part of a broader effort to assess capabilities to execute the Department's mission. The Department's senior leadership is currently reviewing options to enhance the Department's ability to effectively execute the full scope of the Department's mission. Secretary Johnson will brief the Committee when this important effort has concluded.

QUESTIONS FOR THE RECORD SUBMITTED BY

**THE HONORABLE DAVID PRICE**

**The Honorable Jeh Johnson, Secretary  
U.S. Department of Homeland Security**

Committee on Appropriations

Subcommittee on Homeland Security

FY 2015 Department of Homeland Security Budget Request

March 11, 2014

**Nighttime Removals to Mexico**

**Question:** Do ICE and CBP conduct nighttime removals to Mexico?

**ANSWER:** U.S. Customs and Border Protection may conduct limited nighttime removals when necessary to prevent facility overcrowding and to limit detainee time in custody.

U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) has worked and will continue to work with the Government of Mexico (GoM) to ensure the safe repatriation of Mexican nationals. Local Arrangements for the Repatriation of Mexican Nationals (LRAs) are negotiated at the local field level in Mexico, which allows for ever-changing circumstances (including nighttime removals) to be discussed and negotiated among ICE, U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP), and the GoM.

Each of the 30 LRAs establishes the areas of responsibility covered by the U.S. Department of Homeland Security's (DHS) components and Mexican consular offices, the points and hours of repatriation, any special considerations for vulnerable persons, and other factors.

Depending on the port of departure/entry and in accordance with the LRA, repatriations may occur anytime within a 24-hour period, including at night.

If so:

- What is the policy rationale for nighttime removals and how many such removals occurred in fiscal year 2013?

**ANSWER:** The Department of Homeland Security Office of International Affairs worked with the Government of Mexico to establish local repatriation agreements which formalized arrangements for the expedited and humane repatriation of Mexican nationals.

All 30 Local Arrangements, though the practices vary by location, formalize the operational coordination between governments to: guarantee a safe, orderly and humane repatriation process; reiterate the need for timely and effective consular access; outline special procedures for the safe return of juveniles and vulnerable individuals; establish communication protocols to address challenges posed by daily operations; and include a periodic review system to update and improve arrangements as circumstances evolve in time.

The Border Patrol captures the time that the detainees are booked out of Border Patrol facilities and sent to port of entries for repatriation. In Fiscal Year 2013, there were 39,199 Mexican detainees booked out of Border Patrol facilities for repatriation to Mexico between the hours of 10:00 p.m. and 6:00 a.m.

As stated in the majority of the LRAs, repatriations may occur anytime within a 24-hour period. As a practical matter, however, in the majority of offices, ICE's Enforcement and Removal Operations (ERO)

does not conduct removals to Mexico after daylight hours. Should a situation arise requiring a removal during nighttime hours, the removal would be coordinated with the local Mexican consulate.

ICE ERO does not track the number of nighttime removals and therefore cannot provide the requested figure.

- What guidelines do ICE and CBP follow for determining when nighttime removals are appropriate and safe, and what categories of deportees are potentially subject to nighttime removals?

**ANSWER:** Nighttime removals are conducted as operationally necessary to limit facility overcrowding and in accordance with the above referenced Local Repatriation Agreements. Vulnerable populations such as unaccompanied alien children, pregnant females, and those with special needs are not removed during nighttime hours.

Each of the 30 LRAs establishes the areas of responsibility covered by the U.S. Department of Homeland Security's (DHS) components and local Mexican consular offices, the points and hours of repatriation, any special considerations for vulnerable persons, and other factors. Those individuals potentially subject to nighttime removals are healthy males ages 18 and over. All removals require notification to the appropriate Mexican authorities.

- How do ICE and CBP take into account safety risks to deportees who are subject to nighttime removals, including risks of assault, kidnapping, trafficking, or other crimes, and how do ICE and CBP work to mitigate such risk?

**ANSWER:** U.S. Customs and Border Protection generally avoids nighttime removals whenever possible. Additionally, CBP refrains from removing detainees in high risk categories (UACs, the elderly, unaccompanied woman, mentally or medically incapacitated). Further, CBP removes detainees through areas agreed upon and deemed appropriate in the Local Repatriation Agreements.

All nighttime removals are conducted in accordance with the LRAs. Depending on the port of departure/entry, repatriations may occur anytime within a 24-hour period; however, the U.S. Department of Homeland Security's (DHS) components and Mexican consular officials may choose at any time to amend the LRAs to limit the repatriations to daylight hours, as well as suspend removals in particularly dangerous areas, to ensure the safety of those repatriated. Please see the responses to questions 61 and 63 for additional information.

- What steps could ICE and CBP take to reduce, eliminate, or further mitigate the risks associated with nighttime removals?

**ANSWER:** Generally, U.S. Customs and Border Protection and Immigration and Customs Enforcement continue to work with the Government of Mexico to address local repatriation concerns through the regular meetings of Local Repatriation Agreement (LRA) participants. When appropriate, and with the agreement of US and Mexican participants, the LRAs may be amended to reflect changing conditions on both sides of the border to mitigate emergent risks. This could include when, where, how, and if night repatriations occur.

Additionally, Secretary Johnson met with his counterparts to communicate DHS' intention to address persistent issues like night repatriations. Consistent with Secretary Johnson's commitment, DHS and Mexican counterparts have convened a policy-level oversight body to deepen operational coordination and collaboration on repatriation issues, including night time repatriation. As an important first step, DHS and Mexico will jointly analyze border flows. This will inform binational decisions regarding how to improve repatriation processes and specifically how to best mitigate the risks associated with nighttime removals.

The Repatriation Technical Working Group (RTWG) was formed after the 2004 signing of a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) and the government of Mexico on the Safe, Orderly, Dignified and Humane Repatriation of Mexican Nationals. The RTWG recommends, evaluates, and oversees the programs operated under the 2004 MOU.

Members of the RTWG include ICE, CBP, DHS Office of International Affairs, and representatives from the Mexican Secretary of Foreign Affairs, Secretariat of Governance, and the National Migration Institute. The RTWG is charged with the administration and negotiation of the 30 local repatriation agreements (LRA) between the United States and Mexico. This group works together to find solutions to issues at the local level.

Currently the RTWG is working to modify the LRA's. Through this process, ICE and CBP will take steps to reduce and further mitigate risks associated with nighttime removals.

- Do ICE and CBP return the personal belongings -- such as wallets, IDs, cash, credit cards, and other normal personal effects -- as a normal procedure in the removal process? If not, can the return of personal belongings become a part of standard removal procedures?

**ANSWER:** Yes, absent prohibited items and those of evidentiary value or in forfeiture proceedings, U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) return all personal effects that are in possession of the detainees when they arrive in CBP custody.

In accordance with the U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement applicable immigration detention standards, all personal belongings, such as wallets, IDs, cash, credit cards, and other normal personal effects are to be returned as a standard procedure in the removal process. The items that U.S. Customs and Border Protection and ICE return do not include prohibited items, items of evidentiary value, or forfeiture items.

QUESTIONS FOR THE RECORD SUBMITTED BY

**THE HONORABLE Tom Latham**

**Jeh Johnson, Secretary, Department of Homeland Security**

Committee on Appropriations

Subcommittee on Homeland Security

FY 2015 Budget Request

March 11, 2014

**Electric Grid**

Mr. Secretary, there is a school of thought that says that the electric grid is the most important component of the critical infrastructure because other sectors could not function without it – and that the grid is very vulnerable on many fronts, both on the physical structure side like a generating facility – and on the control side, as in the operations control systems.

**Question:** First, do you think there is enough collaboration between the government and the private sector with respect to cyber and physical security of our electric grid, and second, where do you believe that we need to improve in our nation's grid security?

**ANSWER:** Together with our government and industry partners, we have made progress towards improving the security of our electric grid. While we have invested significant time and resources to develop partnerships with the private sector, events like Hurricane Sandy and last year's attack on a PG&E substation in California have illuminated the importance of strengthening our collaboration with the private sector. Today's evolving threat environment requires us to constantly assess, adapt and build upon the work we already undertake with our private sector partners.

To address these evolving threats and enhance collaboration, DHS, in coordination with DOE and the Electricity Subsector Coordinating Council (ESCC), plays an integral role in supporting public-private efforts to enhance the security and resilience of electricity infrastructure. The ESCC and Government Executives meetings, which take place three times a year, are an example of this type of collaborative effort. The ESCC includes Chief Executive Officers (CEOs) representing each segment of the electric power industry, as well as heads of the major industry trade associations. These meetings provide a venue to discuss national-level responses to major incidents, physical security and cybersecurity, grid resilience, and progress made on joint industry/government initiatives.

A recent example is the joint government-private sector response to last year's attack on a PG&E substation in California in which DHS completed a 13 city private sector and interagency outreach campaign with the Department of Energy to raise awareness of potential evolving threats within the Electricity Subsector. However, more could be done to increase the strong collaboration that has already been built. Barriers, both real and perceived, can still impede collaboration. There is a real need for cyber information-sharing legislation that would provide clear rules of the road and allow the private sector to feel more comfortable with increasing their information sharing efforts.

Progress has been made in securing energy infrastructure to include standardization of transformer specifications, the recovery transformer program, shared protective measures to the reduce vulnerability of transformers, development of best practices for substation protection, response, recovery, and resilience, and the development of Energy Sector Information Exchange. However, challenges remain, including addressing cyber vulnerabilities and managing the diversity and interdependencies of energy infrastructure across sectors and



national boundaries. The diverse programs and comprehensive initiatives across the Energy Sector provide a solid example of cooperation and are a good model for increasing public and private cooperation.

To do this ongoing cooperative security work, we need explicit authorities that allow us to deploy timely mitigation tools across the dot gov, and information-sharing provisions that allow private sector entities to feel more comfortable sharing information with DHS. We see improvement in grid security but look forward to a time when we can make progress more efficiently by both deploying tools more effectively and receiving more information from the private sector.

**Question:** Based on what you know about the US electrical grid, and impacts that might result from a cyber-attack on the grid, how would you rate our present contingency plans for dealing with a broad attack – with A being the best grade and F being the worst?

**ANSWER:** Cybersecurity is multidimensional, and there is never a point where the efforts culminate and the problem ends. As the threat evolves, we are continuing to grow our capabilities and adapt our approach. Assigning a specific grade would fail to reflect the range of capability, effort, investment and resilience that goes into this adaptive approach.

Through the partnership model outlined in the National Infrastructure Protection Plan, DHS works with the Department of Energy and industry to understand and reduce physical and cyber risks to the energy sector and critical infrastructure. The Cybersecurity Framework developed by NIST in fulfillment of *Executive Order 13636, Improving Critical Infrastructure Cybersecurity* is a key component of this goal. Aligned around five core functions - identify, protect, detect, respond, and recover, the Framework presents a set of cybersecurity activities and informative references that are common across critical infrastructure sectors to support adoption of practices that enable organizations to identify, assess, and manage cyber risks. It also focuses on using business drivers to guide cybersecurity activities and considering cyber risks as part of the organizations risk management processes. However, despite the progress that DHS has made, there are still barriers that impede the private sector's ability to share information with us. Cyber information-sharing legislation would provide clear rules of the road and allow the private sector to work more effectively with the government to protect the nation's electric grid.

#### **Chemical Facility Anti-Terrorism Standards (CFATS)**

Mr. Secretary, at one point, a few years ago, there were serious concerns about the CFATS program, which were expressed in an internal memo. Some of the concerns were related to the inexperience & lack of qualifications of individuals who were in-place to carry out the mission of the program.

**Question:** I recognize that the questionable qualifications issue, raised a couple of years back, was before your time. However, since qualifications and expertise are important in the CFATS program, I want to know whether you are completely satisfied with where the C- FATS program is today and, if not, where do you see a need for improvement of the program? Also, I would like for you to comment on where you think the qualifications of the CFATS program personnel are today, versus where they were when they were being criticized. In other words, do we have more qualified personnel in the program now?

**ANSWER:** Over the past two years, the Chemical Facility Anti-Terrorism Standards (CFATS) program has made progress, advancing programmatically while simultaneously moving forward strategically to address the challenges that remain. I am pleased that the House Committee on Homeland Security's Subcommittee on Cybersecurity, Infrastructure Protection, and Security Technologies has acknowledged this progress by introducing a bill—H.R. 4007—that would provide longer-term authorization for the CFATS program and the authority to carry out the program in a manner that will foster the security of America's highest-risk chemical infrastructure. As with any program, however, I believe room for improvement remains, and the Department is committed to working to continuously strengthen the CFATS program and improve its implementation.

While we have increased the pace at which Site Security Plan reviews are conducted over the past year, identifying ways to further increase that pace while maintaining the quality and thoroughness of the review process remains a top priority for the National Protection and Programs Directorate. Additionally, as a part of our commitment to continue moving the CFATS program forward, the Department has conducted a thorough review of the CFATS risk assessment process, including the completion of an external peer review of the CFATS risk assessment methodology, and we are preparing to implement improvements to the CFATS risk assessment methodology based on many of the recommendations resulting from those efforts. Similarly, the Department is in the process of improving the Chemical Security Assessment Tool—the information technology foundation of the CFATS program—based on feedback from Department staff and members of the regulated community. Finally, permanent or long-term authorization of the program would provide both the Department and the regulated community with the stability and confidence in the longevity of the program that both desire. Long-term authorization would also send an important message to potentially noncompliant “outlier” facilities that may be seeking to “wait out” the CFATS program and avoid their obligation to report to the Department their holdings of chemicals of interest.

The Department previously took a number of steps to assess and address this concern. These efforts included the development and implementation of refined hiring processes, the hiring of a permanent leadership team for the Division responsible for implementing CFATS, the reassignment of CFATS staff as appropriate to take advantage of individual skill sets, and the development and provision of additional training to CFATS compliance and inspection staff. CFATS leadership has reported to me that, as a result of these efforts, and noting the strong forward progress the program has made over the past two years, they are confident in the quality and preparedness of the individuals who currently have the responsibility for implementing the CFATS program on a daily basis. Their confidence in the CFATS staff is bolstered by the feedback CFATS leadership routinely receives from members of the CFATS regulated community praising the quality of the current CFATS staff. For example, during testimony on the CFATS inspection process before the House Committee on Homeland Security Subcommittee on Cybersecurity, Infrastructure Protection, and Security Technologies, Kate Hampford Donahue, the president of a company subject to the CFATS regulations, noted “we had two inspectors who were knowledgeable, professional, courteous and practical. They engaged us in a real dialogue during the inspection – and continued that dialogue after they left.” CFATS leadership has received similar feedback from other members of the regulated community about compliance staff, help desk staff, and other CFATS employees as well as the CFATS inspector cadre.

QUESTIONS FOR THE RECORD SUBMITTED BY

**THE HONORABLE Charles W. Dent**

**Jeh Johnson, Secretary**  
 Committee on Appropriations  
 Subcommittee on Homeland Security  
 FY 2015 U.S. Department of Homeland Security Budget Request  
 March 11, 2014

**FEMA Grants – Over-the-Road Bus Security Assistance Grants**

**Question:** Your FY 2015 Budget proposal for the Federal Emergency Management Agency or FEMA includes, once again, the FEMA National Preparedness Grant Program. From what I understand, this consolidated grant program would cover multiple grant disciplines within the agency. I mention this because just last week I was contacted by the CEO of Trans-Bridge Lines, a motor coach operator, out of Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, concerned that Over-the-Road Bus Security Assistance grants will not be eligible for funding through the grant funding allocated in the FY 2014 Omnibus.

First, given that the motor coach industry is the second largest means of intercity passenger transportation, just behind the domestic air carriers, can you comment on the industry's inclusion as part of the security grant process?

**ANSWER:** Transportation Security Administration (TSA) conducts a national risk assessment, called the Transportation Sector Security Risk Assessment (TSSRA). TSSRA considers all three elements of risk (threat, vulnerability, and consequence) in determining direct risk percentages based on over 200 attack scenarios across all modes of transportation to include domestic aviation, international aviation, freight rail, highway, mass transit and passenger rail, and pipeline. TSSRA results indicate that the vast majority of surface transportation risk remains in the Nation's urban mass transit and passenger rail sectors.

From a historical perspective, our subject matter experts at TSA work closely with industry in developing the funding priorities to ensure they were aligned with the risk both DHS and industry saw in the sector. With the reduction in grant funding, TSA has continued to meet with the over-the-road bus industry to hear their concerns, and discuss the risk spectrum across all modes of surface transportation. Specifically, TSA Administrator Pistole has met with representatives of the American Bus Association, most recently in March, 2014. TSA constantly evaluates the risk profile across surface transportation, continuing to meet with industry across all modes, and will adjust the approach to funding as/if warranted by recent security events or changes in risk.

As a result of these evaluations, the Inter-City Bus program will not be funded in the Fiscal Year 2014 grant cycle. Second, in your proposal for this new National Preparedness Grant Program in FY 15 budget proposal, do you have in mind to include grants for intercity passenger transportation?

**ANSWER:** Yes, the Intercity Bus Security Grant Program (IBSGP) and the Intercity Passenger Rail Security Grant Program (IPR) will be consolidated under the proposed National Preparedness Grant Program. The full list of programs proposed for consolidation is:

- Homeland Security Grant Program (HSGP)
  - State Homeland Security Program (SHSP)
  - Urban Areas Security Initiative (UASI)
  - Operation Stonegarden (OPSG)

- Metropolitan Medical Response Grants (MMRS)
- Citizen Corps Program (CCP)
- Buffer Zone Protection Program (BZPP)
- Driver's License Security Grant Program (DLSGP)
- Emergency Operations Center (EOC)
- Freight Rail Security Grant Program (FRSGP)
- Intercity Bus Security Grant Program (IBSGP)
- Intercity Passenger Rail Security Grant Program (IPR)
- Interoperable Emergency Communications Grant (IECGP)
- Non-Profit Security Grant Program (NSGP)
- National Special Security Event (NSSE) Grant
- Port Security Grant Program (PSGP)
- Regional Catastrophic Preparedness Grant Program (RCPGP)
- Transit Security Grant Program (TSGP)
- Tribal Homeland Security Grant Program (THSGP)

QUESTIONS FOR THE RECORD SUBMITTED BY

**THE HONORABLE JACK KINGSTON**

**Jeh Johnson, Secretary, Department of Homeland Security**  
 Committee on Appropriations  
 Subcommittee on Homeland Security  
 FY 2015 Budget Request  
 March 11, 2014

**Department of State Training at FLETC**

**Question:** In March 2013, OMB directed the Department of State to assess the viability of using the available capacity at the Federal Law Enforcement Training Centers (FLETC) as an option to meet their training needs. The direction was based on the Department of State proposal and budget request to consolidate their training into a single location. The State request proposed that the GSA construct a new Foreign Affairs Security Training Center at the US Army's Fort Pickett in Blackstone, Virginia. Due to the large cost difference between the FLETC option and the alternative to construct new facilities at Fort Pickett, OMB directed further FLETC considerations.

A cost estimate developed by FLETC that would fully meet the facility requirements proposed by the Department of State shows that, by leveraging existing facilities, the FLETC has the ability to provide them with training at an original estimated \$272 million dollars compared to State's original estimate of \$935 million at Fort Pickett for the comparable solution—a difference of more than \$635 million. Reduced scope estimates still show a drastic cost savings with \$257 million at FLETC compared to \$476 million at Fort Pickett.

It is clear that locating the Department of State training in Glynco will provide a cost effective training solution and will ensure that taxpayer funds are being spent responsibly. FLETC already has over \$625 million in existing facilities that align with the Department of State's proposed mission, including not only a substantial number of training venues, but the support infrastructure needed that would need to be built at Fort Pickett.

OMB is in the process of making a decision on the training location and will decide "soon." Is the Department aware of not only the savings to the taxpayers of conducting this training at the consolidated FLETC location, but also the counterproductive impact of a potential decision to start establishing new, agency-specific training facilities around the country? What is being done to ensure that the most cost-effective option is chosen, which at this point appears to be FLETC? Does the Department have a timeline for OMB's decision?

**ANSWER:** The FLETC Director has provided briefings to leadership within the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) on the results of the extensive efforts that have been undertaken by the FLETC in response to the OMB tasking referenced above. The FLETC developed and submitted an extensive report to OMB in November 2013, which provided an in-depth cost analysis of the substantial savings to the Government that can be achieved by utilization of the FLETC as a location for the Foreign Affairs Security Training Center. With over \$625M in existing infrastructure, the FLETC can provide for a cost effective training solution and ensure taxpayer funds are being spent responsibly by eliminating overlap and unnecessary duplication of effort among Federal agencies. The FLETC business model is built on collaborative partnerships and over 40 years of proven experience that supports the fact that the FLETC is well-positioned to meet the needs of federal law enforcement training.

Following the initial request made by the OMB in March 2013, the FLETC committed extensive staff and resources to thoroughly review and refine all options. Their analysis included collaboration with the Department of State, the Department of Defense (United States Army and United States Marine Corps), as well

as the Georgia Air National Guard. The FLETC's review has resulted in a plan that we believe meets the Department of State's stated training needs. Upon request, the FLETC has provided briefings to the staff assigned to the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, the House Committee on Homeland Security, and the House Committee on Appropriations, Subcommittee on Homeland Security. The FLETC plan would not only benefit the Department of State, it would also benefit the Department of Defense and the FLETC's other Partner Organizations. Such collaboration, shared resources, and expertise, enhances mission readiness and effectiveness, while being responsive to the expectation of the taxpayers regarding the stewardship of public funds.

The Department respectfully refers the Committee to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for any questions regarding OMB's decision timeline.

#### **FLETC CBP Training Capabilities**

**Question:** The Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLETC) plays a vital role in training law enforcement agents and officers across the nation. FLETC has an established history and capability to adapt to ever changing training demands.

Included in the budget request, Customs and Border Patrol (CBP) intends to increase training by 2,000 agents this year and approximately 2,000 next year.

Is FLETC prepared to assume training responsibilities of the 2,000 additional agents? Will CBP be responsible for additional resources, if needed?

**ANSWER:** FLETC is funded to train 800 additional CBP officers in FY14, and has requested funding to train 1,200 additional CBP officers in FY15, thus completing the original additional 2,000 CBP officers. As with the phased training of the 2,000 CBP officers funded in the 2014 appropriation, the training of the additional 2,000 CBP officers requested in 2015 will be phased over multiple years.

Typically, if FLETC is not fully funded to provide training requested by an agency, it is the agency's responsibility to provide the necessary additional resources until the funding is provided in FLETC's budget.

#### **National Flood Insurance Program**

While there are many poorly managed issues with FEMA's implementation of the Biggert-Waters Flood Insurance Reform Act of 2012, one of the most glaring is the agency's failure to complete the Affordability Study mandated by law.

By not completing this study, which Congress gave FEMA \$750,000 to complete, FEMA has denied Congress and the public essential information on the impact of NFIP changes due to BW12. Without the Affordability Study's information, Congress and the public have lacked the data to evaluate BW12's impact or adequately evaluate alternatives. FEMA is the only entity that keeps this data and has not only ignored the law but has severely impacted the lives and long term plans regarding mortgages and financial planning of thousands of American families.

**Question:** Why didn't FEMA do the Affordability Study Required by BW12 Biggert-Waters Flood Insurance Reform Act of 2012?

**ANSWER:** FEMA has been working with the National Academy of Sciences (NAS) on the required BW 12 affordability study. However, the NAS indicated additional time and funds were required to complete the study. To address this issue, Congress included a provision in the recently passed Homeowners' Flood Insurance Affordability Act of 2014 that increased the funds authorized to complete the Affordability Study to \$2.5

million and delays the deadline for completion until 18 months after the date of enactment of the new Act. We will continue to work with the NAS to complete the required study in a timely manner.

**Question:** The bill which recently passed the House regarding reforms to BW12 contains an Affordability Study provision as well. This provision allocates off \$2.5 million for this purpose and sets an 18 month deadline. In addition the bill requires FEMA, building on the Affordability Study, to draft a framework that proposes programmatic and regulatory changes to address the affordability of flood insurance sold under the program.

The framework must be submitted within 18 months of completion of the affordability study.

If this bill becomes law, can Congress count on FEMA to accurately execute its directives in a timely manner or can we expect more of the bureaucratic mismanagement we have seen from NFIP as it bobbles the implementation of BW12?

**ANSWER:** The NFIP makes flood insurance available to millions of Americans through a multi-dimensional, complex program that includes flood insurance, flood hazard mapping, grants and floodplain management. The reforms made by Biggert-Waters Act of 2012 were aimed at improving the financial solvency and operations of the NFIP. Implementation of these provisions involved intense coordination between FEMA and its Write Your Own (WYO) companies, as well as significant changes to a number of established processes and procedures. Additionally, many of these provisions required rulemaking to implement, and rulemaking is a multi-year intensive effort. FEMA is firmly committed to implementing all provisions of both Acts, as directed by the Congress, to ensure that citizens continue to benefit from the insurance and mitigation activities of the NFIP. FEMA will also continue to inform Congress of its progress in addressing all aspects of this legislation.

**Question:** Another major problem with FEMA's implementation dealt with fully informing homeowners of new subsidy levels. BW12 mandates that homes purchased or policies renewed after enactment lose their subsidy. However, FEMA waited until March 2013 to stop quoting solely subsidized rates as part of official procedure. Therefore, if you bought a home or renewed your policy between July 2012 and March 2013 you were given the incorrect rate.

To add to the confusion, FEMA directed insurance agents to provide both the subsidized and unsubsidized rates from March 2013 to October 1, 2013. Therefore, if you bought a home or renewed your policy between March 2013 and October 2013 you were given two rates and not explicitly told when the higher rate would go into effect.

Why did FEMA not mandate the disclosure of the correct NFIP coverage cost beginning in July 2012? Why did the March 2013 directive not mandate adequate notification of the implementation date of the higher rate?

**ANSWER:** National Flood Insurance Program Extension Act, which was enacted on May 31, 2012, mandated that FEMA increase premiums by a 25-percent annual average for subsidized non-primary residences, which later became part of the Biggert-Waters Act of 2012 (BW-12). The guidance for implementation of this provision of law was released on June 29, 2012. After the July 6, 2012, enactment of BW-12, FEMA provided implementation requirements for Section 100241 on July 10, 2012; and Section 100227(b) on October 19, 2012. These two sections, respectively, waive the normal 30-day waiting period for coverage for new policies for flooding from federal lands following a wildfire, and established an alternative effective date for Standard Flood Insurance Policies (SFIPs) that were purchased during the period beginning on May 1, 2011, and ending on June 6, 2011, and that were impacted by the Flood in Progress exclusion found in the SFIP. During this period, FEMA also began to develop the rating procedures for buildings no longer eligible for subsidized rates under Section 100205 (g) of BW-12, while also implementing routine annual rate adjustments effective October 1, 2012, for those policyholders not directly impacted by BW-12. Super-Storm Sandy struck the East Coast on October 29, 2012, and considerable FEMA resources were deployed to storm-struck areas in response and recovery efforts. Upon return from deployment, FEMA personnel developed rate tables and procedures for the

Write Your Own (WYO) insurers published in Bulletin W-13016 on March 29, 2013. The Bulletin provided insurers six months to implement the changes. FEMA staff began communicating changes widely to WYO insurance companies, internal and external stakeholders, Congress and others in March 2013 – six months before the rate changes became official in October 2013. Throughout the spring, summer, and fall of 2013, FEMA, WYO insurers, agents, realtors, floodplain managers and others, met with hundreds of thousands of impacted current and future policyholders through a wide net of outreach activities nationwide to explain the changes. WYO company agents received in-person or webinar training on BW-12 changes and, to date, more than 20,000 agents and lenders have received training. FEMA developed a flood insurance reform website with explanatory videos which, at one time, was hosting more than 40,000 unique visitors each week. FEMA did not have the resources to launch a direct-to-policyholder educational campaign. Such a campaign would have had limited benefit given the limited number of policyholders impacted initially and the graduated timeline when rate changes could affect them. WYO agents were given clear instructions on when rate changes would occur and which would occur retroactively. They also had their WYO companies as well as FEMA resources to rely on as underwriting resources during this time.

Six months is the typical timeline for FEMA to introduce rate and procedure changes to the NFIP through the Write Your Own (WYO) insurers. Because Section 100205 (g) mandated full-risk rating of buildings newly insured or newly purchased on or after July 6, 2013, there was an urgency to cease issuing new business policies with subsidized rates that the law would require to be re-rated at a later renewal with full-risk rates. The earliest renewal date that FEMA could target, while allowing the WYO insurers adequate time to implement the new procedures, was six months after the March 29, 2013 Bulletin, which was October 1, 2013.

### **CBP Officer Hiring**

**Question:** The President has requested in his FY15 budget the hiring of 2,000 new CBP officers. Is it CBP's plan to use these new employees to alleviate the congestion at customs facilities here in the U.S. or are these new employees scheduled to be deployed to future international preclearance facilities at other airports within UAE or neighboring middle eastern countries?

Additionally, the President's request states that the 2,000 new officers in FY15 would be funded through "fees." What fees specifically will be paying for the salaries and benefits of these 2,000 officers? If enough revenue is not generated through the collection of fees to cover the annual cost of these 2,000 officers, how do you plan to cover this revenue shortfall?

Why was the United Arab Emirates selected as the location for one of only 2 preclearance facilities outside of North America? Given that so few US air carriers fly through UAE, does this center serve any justifiable purpose?

**ANSWER:** The 2,000 new U.S. Customs and Border Protection officers (CBPOs) will be deployed to ports of entry (POEs) in the United States and will be placed in our areas of greatest need as identified by the Workload Staffing Model (WSM) and current operational circumstances. Advancements in technology and facility expansions are also taken into consideration for the allocation plan. The CBPOs will be placed across the U.S. at POEs in all environments – including air, land, and sea. CBP does not plan to deploy any of the 2,000 new CBPOs to international locations. Given the record increases we have seen in passenger traffic since 2009, the allocation plan clearly recognizes the critical need for staffing frontline operations while remaining mindful to support cargo operations and reduce overall wait times.

In March 2013, the National Center for Risk and Economic Analysis of Terrorism Events (CREATE) estimated the impacts on the U.S. economy of changes in wait times due to staffing adjustments to primary inspectional processing at 33 major POEs. The report measures changes in tourist and business travel expenditures and changes in freight costs. The changes are then measured as they translate into ripple, or multiplier, effects in port regions and the overall U.S. economy. The report ultimately determines the resultant economic impact on three main components: Gross Domestic Product (GDP), time value opportunity costs, and jobs. The study



indicates the addition of one officer at each of these 33 key crossings could have the following impact on the U.S. economy as a whole: \$65.8 million increase in GDP, \$21.2 million in opportunity cost savings and 1,094 annual jobs added.

While recognizing the success in business process improvements and increase in U.S. Customs and Border Protection officers (CBPOs), the FY 2014 Workload Staffing Model results continue to show a need for additional capability.

CBP’s cost of inspectional services has steadily increased while the rates for inspectional fees intended to support key parts of CBP’s operations have not been increased since 2007 for the *Consolidated Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1985* (COBRA) fees and 2001 for the Immigration User Fees (IUF).

IUF is intended to be full cost recovery to support the cost of CBP’s immigration inspectional activities. However, in Fiscal Year (FY) 2013 CBP only recovered 76 percent of its costs for immigration inspection services from the IUF. Had IUF been kept pace with inflation since its creation, the air and commercial vessel passenger fees would have been \$12.31 in FY 2013. CBP is proposing a \$2 fee rate increase from the current \$7 rate to \$9 for IUF air and commercial vessel passengers, well below their inflationary level.

While COBRA was not statutorily intended to be full cost recovery, given the hierarchical framework of those items the fees reimburse; CBP believes the percentage of cost recovery for COBRA is below what was originally intended. In FY 2013, CBP only recovered 50 percent of the costs eligible to be reimbursed by COBRA fee revenue. For example, had the COBRA fees been increased by an inflation factor since its creation, the air and commercial vessel passenger fee would have been \$10.83 in FY 2013. CBP is proposing an increase from the current rate of \$5.50 to \$7.50 for the COBRA commercial air passenger fee in FY 2015, well below its inflationary level, with proportional increases for the additional fee rates governed by COBRA.

Current deltas in CBP’s cost recovery for the activities supported by COBRA and IUFs are made up with CBP’s annual appropriations. Failing to increase the fee rates will continue to burden CBP’s appropriated resources and will result in diminished capabilities for CBP, as each year the buying power of these fees decreases. The proposed fee rate increases in the President’s FY 2015 budget request will not only support CBP’s strategy to fully fund the WSM identified CBPO requirement at U.S. ports of entry for FY 2015, but will continue to do so with the goal of more efficiently and effectively accomplishing CBP’s trade and travel facilitation mission, and position CBP to better address the growing needs associated with increasing trade and travel.

These strategies and the resources necessary to accomplish this mission have also been outlined in CBP’s *FY 2014 Resource Optimization Strategy* report. With these proposed fee rate increases, CBP could potentially recover 99 percent of current IUF eligible costs and 83 percent of current COBRA/Express Consignment Carrier Fee (ECCF) eligible costs for customs inspectional activity in FY 2015.

The President’s Fiscal Year (FY) 2015 budget request addresses the need for additional U.S. Customs and Border Protection officers (CBPOs) identified in the Workload Staffing Model (WSM) through a combination of increases to user fee rates, adjustments to fee accounts, funding for additional inspection equipment, and maximizations of CBP resources at the ports of entry by decreasing the non-law enforcement workload of CBPOs. The hiring of the additional officers is contingent on sources identified in the budget or the identification of a new or alternative source of funding.

Proposed Funding	
Funding Component	CBPOs
COBRA User Fee Increase	795
IUF Increase – Air	935
IUF Increase - Cruise	270
<b>Total Proposals Projected Through Fiscal Year 2015*</b>	<b>2,000</b>

\* The 2,000 CBPOs authorized in the FY 2014 Omnibus and the 2,000 CBPOs funded by fee adjustments include approximately 400 mission and operational support positions for the Office of Field Operations, which will respond to the increasing administrative workload from the additional officers. In addition, through agency-wide administrative efficiencies and integration efforts, these same mission and operational support positions will be used to return the equivalent of at least 373 CBPOs currently encumbered with administrative duties to their primary law enforcement responsibilities.

The United Arab Emirates (UAE) is a growing transit hub for global travel and commerce in the Middle East. It is also a strategic transit location for terrorist-related travel, including watch-listed individuals in the Terrorist Screening Database and passengers whose travel history presents intelligence-based risk factors.

The expansion of preclearance to the UAE allows U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) law enforcement personnel to inspect travelers before they board aircraft destined to the United States and supports the Department's extended border strategy. Through preclearance, DHS can better to intercept a variety of threats to the American homeland (including terrorists, criminals, as well as the spread of foreign pests, and disease associated with global outbreaks) prior to departure to the United States. Continuing challenges in the global security environment from the region make the ability to operate U.S. security programs prior to departure a key CBP capability.

Yes, I view expansion of preclearance as a homeland security imperative, and DHS will be actively seeking opportunities to bring preclearance operations to new airports around the world. Preclearance in Abu Dhabi brings substantial national security benefits, agricultural integrity benefits, and travel facilitation benefits, all at minimal cost to U.S. taxpayers. A majority, 70 percent, of the traffic coming from Abu Dhabi to the United States is in-transit from countries such as India, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, and Bangladesh. Given the nature of ongoing threats, and the specific routings and transit traffic through the UAE, preclearance provides clear security benefits to the United States by allowing DHS to implement a core security program at an emerging global crossroads.

Preclearance locations operate with a reduced, layered enforcement posture when compared with that of a typical U.S. air port of entry (POE). For example, preclearance locations do not have to assign resources for cargo, trade, or outbound enforcement responsibilities. Because U.S. Customs and Border Protection Officers at preclearance locations are dedicated primarily to air passenger processing only, they process, proportionately speaking, approximately 60 percent more passengers than their stateside counterparts. Overall, preclearance locations produce a higher annual average rate of inadmissible interceptions than U.S. POEs. These passenger interceptions result in cost avoidance for the U.S. government in terms of detention, processing, and repatriation, as well as support costs generally associated with domestic apprehensions. The U.S. government avoided approximately \$24.1 million (\$2,502 per person) in detention costs that would have been incurred based on 9,629 inadmissible interceptions there were made at all preclearance locations in FY 2013.

Additionally, DHS and the Department of State carefully negotiated a preclearance agreement with the UAE that indicates that once U.S. carriers are at Abu Dhabi International Airport, CBP is required to treat all carriers equally. Delta and United Airlines currently operate daily non-stop flights to the United States from Dubai. JetBlue and American Airlines currently have a codeshare agreement with Etihad Airways for flights departing from Abu Dhabi, and it is anticipated that additional business opportunities will develop for U.S. airlines at both locations.

QUESTIONS FOR THE RECORD SUBMITTED BY

**THE HONORABLE LUCILLE ROYBAL-ALLARD**

**Jeh Johnson, Secretary, Department of Homeland Security**

Committee on Appropriations

Subcommittee on Homeland Security

FY 2015 Budget Request

March 11, 2014

**Pregnant Women in Immigration Custody**

**Question:** What is DHS's official policy on the detention of pregnant women? Please describe any steps DHS is taking to ensure that pregnant women in immigration custody are appropriately treated and cared for.

**ANSWER:** As a general matter, it is U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) policy that "[a]bsent extraordinary circumstances or the requirements of mandatory detention, field office directors should not expend detention resources on aliens who are known to be suffering from serious physical or mental illness; or who are disabled, elderly, pregnant, or nursing, or demonstrate that they are primary caretakers of children or an infirm person, or whose detention is otherwise not in the public interest." See ICE Policy No. 10072.1, *Civil Immigration Enforcement: Priorities for the Apprehension, Detention, and Removal of Aliens* (Mar. 2, 2011). In the limited circumstances in which ICE detains pregnant women, the following policies guide decision-making:

- (1) **"Review of the Use of Segregation for ICE Detainees," September 4, 2013:** This ICE directive outlines ICE policies and procedures for the use of segregated housing. According to the policy, placement in administrative segregation due to a special vulnerability, which includes being pregnant and nursing, should be used only as a last resort and when there are no other viable housing options, such as transfer to another facility better suited to the person's needs.
- (2) **"Monitoring of Pregnant Aliens in DRO Custody," October 24, 2007:** This ICE memorandum outlines ICE guidance to the field offices to ensure consistent monitoring of both the case status and health of pregnant detainees to ensure appropriate care is provided, adequate resources are provided to the detainee by the detention facility, and that efficient removal proceedings are effectuated, where possible.

In addition, the ICE detention standards, including the 2000 National Detention Standards (NDS) and 2008 and 2011 Performance-Based National Detention Standards (PBNDs) outline key steps to ensure that pregnant women detained in ICE custody receive appropriate care. The level of care for pregnant detainees is consistent throughout all standards, but the specific needs of female detainees have received increased focus under PBNDs 2011. Such standards are subject to robust review through various oversight mechanisms, including ICE annual inspections, risk-management reviews or audits, and on-site daily compliance monitoring at key ICE detention facilities.

The following are excerpts from the detention standards as they apply to pregnant detainees:

- **NDS**
  - *Medical Care*, Section J, Special Needs: "The medical care provider for each facility will notify the officer in charge in writing when a detainee has been diagnosed as having a medical or psychiatric condition requiring special attention (e.g. pregnancy, special diet, medical isolation, AIDS, etc.)."

- **PBNS 2008**

- *Medical Care, Expected Outcomes*, # 12: "Female detainees will undergo pregnancy testing and pregnancy management services."
- *Medical Care*, Section R, *Special Needs and Close Medical Supervision*: "Female detainees shall have access to pregnancy testing and pregnancy management services that include routine prenatal care, addiction management, comprehensive counseling and assistance, nutrition, and postpartum follow-up."

- **PBNS 2011**

- *4.4 Medical Care (Women), Expected Outcomes*, # 3: "A pregnant detainee in custody shall have access to pregnancy services including routine or specialized prenatal care, pregnancy testing, comprehensive counseling and assistance, postpartum follow up, lactation services and abortion services."
- *4.4 Medical Care (Women), Expected Outcomes*, # 4: "At no time shall a pregnant detainee be restrained, absent truly extraordinary circumstances that render restraints absolutely necessary."
- *4.4 Medical Care (Women), Expected Practices*, # 1—2: "Every facility shall .... Provide its female detainees access to pregnancy services, including pregnancy testing, routine or specialized prenatal care, postpartum follow up, lactation services and abortion services as outlined herein; counseling and assistance for pregnant women in keeping with their express desires in planning for their pregnancy, whether they desire abortion, adoptive services or to keep the child;..."
- *4.4 Medical Care (Women), Expected Practices*, Section B(2), "Initial Health Assessment": "If the initial medical intake screening indicates the possibility of pregnancy, recent sexual assault, violence or history of mental health illness, an initial health appraisal shall be completed as soon as possible, but no more than 24 hours after arrival. All initial health assessments of female detainees shall be provided by a trained and qualified health provider, and must include a thorough evaluation and assessment of the reproductive system. In addition to the criteria listed on the health assessment form, the evaluation shall inquire about the following:
  - a. pregnancy testing and documented results;
  - b. if the detainee is currently nursing (breastfeeding);"
- *4.4 Medical Care (Women), Expected Practices*, Section E, "Pregnancy": "Upon confirmation by medical personnel that a female detainee is pregnant, she shall be given close medical supervision. Pregnant detainees shall have access to prenatal and specialized care, and comprehensive counseling inclusive of, but not limited to: nutrition, exercise, complications of pregnancy, prenatal vitamins, labor and delivery, postpartum care, lactation, family planning, abortion services and parental skills education. If a pregnant detainee has been identified as high risk, the detainee shall be referred, as appropriate, to a physician specializing in high risk pregnancies. Pregnancy management and outcomes shall be monitored, quarterly, through a continuous quality improvement process."
- *4.4 Medical Care (Women), Expected Practices*, Section E(1), "Non- Use of Restraints," in part: "Restraints on Pregnant Women: A pregnant woman or women in post-delivery recuperation shall not be restrained absent truly extraordinary circumstances that render restraints absolutely necessary as documented by a supervisor or directed by the on-site medical authority..." "The use of restraints requires documented approval and guidance from the on-site medical authority. Record-keeping and reporting requirements regarding the medical approval to use restraints shall be consistent with other provisions within these standards, including documentation in the detainee's A-file, detention and medical files."
- *4.4 Medical Care (Women), Expected Practices*, Section E(2), "Abortion Access": "In the event continued detention is necessary and appropriate, and consistent with the practice of our federal partners, if the life of the mother would be endangered by carrying a fetus to term, or in the case of

rape or incest, ICE will assume the costs associated with a female detainee's decision to terminate a pregnancy.

- a. In this instance, or in a situation where a female detainee opts to fund the termination of her pregnancy, ICE shall arrange for transportation at no cost to the detainee for the medical appointment and, if requested by the detainee, for access to religious counseling, and non-directive (impartial) medical resources and social counseling, to include outside social services or women's community resources groups.
- b. If a detainee requests to terminate her pregnancy, ICE will document the request in the detainee's medical records. The detainee's statement should be signed personally by the detainee and include clear language of the detainee's intent."
- o 4.4 Medical Care (Women), Expected Practices, Section F, "Mental Health Services": "In addition to mental health services offered to all detainees, mental health assessments shall be offered to any detainee who has recently given birth, miscarried or terminated a pregnancy."

#### **Immigration Detainers**

**Question:** Does ICE currently issue immigration detainers for minors? If so, under what circumstances are detainers issued?

**ANSWER:** U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) issues immigration detainers for minors if there is reason to believe a minor is an alien subject to removal from the United States, and the issuance of the detainer comports with current policies governing civil immigration enforcement. These actions encompass an investigation into a minor's alienage and a review of their criminal and immigration history. In fiscal year (FY) 2013, 0.37 percent of the total ICE Enforcement and Removal Operations detainers were lodged on individuals regarded as minors in ICE's systems of record. In addition, over half of the detainers lodged on individuals who were recorded as minors and about whom ICE had criminal information available had indicia of a charge or conviction of either an aggravated felony or multiple felonies.

ICE lodges detainers against removable individuals arrested on criminal charges to ensure that dangerous criminals are not released from prisons or jails and into our communities, as well as on other priority removable individuals. To further ensure uniformity in ICE's prioritized approach to enforcement, in December 2012, ICE issued guidance titled, *Civil Immigration Enforcement: Guidance on the Use of Detainers in the Federal, State, Local, and Tribal Criminal Justice Systems*. This guidance itemizes specific types of individuals against whom a detainer should be lodged, including, but not limited to, individuals who: (i) have a prior felony conviction; (ii) have been convicted of illegal entry pursuant to 8 U.S.C. § 1325; (iii) have been found by an immigration officer or an immigration judge to have knowingly committed immigration fraud; (iv) have an outstanding order of removal; and/or (v) otherwise pose a significant risk to national security, border security, or public safety. The December 2012 guidance also ensures that the agency's use of detainers in the criminal justice system uniformly applies the principles set forth in ICE's June 2010 memorandum titled, *Civil Immigration Enforcement: Priorities for the Apprehension, Detention, and Removal of Aliens*.

#### **Deportation of Parents of U.S. Citizen Children**

**Question:** How many parents of U.S. citizen minor children were removed from the United States by ICE in Fiscal Year 2013?

**ANSWER:** While U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) does not report on parent removals by fiscal year, it does report the number of removals by calendar year. In calendar year 2013, ICE conducted 72,410 removals of individuals claiming to be the parent of a U.S.-born child.

In the first half of calendar year 2013, ICE conducted 39,410 removals of individuals claiming to be the parent of at least one U.S.-born child. Ninety-eight percent, 38,726, of these removals fell under one of ICE's stated civil immigration enforcement priorities (i.e., convicted criminals, apprehended while unlawfully attempting to enter the United States, had previously been removed from the United States, or are an ICE fugitive by absconding after receiving a final order of removal or had failed to report to ICE after receiving notice to do so). Of the 6,137 removals without a criminal conviction, 64 percent, or 3,912, were apprehended at the border while attempting to unlawfully enter the United States, and 89 percent clearly fell within one of ICE's stated immigration enforcement priorities.

In the second half of calendar year 2013, ICE conducted 33,000 removals of individuals claiming to be the parent of at least one U.S.-born child. As with the first half of 2013, ninety eight percent of the removals clearly met one or more of ICE's stated civil immigration enforcement priorities listed above. Of the remaining removed aliens claiming to have at least one U.S.-born child who fell within one of ICE's other stated priorities, 59 percent were apprehended while or shortly after attempting to unlawfully enter the United States, and 9.8 percent were repeat immigration violators.

Over the past three years, there has been a steady decline in the number of removals of individuals claiming to be parents of U.S. citizen children. The numbers have dropped from 46,743 in the First Half of CY 2011 to 33,000 in the Second Half of CY 2013. As outlined in the agency's Civil Enforcement Priorities memo, ICE does not generally detain individuals who are the primary caretakers of children, unless the individual is legally subjected to mandatory detention based on the severity of their criminal or history or totality of their immigration case. ICE's use of prosecutorial discretion has identified cases involving parents of U.S. citizens who merit a favorable exercise of discretion. In addition, the Parental Guidance Directive established guidelines to better ensure that the agency's enforcement activities do not unnecessarily disrupt parental rights. ICE works with individuals in removal proceedings to ensure they have meaningful opportunities to make important decisions regarding the care and custody of their children.

QUESTIONS FOR THE RECORD SUBMITTED BY

**THE HONORABLE Bill Owens**

**Jeh Johnson, Secretary, Department of Homeland Security**

Committee on Appropriations

Subcommittee on Homeland Security

FY 2015 Budget Request

March 11, 2014

**POE Infrastructure**

**Question:** What analysis has the Department of Homeland Security performed or considered that measures the economic costs of inadequately funded ports of entry along the northern border with Canada, our largest trading partner? It would be appreciated if you could share this analysis.

**ANSWER:** While not having been directly engaged in any comprehensive analysis measuring economic impacts of inadequate Land Port of Entry (LPOE) funding, U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) is acutely aware of the direct correlation between the physical condition/operational utility of the inspection facilities we operate and the resulting throughput. Facilitating legitimate cross-border trade and travel is part of our agency's mission, and we track a variety of indicators to monitor our performance, such as border wait times, number of conveyances and trade entries processed. Beyond these indicators, we seek participation and closely collaborate with other federal, state, and local agencies/municipalities on studies and research into border infrastructure impacts. Recent studies include the analysis of economic impacts of border wait times completed by the San Diego Association of Governments (SANDAG) and California Department of Transportation (CalTrans) in June of 2005, which revealed that on the U.S.-Mexico border between California and Baja California, border waits result in more than 2 million trips lost, which may translate to the loss of about \$120 million in revenues – mostly in the food and lodging sector. The total output loss was estimated at between \$100 million and \$230 million per year.

Much of the LPOE inventory faces an increasing demand for additional processing capacity. The bulk of LPOEs were built to accommodate the legacy missions of the predecessor agencies and do not meet the present-day operational and security standards of CBP. Placing additional pressures on this aging infrastructure is the growth in commercial trade and travel resulting from the 1994 North American Free Trade Agreement, increasing security requirements after September 11, 2001, and the burgeoning demand for 24-hour operations. Many facilities constructed as recently as 15 to 20 years ago require significant modernization to address growing demands for additional capacity, new requirements for enforcement technologies, and the need to maximize the efficiency of existing personnel and resources. CBP's Strategic Resource Assessments, completed in Fiscal Year (FY) 2007, estimated that it would take \$6 billion to fully recapitalize the LPOE inventory. We have since received capital funding appropriations and completed the following LPOE projects on the northern border with Canada:

- In FY 2010, we completed construction of the brand new Calais-International Avenue, Maine LPOE and delivered renovation/expansion projects at Massena, New York; Warroad, Minnesota; and Jackman, Maine.
- In FY 2011, the full-scale expansion and modernization of the Blaine-Peace Arch, Washington LPOE was completed using funds appropriated to the U.S. General Services Administration (GSA), while CBP utilized its American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) appropriation to complete nine CBP-owned port expansion and replacement projects, including the following locations: Antler, North

Dakota; Carbury, North Dakota; Frontier, Washington; Hansboro, North Dakota; Noonan, North Dakota; Sherwood, North Dakota; Westhope, North Dakota; and Wild Horse, Montana.

- In FY 2012, CBP completed the following ARRA-funded projects: Bridgewater, Maine; Cannon Corners, New York; Churubusco, New York; Del Bonita, Montana; Easton, Maine; Hamlin, Maine; Hannah, North Dakota; Maida, North Dakota; Morgan, Montana; Neche, North Dakota; Sarles, North Dakota; Nighthawk, Washington; Pinecreek, Minnesota; Pinnacle Road, Vermont; Pittsburg, New Hampshire; Scooby, Montana; and Walhalla, North Dakota.
- In FY 2013, CBP completed the following port expansion and replacement projects using funds received through the ARRA program: Forest City, Maine; Whitlash, Montana; Portal, North Dakota; and Boundary, Washington. In addition, CBP and GSA completed a full replacement/modernization of the Van Buren, Maine LPOE.

### **Trade Facilitation**

**Question:** What additional tools would DHS like to see the Congress provide in order to enable CBP and other federal agencies to continue to improve the facilitation of lawful trade and travel?

**ANSWER:** Support for the Automated Commercial Environment (ACE) will ensure ongoing modernization of business processes essential to speeding the flow of legitimate shipments and interdicting illicit goods. Past Congressional support for the development of ACE capabilities has resulted in the deployment of Manifest, Cargo Release, Entry Summary and Exports capabilities that have streamlined business processes and will result in significant savings for U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) and industry. The President's Fiscal Year (FY) 2015 budget request of \$141.1 million for ACE will support continued development of ACE/International Trade Data System (ITDS) functionality that will enable ACE/ITDS to become the Single Window – the primary system through which the international trade community will report import and export data required by all Federal agencies. The Single Window provides earlier visibility to shipment data, facilitates trade, and enhances the security, health, and safety of cargo. Full support of the FY 2015 budget request for ACE will enable CBP to continue delivering against the Agency's plan for completing ACE/ITDS by December 31, 2016, in accordance with Executive Order 13659, Streamlining the Export/Import Process for America's Businesses. Completion of the Single Window will also advance the work of the Border Inter-Agency Executive Council, which was established by Executive Order 13659 and is charged with enhancing the efficiency of trade processes and border management policies by building on the automation enabled by ACE, thereby reducing the costs associated with moving goods in and out of the U.S. and facilitating the swift flow of legitimate trade.

While recognizing the success in business process improvements and increase in U.S. Customs and Border Protection Officers (CBPO), the FY 2014 Workload Staffing Model (WSM) results continue to show a need for additional capability. The President's budget request includes an increase for an additional 2,000 CBPOs funded through requested increased user fees. The proposed increase in user fees will fund these officers outside of the regular appropriations.

These resources necessary to accomplish this mission have been outlined in CBP's *FY 2014 Resource Optimization Strategy* report. With these proposed fee rate increases, CBP could potentially recover 99 percent of current IUF eligible costs and 83 percent of current COBRA/Express Consignment Carrier Fee (ECCF) eligible costs for customs inspectional activity in FY 2015.

### **Infrastructure Investment**

**Question:** Please provide me with a status update of the work of the Border Infrastructure Investment Task Force in terms of developing a regulatory framework to allow for an expanded role of public-private partnerships, and developing other mechanisms that enhance investment in border-crossing infrastructure.



**ANSWER:** U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) has made considerable progress towards developing a regulatory framework and establishing mechanisms that enhance public-private partnership border infrastructure investment opportunities. For Fiscal Year 2014, the Congress provided statutory authorities to augment the agency's ability to leverage alternative sources of funding for border infrastructure improvements and inspectional service enhancements.

Section 559 of the *Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2014* (P.L. 113-76) authorized CBP in collaboration with General Services Administration (GSA), to conduct a five year pilot program to enter into partnerships with private sector and Government entities. Specifically, Section 559 expands upon CBP's existing authority to enter into reimbursable fee agreements and grants new authorities that allow CBP and GSA to accept donations of real or personal property (including monetary donations) or non-personal services. CBP recently announced the open period for submitting Section 559 reimbursable service proposals and is currently coordinating with GSA to establish donation evaluation procedures and criteria that it will make available to the public no later than the Congressional deadline of July 16, 2014.

### **DHS/CBP Resource Allocation**

**Question:** Can you please explain to me your philosophy on balancing DHS resources generally, and CBP resources in particular, across all of our nations' borders, in a way that accomplishes the interconnected mission of protecting our homeland while, at the same time, facilitating lawful international travel and trade? How do DHS budgetary decisions reflect your philosophy in this regard?

**ANSWER:** In order to balance resources in a way that accomplishes the interconnected mission of protecting our homeland while facilitating lawful international travel and trade, U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) utilizes a strategic framework called Planning, Programming, Budgeting, and Accountability (PPBA). PPBA is a coordinated and synchronized process that enables leadership to make informed, strategic decisions regarding how to best allocate future resources based on CBP's missions and requirements. PPBA also relies on an awareness of present and future operational environment (e.g., evolving threat, changing economic conditions, etc.) to be taken into consideration.

The PPBA process is a structured approach that ensures CBP's mission of protecting our nation's borders while facilitating lawful trade and travel is clearly articulated; programs and activities are aligned to identified goals and objectives supporting this mission; resources are appropriately allocated to realize these desired goals and objectives; and a robust performance measurement and program evaluation capability enables the assessment of the progress made in executing the Department of Homeland Security and CBP mission priorities. The initiative to continue to mature PPBA is led by the Office of Program Development, within the Office of the Commissioner, which is charged with the responsibility of institutionalizing PPBA within the CBP culture.

In addition to the PPBA process, CBP has and is developing a variety of staffing and allocation models to inform staffing decisions within trade, agriculture, mission support, border security, and at the Ports of Entry. One example is the Office of Field Operations (OFO) Workload Staffing Model (WSM).

The OFO WSM is the primary tool for informing staffing decisions at air, land, and sea Ports of Entry (POE). As such, it is the foundation for the second component of CBP's integrated Resource Optimization Strategy. The WSM employs a rigorous, data-driven methodology to identify staffing requirements. It is composed of multiple elements – some fixed, others variable – that may be adjusted according to changing priorities, risks, and threats. The WSM considers all business processes required of CBP Officers, the workload associated with those business processes, and the true level of effort required to effectively carry out the mission daily. The WSM not only identifies the required personnel necessary to accomplish the critical daily mission, it also captures future staffing requirements for new or enhanced facilities and technology deployments.

The WSM calculates the number of CBP Officers estimated to carry out the CBP mission at each air, land, and sea POE in the United States and at each pre-clearance location. The difference between the model results and the current staffing levels represents an indication of the extent to which individual POEs are facing staffing challenges.

Throughout the yearly resource allocation process, U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) and Department of Homeland Security (DHS) engage in a focused, collaborative Department-level strategy and planning, and coordinates with similar Component-level functions, in order to support more effective DHS-wide decision-making and operations. Before decisions are made, CBP ensures that the DHS staff fully understands the Agency's ability to meet the mission at different funding levels. Despite the constraints in our current fiscal environment, the Planning, Programming, Budgeting, and Accountability framework enables CBP to allocate resources to the most mission-critical priorities through the best mix of people, capital, and infrastructure given any funding level when making budgetary decisions.



AMERICAN  
IMMIGRATION  
LAWYERS  
ASSOCIATION

**Statement of the American Immigration Lawyers Association  
Submitted to the Subcommittee on Homeland Security of the  
Committee on Appropriations of the U.S. House of Representatives Hearing on the  
Department of Homeland Security FY 2015 Budget**

**March 11, 2014**

The American Immigration Lawyers Association (AILA) submits this statement to the Subcommittee on Homeland Security of the Committee on Appropriations. AILA is the national association of immigration lawyers established to promote justice and advocate for fair and reasonable immigration law and policy. AILA has more than 13,000 attorney and law professor members.

This year, American taxpayers will spend over \$2 billion to detain 34,000 immigrants per day—an arbitrarily-determined figure not based on the actual, demonstrated needs of immigration enforcement. The enactment in 2007 of what is often termed a bed quota has been read by some to require ICE not only to maintain those beds, but also to keep every bed filled. No other federal or local law enforcement agency is subject to a statutory detention quota. This perceived quota establishes a culture of imprisonment, essentially abandoning individualized assessments of risk that should be serving the goals of ensuring that noncitizens show up at hearings and comply with removal orders. In many cases, institutional detention is not necessary to meet these goals, yet beds are filled for the sake of filling beds, at great social cost and cost to taxpayers.

AILA recommends the elimination of the detention bed quota contained in the President's Fiscal Year 2015 budget. The Department of Homeland Security's (DHS) budget requests funding for 30,539 detention beds, but only requests \$94.1 million for alternatives to detention (ATDs), even though the costliest ATDs can take custody of nearly 10 times the number of people that a detention bed can hold for the same amount of taxpayer money. The balance between detention beds and ATDs should be shifted to allow for greater use of the latter and reduced use of the former. Also, ICE should have the flexibility to move funds between detention and ATDs in order to meet the agency's ever-changing needs.

AILA has pushed for the elimination of the detention bed quota for many years. AILA members and our chapters are working at the local level to advocate for its elimination. While noncitizens in removal proceedings have the right to be represented by counsel at their own expense, many detention facilities are located in remote areas, making it difficult for detainees to obtain an attorney. On average, 84% of detained immigrants go through proceedings without legal

**AILA National Office**

1331 G Street NW, Suite 300, Washington, DC 20005  
Phone: 202.507.7600 | Fax: 202.783.7853 | [www.aila.org](http://www.aila.org)



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LAWYERS  
ASSOCIATION

representation. The detention bed quota increases the number of people who must go through removal proceedings unrepresented.

The federal government currently detains more immigrants in detention facilities than ever before. From FY 2000 – 2012, the number of immigrants detained annually has nearly trebled, growing from 167,000 to 478,000. The restraint of an individual's liberty is one of the most consequential government powers. No one should be deprived of their liberty except as a last resort. But every day, thousands of people—including asylum seekers and those with no criminal convictions—are detained by ICE though they pose no flight risk or threat to public safety.

Immigration detention is costly. The United States spends about \$159 per day to detain one individual. Other proven and much more cost-effective ATD are available. ICE has a spectrum of supervision options, including community-based alternatives, bond, and GPS-enabled ankle monitors, which cost between 70 cents and \$17 a day—a fraction of the cost of detention. These are the same tools used nationwide by local and state authorities to supervise individuals in their custody.

ATD programs are critical to the lives of noncitizens in removal proceedings, many of whom would otherwise be separated from loved ones and isolated from community support, while being deprived of legal representation (over 80% of detained individuals are unrepresented). Community-based ATD programs should be established by law and funded by Congress.

America needs a fair and humane immigrant enforcement system that prioritizes keeping families together and respects due process. The detention bed quota does neither of those things while wasting taxpayer dollars.

**AILA National Office**

1331 G Street NW, Suite 300, Washington, DC 20005  
Phone: 202.507.7600 | Fax: 202.783.7853 | [www.aila.org](http://www.aila.org)

Statement of the Institute of Makers of Explosives  
 Submitted by  
 Cynthia Hilton  
 Executive Vice President  
[chilton@ime.org](mailto:chilton@ime.org)

For the Subcommittee on Homeland Security  
 U.S. House of Representatives

FY 2015 Infrastructure Security Compliance Division (ISCD) Budget Request

Interest of IME

IME is the safety and security association of the commercial explosives industry. Commercial explosives underpin the economy and are essential to energy production, construction, demolition, and the manufacture of metal/mineral products. Explosives are transported and used in every state. The ability to manufacture, transport, distribute, and use these products safely and securely is critical to this industry.

ISCD is standing up two programs that affect our membership – the Chemical Facility Anti-Terrorism Standards (CFATS) program and the proposed Ammonium Nitrate Security program (ANSP). Some of our members are regulated under CFATS, and all will be regulated under the ANSP.

Ensuring the security of commercial explosives and precursor materials against unauthorized access and use has been a priority of IME members long before the events of 9/11. As proof of our success, less than 2% of destructive explosives devices used in bombings and attempted bombings in this country have contained commercial explosives.<sup>1</sup>

ISCD Issues

**CFATS:** Those in our industry affected by this program have been working hard to meet deadlines for submissions of so-called “top-screens”, site vulnerability assessments, and site security plans (SSP). Our focus has been on identifying and ensuring that we have the means to meet the 18 specific risk-based performance standards (RBPS)<sup>2</sup> required for final SSP approval. Despite our efforts, the program showed little evidence of progress. We believed a major factor in the delay was the lack of permanent authorization for the program. Now we know that ISCD’s lack of progress was a consequence of a number of internal management issues.<sup>3</sup> New leadership has been at work to implement reforms and get the program back on track. Since none of the disclosures suggested that the legislative framework establishing CFATS is flawed, we are again working proactively to

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<sup>1</sup> Bomb Center Data, ATF, CY 2012.

<sup>2</sup> RBPS are particularly appropriate in a security context because they provide individual facilities the flexibility to address their unique security challenges. Using performance standards rather than prescriptive standards also helps to increase the overall security of the sector by varying the security practices used by different chemical facilities. Security measures that differ from facility to facility mean that each presents a new and unique problem for an adversary to solve.

<sup>3</sup> Management memorandum to Under Secretary Rand Beers from Penny Anderson, Director, and David Wulf, Deputy Director, ISCD, November 11, 2011. *Preliminary Observations on DHS Efforts to Assess Chemical Security Risk and Gather Feedback on Facility Outreach*, GAO-13-412T, March 14, 2013. *Effectiveness of the Infrastructure Security Compliance Division’s Management Practices to Implement the Chemical Facility Anti-Terrorism Standards Program*, DHS-OIG, March 2013, [http://www.oig.dhs.gov/assets/Mgmt/2013/OIG\\_13-55\\_Mar13.pdf](http://www.oig.dhs.gov/assets/Mgmt/2013/OIG_13-55_Mar13.pdf).

authorize the program.<sup>4</sup> In the meantime, we rely on the efforts of this Subcommittee to be both the appropriator and authorizer for this program.

While we applaud the commitment of ISCD's new leadership to address a host of issues, ISCD has overstepped the role and responsibility Congress gave it in one critical area – personnel surety. Personnel surety is one of the 18 RSPS, but it is the only one that ISCD is attempting to dictate how that standard is satisfied. While such dictate it contrary to the statutory authority for the program, ISCD's establishment of a standalone, redundant vetting scheme presents a host of other serious issues. Most concerning is ISCD's determination to provide it with "situational awareness" when there is a positive match at a chemical facility. However, ISCD has no authority or ability to investigate a chemical terrorist threat. ISCD also lacks the capacity to identify individuals with terrorist ties. For this, it plans to rely on the services of TSA. ISCD's personal surety program (PSP) provides no incremental security benefit to the government and may degrade security at regulated facilities because no information is shared that would allow a facility to deny access to at-risk individuals. The result of this mission creep is wasted human and financial capital. We cannot emphasize too strongly that this is not the time to entrust ISCD with implementation of its costly, duplicative PSP.

Last year, this Subcommittee captured perfectly the concerns of the regulated community when it said,

First, industry continues to assert that DHS should not mandate how a covered chemical facility meets the personnel surety standard, if the facility has already adopted strong and identifiable personnel measures designed to verify and validate identity, check criminal history, verify and validate legal authorization to work, and identify individuals with terrorist ties by utilizing a Federal vetting program. Second, as the new screening program is currently designed, a facility still may not be notified if a person has been identified in the TSDB. While the Committee understands the need to protect ongoing investigations, the liability concerns of allowing a person in the TSDB into a chemical facility continues to concern the Committee and industry stakeholders. Third, the Committee remains concerned that DHS is not leveraging the existing infrastructure within DHS and industry, as it would still require facilities to provide identifying information even for employees or visitors who have a TWIC card or another credential that is issued only following screening against the TSDB.<sup>5</sup>

We wish we could say that ISCD accepted your guidance and made necessary reforms to its PSP proposal. Regrettably, on February 3, 2014, ISCD submitted its PSP proposal to OMB for final approval unchanged with respect to these concerns.<sup>6</sup> We are grateful that, included in the FY 2014 Omnibus Appropriations Act, is a requirement for ISCD to report to Congress on these issues, steps it is taking to avoid costly duplication of programs, and whether it intends to mandate how a covered chemical facility meets the personnel surety standard, "particularly in cases where the facility has already adopted strong and identifiable personnel measures designed to verify identity, check criminal history, validate legal authorization to work, and identify individuals with terrorist ties."<sup>7</sup> This report is due April 15, 2014.

<sup>4</sup> As the Subcommittee is aware, efforts are currently underway to authorize CFATS. This legislation, HR 4007, was reported from the Subcommittee on April 3, 2014 and is expected to be marked up by the full Homeland Security Committee within the month.

<sup>5</sup> H.Rept. 113-91, page 85.

<sup>6</sup> <http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/FR-2014-02-03/pdf/2014-02082.pdf>.

<sup>7</sup> Joint Explanatory Statement for the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2014, Division D-F, page 216 of the PDF.

Like the Subcommittee, we are anxious to review the ISCS report. In the meantime, we understand that Rep. Charlie Dent has offered the following text for inclusion in the Subcommittee's base bill:

*Section X. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to require a facility to employ or to not employ a particular security measure for personnel surety if the facility has adopted personnel measures designed to—*

- (1) verify and validate individuals' identification;*
- (2) check individuals' criminal history;*
- (3) verify and validate individuals' legal authorization to work; and*
- (4) identify people with terrorist ties;*

*Provided, That a facility may satisfy its obligation under subsection (4) by utilizing any Federal screening program that periodically vets individuals against the terrorist screening database, or any successor, including the Department of Homeland Security Personnel Surety Program.*

We strongly support this language, which, we understand, will be cleared by the authorizing committees. As you consider FY 2015 appropriations for this agency, we ask the Subcommittee to once again accept the Dent amendment or otherwise bar ISCD from using any funds to implement its proposed PSP until the authorizing committees have addressed stakeholder concerns. Chemical facilities should be allowed to satisfy the personal surety requirements of RBPS 12 by accepting evidence that individuals seeking access to restricted areas are appropriately vetted by existing federal background check programs that are at least equivalent to the CFATS standards. Additionally, individuals needing this access should be allowed to apply for and be vetted under these existing programs. These accommodations would save federal and private sector resources without any diminution in security.

**ANSP:** ISCD is also responsible for implementing the ANSP. The November 2011 management memo includes sections relevant to this program. The proposed ANSP program, even more than CFATS, directly affects IME members.<sup>8</sup> As unbelievable as it may seem, ISCD has proposed to institute a stove-piped, separate, unique chain-of-custody vetting program for those handling AN.<sup>9</sup> All of the criticisms that have been raised about the PSP under CFATS could be repeated here and more. The ANSP vetting proposal would require advance registration followed by a simultaneous face-to-face exchange of government issued credentials and on-line verification of the registration between individuals engaged in the transfer of AN. This regulatory interpretation of the scope of individuals subject to registration and subsequent vetting oversteps statutory authority authorizing the ANSP.<sup>10</sup> The plain language of the statute restricts the registration and vetting requirements to those transferring *ownership and possession*. With this understanding, individuals engaged in the transportation of AN would not be covered, nor would individuals at facilities that do not have decision-making authority to direct the commerce of this product. We are happy to report that legislation advancing in the House Homeland Security Committee, HR 4007, includes a section that will exempt those engaged in the transportation of AN from registration and vetting under the ANSP, as the security vetting of those individuals is handled by the Transportation Security Administration, and will limit vetting

<sup>8</sup> AN constitutes 90 percent of explosives by weight. Currently, we estimate that the explosives industry uses over 2 million metric tons of TGAN (technical grade AN) annually, about 75 percent of the total AN consumed in the U.S. Almost all TGAN is stored, transported, and used in bulk. The smallest unit of sale in the U.S. is 1-ton "super sacks," not man-portable bags. Eighty percent of the AN received by our members is delivered by railcar (5% by barge and 15% by truck). For safety reasons, we estimate that 85 percent or more of AN is delivered directly to the end user where it is converted into explosive material. Of the 15 percent of AN prill that is manufactured into an explosive prior to delivery to the end user, about 90 percent is manufactured as "ANFO."

<sup>9</sup> 76 FR 46908 (August 3, 2011).

<sup>10</sup> 6 U.S.C. 488.

under the ANSP to those individuals who both possess and transfer ownership of AN. As with CFATS, ISCD should allow individuals who possess and transfer ownership of AN to satisfy the vetting requirements of the ANSP through other equivalent federal security vetting programs, such as the vetting program administered by Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives for those that possess commercial explosives.

Again, we appreciate the call of this Subcommittee for DHS to review the ISCD's implementation of the ANSP and report to Congress on the state of its implementation, and collaboration and communication within ISCD and between ISCD and the regulated community.<sup>11</sup> This report is due April 17, 2014. We are anxious to review this report since there has been no direct outreach to IME. While we wait for this report, it is important to note that AN is a stable, relatively benign substance when it is managed properly – and the proper management of AN is simple, well understood, and easily accomplished. AN must be stored in non-combustible bins, isolated from potential contaminants, and protected from substantial and sustained heat sources (e.g., fire) and shock. Where these simple tenets are followed, the risks associated with AN are negligible if not nonexistent. The relative stability and safety of this product is what drove the explosives industry to migrate away from nitroglycerin-based to AN-based explosives. While this best practice has save lives in our industry, regrettably, the same standard of care has not been followed by other users. This month, the Nation faces the one-year anniversary of the tragic loss of life and property in West, TX from the accidental explosion of improperly stored AN. This event has led some to call for immediate implementation of the proposed ANSP, suggesting that the rule would help prevent accidents involving AN such as that in West, TX. This proposition is without merit. The ANSP is a security program, not a safety program. Promulgation of the rule, even if the flaws currently in the proposal are remedied, will do nothing to enhance existing safety regulations or correct unsound handling practices at facilities storing AN.

### Conclusion

We are most grateful for this Subcommittee's strong oversight of the CFATS and ANSP programs, and we ask that you continue this close watch in FY 2015. The commercial explosives industry has a long history of attention to the safety and security of the products that we produce. We look for opportunities to partner with DHS and ISCD to address shared concerns. On the matter of personnel vetting in both the CFATS and ANSP programs, we regret that ISCD has not yet been responsive to our suggestions to leverage existing equivalent federal programs to accomplish this task. The path ISCD has chosen with regard to vetting individuals with access needs is at odds with Executive Order 13563, and Homeland Security Presidential Directives 6 and 11, and the cost to American taxpayers, industry and the government to stand up redundant vetting programs has not been justified.

Thank you for your attention to these concerns.

April 9, 2014

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<sup>11</sup> H.Rept. 113-91, pages 86-87.



† Deceased

Advance America  
AT&T  
Southwest Airlines  
Toyota Motor North America, Inc.  
Univision Communications Inc.  
Walmart  
The Walt Disney Company

and colleagues, and become social and private sector entrepreneurs. When they naturalize, new Americans expand the pool of talent available to fill some of the most important jobs in our nation, including elected offices. Naturalized citizens are active participants in governance: naturalized Latinos and Asian Americans currently vote at higher rates than their native-born counterparts. In short, encouraging and assisting immigrants to become Americans is an effective and productive investment of taxpayers' dollars.

In recognition of these benefits to the country, Congress has repeatedly allocated discretionary funding to this Program beginning in Fiscal Year 2009. In Fiscal Year 2012 only, there was no discretionary funding for integration promotion activities, but USCIS was instead given authority to underwrite grants with funds from its Examinations Fee Account. As a result, USCIS scaled back its grant program dramatically. The Continuing Resolution for the second half of Fiscal Year 2013 allocated \$2,500,000 in discretionary funds to the integration grants program, and authorized expenditure of an additional \$7,500,000 from the Examinations Fee Account. The Continuing Resolution under which the government is presently operating, covering January through September 2014, has done the same.

The more and the longer USCIS is required to draw on the Examinations Fee Account to pay for its critical work to speed integration and make naturalization more accessible, the greater the pressures on that Account become, and the more likely it is that the agency will be forced to choose between raising application fees and terminating its citizenship and integration work. Either of these two undesirable alternatives would undermine the best interests of the country and Congress's commitment to promoting U.S. citizenship. Creating conditions that lead to an increase in application fees would have the perverse effect of counteracting all of the Office of Citizenship's efforts by making naturalization more expensive and less accessible.

Moreover, as set forth in Section 286(m) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. § 1356(m)), administrative application fees are to be set at the level necessary to support only the direct costs of providing adjudication services, administering naturalization ceremonies, and managing USCIS's finances. Congress did not intend for immigrants to be surcharged for the costs of socially-beneficial programs, like Citizenship and Integration Grants, that do not constitute direct application adjudication expenses. Instead, this important initiative that helps communities throughout the nation deserves discretionary support.

We further urge you to recommend report language that acknowledges the benefits to the country of naturalization, and our special interest in keeping the naturalization process affordable. Though naturalization is a boon to the United States, the cost to file an application for citizenship has risen by 400%, controlling for inflation, since 1995, pushing the process beyond the realm of possibility for many. During recent reviews of its fee structure, however, USCIS has avoided further increasing the cost of naturalization, in response to the strong interest expressed by the President and Congress through the appropriations process in maintaining the accessibility of naturalization.

We ask you to join us in advocating inclusion in the Committee's report on the Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act of a statement such as "It is in our country's best interest to encourage and assist individuals who are eligible and eager to become citizens to apply for

citizenship and to understand the rights and responsibilities of American citizenship. The Committee urges USCIS to recognize the benefit that naturalization confers on our nation by maintaining naturalization fees at an affordable level.”

The NALEO Educational Fund looks forward to working with the members of this Subcommittee and colleagues on the full Appropriations Committee to express our shared conviction in the importance of naturalization to our nation’s future, and in the social and economic boost that increased and more active citizenship confers.



WEDNESDAY, MARCH 12, 2014.

**UNITED STATES COAST GUARD**

**WITNESS**

**ADMIRAL ROBERT J. PAPP, JR., COMMANDANT, UNITED STATES COAST GUARD**

**OPENING STATEMENT: MR. CARTER**

Mr. CARTER. All right. This subcommittee will come to order. Today we will have a conversation with the Coast Guard.

Admiral, thanks for testifying before us today. As you prepare to retire from the United States Coast Guard this May, no one can doubt your dedication to the service, nor that Active Duty military civilians that you command honor and respect you. Thank you for your service, and thank you for being with us with what could be your last time to appear before this committee.

Admiral PAPP. Yes, sir.

Mr. CARTER. We have personally enjoyed very much working with you. And we wish you, as they say, fair winds and following seas.

Admiral PAPP. Yes, sir.

Mr. CARTER. So that your retirement may be a joy to you.

But before we wish you these greetings, it is time for us to talk about this budget request.

The budget request for this fiscal year is a proposal that, one, cuts almost 750 Active Duty full-time positions; decommissions 2 high-endurance cutters, 8 patrol boats and numerous air assets; reduces operational flight hours and cutter hours; and squanders \$30 million in savings per year by dragging out the acquisition of the Fast Response Cutters. Instead of supporting frontline operations or maintaining and supporting mission requirements, this budget submission severely diminishes current and near-term as well as future capabilities.

Admiral, this budget is one that we cannot accept. We fully understand the challenge you face in balancing a shrinking budget while also trying to take care of Coast Guard families, sustaining operations with aging assets, and recapitalizing for the future. This is no small task in today's fiscal environment, but the Congress and this Subcommittee in particular has never supported a plan that so bluntly guts operational capabilities and that so clearly increases our Nation's vulnerability to maritime risk, including more illegal drugs.

Admiral, we know you have a tough job. That is precisely why we are relying on you to explain how this budget meets our Nation's needs for both fiscal discipline and robust security, and, perhaps more importantly, how it doesn't.

Before I turn to the Admiral for his statement, let me recognize my distinguished Ranking Member for any remarks that he may have. Mr. Price.

[The information follows:]

**The Honorable John Carter  
Subcommittee on Homeland Security  
Committee on Appropriations**

**Coast Guard FY 2015 Budget Request**

**Witness:  
Admiral Robert Papp, Commandant**

**10:00 AM | Wednesday | March 12, 2014 | 2362-A RHOB**

**Opening Statement As Prepared**

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Subcommittee will come to order –

Admiral, thank you testifying before us today. As you prepare to retire from the Coast Guard this May, no one can doubt your dedication to service...or that of the active duty military and civilians that you command. Thank you for your service... and for what is likely your last appearance before this Subcommittee.

But, before we wish you fair winds and following seas, we must address your budget request for this fiscal year ....a proposal that:

- Cuts almost 750 active duty full time positions;
- Decommissions two High Endurance Cutters, eight patrol boats and numerous air assets;
- Reduces operational flight hours and cutter hours; and
- Squanders \$30 million dollars in savings per year by dragging out the acquisition of the Fast Response Cutters.

So, instead of supporting frontline operations or supporting mission requirements, this budget submission severely diminishes current, near-term, and future capabilities.

Admiral, this is a budget that we cannot accept. We fully understand the challenge you faced in balancing a shrinking budget while also trying to take care of Coast Guard families, sustaining operations with aging assets, and recapitalizing for the future. This is no small task in today's fiscal environment.

But the Congress – and this Subcommittee in particular – has never supported a plan that so bluntly guts operational capabilities...and that so clearly increases our Nation's vulnerability to maritime risks, including more illegal drugs.

Admiral, we know you have a tough job – that is precisely why we are relying upon you to explain how this budget meets our Nation's needs for both fiscal discipline and robust security – and perhaps more importantly, how it doesn't.

Before I turn to the Admiral for his statement, let me first recognize the distinguished Ranking Member for any remarks he wishes to make.

###

## OPENING STATEMENT: MR. PRICE

Mr. PRICE. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Admiral, let me add my word of welcome. We are glad to have you before the subcommittee today to discuss the Coast Guard budget request for fiscal 2015. And we know this may well be your last appearance, at least in this format, before this subcommittee, so I want to add my thanks for your service. You have rendered first-rate service, and you have certainly been a pleasure to work with as we have gone through numerous funding and policy issues over these recent years, so your service is exemplary to the Coast Guard, to our Department of Homeland Security and to the Nation.

Your budget request is for \$8.1 billion in discretionary funding. That is a cut of \$364 million, as you know, or 4.5 percent from your current year appropriation. The proposed funding level does improve on last year's request, but it is still far below what is needed, and I suspect you may feel the same way.

In addition, we have still not received the 5-year Capital Investment Plan, which is supposed to be submitted along with the budget request. This late submission of the CIP has become a perennial problem, and it appears to reflect a continuing mismatch of expectations between the Coast Guard and the administration regarding the Coast Guard's future.

Admiral, I suspect you have done your due diligence on the CIP, but to those who are here representing the White House and OMB, we cannot continue this game of underresourced budget requests that requires to divert funding from other parts of the bill to make the Coast Guard acquisition budget reasonable.

And I say that as someone who is sympathetic with the administration's larger dilemma in terms of the occasions that—the things we have been through in budgeting in recent years with sequestration, with shutdowns, with these unreasonable appropriations cuts again and again. This has left the administration with a lot fewer options than it should have. At the same time, for the Coast Guard to bear the brunt of this, or to bear such a disproportionate share of this, I think, can't go on. We have really got to do better, and so our subcommittee is going to be tasked with doing better both on the acquisitions side and on the personnel side.

The acquisition budgets are long-term propositions; they require long-term budgeting. We can't have a reasonable discussion this morning about recapitalizing the Coast Guard fleet without the CIP. There is no excuse for withholding, the administration withholding, the 5-year budget for Coast Guard acquisition until after the Coast Guard hearing.

Now, we have withheld \$75 million from the Coast Guard Headquarters budget until the CIP is submitted, but that is apparently not applying leverage in the right place. The underlying problem is that the Coast Guard's mission needs as they are currently defined are not supported by the acquisition budgets the Coast Guard is allowed to put forward. Either the budget requests need to increase, or the missions needs to be rescoped. We need to resolve that disconnect sooner rather than later.

The fiscal 2015 request for acquisition, construction and improvements is \$291.4 million, or 21 percent below the fiscal 2014 level.



Compared to fiscal 2010, the proposed fiscal 2015 funding level would represent a nearly 30 percent reduction in ACI funding.

Admiral, you said before that in order to properly recapitalize the Coast Guard fleet, you would require at least \$1.5 billion a year, yet here we sit again with a request that obviously does not address the known needs of the Coast Guard.

In addition to recycling a flawed acquisitions budget, this budget request repeats another proposal from last year to significantly reduce the Coast Guard workforce. Under the fiscal 2015 budget request, you would be down to 49,093 positions by the end of the fiscal year. That is a reduction of nearly 1,200 positions below fiscal 2013, more than 800 positions below the current year. Perhaps the proposed attrition is justified by the more efficient use of personnel and assets, but we want to know that. We want to know how these personnel losses would affect your operational capacity.

Admiral, we know the Coast Guard is committed to doing its part to find savings in these lean budget times. We also know you are committed to ensuring that the Coast Guard is able to do more with less. But the Coast Guard has a critical set of missions that require a certain level of resources. We need to know if fiscal pressures have up-ended the balance between them.

As you can see, we have a number of topics that need to be explored in depth this morning. I look forward to our discussion.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. CARTER. Thank you, David.

[The information follows:]



## COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

**David Price (D-NC), Ranking Member, Subcommittee on Homeland Security**

EMBARGOED UNTIL DELIVERY (Approx. 10:00 AM)  
Wednesday, March 12, 2014

Media Contact: Andrew High  
202-225-1784, [andrew.high@mail.house.gov](mailto:andrew.high@mail.house.gov)

### **OPENING STATEMENT OF RANKING MEMBER DAVID PRICE** *Coast Guard FY2015 Budget Hearing* *March 12, 2014 / 10:00 am*

Admiral Papp, we are glad to have you before the subcommittee today to discuss the Coast Guard's budget request for fiscal year 2015. And because this is your last appearance before the subcommittee to testify in support of the Coast Guard's budget as Commandant, I want to take the opportunity to thank you for your service: to the Coast Guard, the Department of Homeland Security, and the nation.

The Coast Guard budget request is for \$8.1 billion in discretionary funding, a cut of \$364.1 million, or 4.5 percent, from the current year appropriation.

This proposed funding level improves on last year's request, but it still far below what is needed, and I suspect you may feel the same way. In addition, we have still not received the five-year Capital Investment Plan, which is supposed to be submitted along with the budget request. The late submission of the CIP has become a perennial problem, and appears to reflect a continuing mismatch of expectations between the Coast Guard and the Administration regarding the Coast Guard's future.

Admiral, I suspect you have done your due diligence on the CIP, but to those who are here representing the White House and OMB, we cannot continue this game of under-resourced budget requests that require us to divert funding from other parts of the bill to make the Coast Guard acquisition budget reasonable.

Acquisition programs for vessels and aircraft are long term propositions that require long-term budgeting. How can we have a reasonable discussion this morning about recapitalizing the Coast Guard fleet without the current CIP? There is simply no excuse for the Administration withholding the 5-year budget for Coast Guard acquisition until after our Coast Guard hearing.

We have withheld \$75 million from the Coast Guard headquarters budget until the CIP is submitted, but that is apparently not applying leverage in the right place.

The underlying problem is that the Coast Guard's mission needs, as they are currently defined, are not supported by the acquisition budgets the Coast Guard is allowed to put forward. Either the budget requests need to increase, or the missions need to be re-scoped. We need to resolve that disconnect sooner, rather than later.

The FY 2015 request for the Acquisition, Construction and Improvements is \$291.4 million, or 21.2 percent, below the FY 2014 level. Compared to FY 2010, the proposed FY 2015 funding level would represent a nearly 30 percent reduction in ACI funding. Admiral, you have said before, that in order to properly recapitalize the Coast Guard fleet you would require at least \$1.5 billion a year. Yet here we sit again, with a request that obviously does not address the known needs of the Coast Guard.

In addition to recycling a flawed acquisitions budget, this budget request repeats another proposal from last year, to significantly reduce the Coast Guard workforce. Under the FY 2015 budget request, you would be down to 49,093 positions by the end of the fiscal year, a reduction of nearly 1,200 positions below the end of FY 2013, and more than 800 positions below the current year. Perhaps the proposed attrition is justified by the more efficient use of personnel and assets, but we will want to know how such personnel losses would affect your operational capacity.

Admiral Papp, we know the Coast Guard is committed to doing its part to find savings in these lean budget times, and we also know that you are committed to ensuring that the Coast Guard is able to do more with less. But the Coast Guard has an important set of missions that require a certain level of resources. We need to know if fiscal pressures have upended the balance between them.

As you can see, we have a number of topics that need to be explored in depth this morning and I look forward to our discussion.

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Mr. CARTER. And, Admiral, we have your written statement, and we are going to have that entered into the record, and we ask you in the next 5 minutes to give us a summation of your position on this budget.

#### OPENING STATEMENT: ADMIRAL PAPP

Admiral PAPP. All right. Well, thank you, Mr. Chairman. I do have just a few comments and thoughts to expand upon some of the details in the written statement. And first of all, let me thank you for the very kind remarks, and to Mr. Price as well for your kind remarks, and outlining all the challenges that we face. And to the other distinguished members of the subcommittee, thank you for having me up here this morning.

It has been an honor for me and a privilege to represent the men and women of the Coast Guard for the last 4 years, and in particular before this subcommittee, because you have done something that is near and dear to my heart. You have provided support for my Coast Guard people, and I will be eternally indebted to all of you for the hard work that you have done behind the scenes to make sure that our Coast Guard people are taken care of.

I want to thank you also for the support that you provided in the Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2014. That act helped to relieve the erosive effects that we were suffering under sequestration. It restores frontline operations, it gives us badly needed training hours, and it eases some of the personnel management restrictions that we had to place on our people over the last year.

I would also like to take this opportunity to thank Secretary Johnson publicly. Even in the short time he has been our Secretary, he has gone in feet first, hit the deck running, and I think, as you probably saw yesterday, he has fought for the Coast Guard to make sure that our people get the right tools and that we continue with our recapitalization, and that battle will continue. And it has to, because America is a maritime Nation. We rely on the safe and secure and free flow of goods across the seas and into our ports and waterways. And I have always firmly believed that a measure of a nation's greatness is its ability to provide safe and secure approaches to its ports. And we need this system of uninterrupted trade, because it is the lifeblood of our economy.

And you can see it in the great work that our Coast Guard is doing today on the Great Lakes, where our cutters have been working in some of the heaviest ice in 30 years on the lakes. The icebreaker Mackinaw recently completed almost 2 straight months of continuous icebreaking in the passages of the Great Lakes, providing escorts and direct assistance to commercial traffic, and validating a decision made by Congress 15 years ago to build that icebreaker.

You can also see it in the work that we do to secure our maritime borders. During 2013, the Coast Guard interdicted over 2,000 migrants attempting to illegally enter our country, and we deterred countless others. Our new Fast Response Cutters, the FRCs, which you had so generously supported, are becoming the workhorses of our interdiction operations in the approaches to Florida and Puerto Rico, and they continue to be delivered on time and on budget.

Every day our Coast Guard acts to both prevent and respond to an array of threats that, if left unchecked, would impede trade, weaken our economy, and create instability. And these threats disrupt regional and global security, the economies of our partner nations, and access to both resources and international trade. All these are vital elements of our national prosperity and in turn, then, our national security.

In previous testimony I used the term “layered security” to describe the way the Coast Guard and DHS counters maritime threats facing the United States. This layered security first begins in foreign ports and then spans the high seas, because the best place to counter a threat is before it reaches our borders. It then encompasses our exclusive economic zone, the largest exclusive economic zone at 4.5 million square miles, and it continues into our territorial seas, our ports and our inland waters.

Our Nation faces a range of risks and vulnerabilities that continue to grow and evolve. We continue to see persistent efforts by terrorists and transnational criminal networks to exploit the maritime environment. The global economy is spurring investment in even larger vessels to ship goods across the seas, and the Arctic is seeing exponential increases in traffic and human activity.

The work to address these challenges is done by a committed Coast Guard, which faces these risks every day. Earlier this year I was reminded once again of the dangerous work that my people do as Deputy Secretary Mayorkas and I attended a memorial service for Boatswain’s Mate Third Class Travis Obendorf of the cutter *Waesche*. Petty Officer Obendorf was mortally wounded during a rescue operation in the Bering Sea, and his death, as if I didn’t need it, provided a fresh reminder that downstream of every decision we make down here in Washington, there are young men and women out there serving, who are often cold, wet and tired, who take the risks to make sure our country is secure.

It is the Coast Guard’s responsibility to detect and interdict contraband and illegal drug traffic, enforce U.S. immigration laws, protect valuable national resources, and counter threats to U.S. maritime and economic security worldwide, and it is often the most effective to do this as far as from our shores as possible. So a capable offshore fleet of cutters is critical to the layered security approach, and it is the area that gives me the most concern.

Our fleet of major cutters has reached obsolescence and is becoming increasingly expensive to maintain. The average Reliance-class medium endurance cutter is 46 years old, and the oldest of them turns 50 this year. In fact, I sailed onboard one of these cutters, the *Valiant*, then home-ported out of Galveston, Texas, as a cadet at the Coast Guard Academy. By the time I received my commission, the ship was nearly a decade old, and due solely to the determination of our cuttermen, naval engineers, and a modernized mission support system, *Valiant* will still be sailing when I leave the service after nearly 40 years of service.

So as good as our people and support systems are, this is no longer supportable. And I am fully aware of the fiscal constraints we face as a Nation, but we must continue to support recapitalization of our offshore fleet of cutters.

Two weeks ago we awarded the preliminary contract design contracts for our offshore patrol cutter, and I am committed to working with the Department, the administration and you in the Congress to ensure we continue to provide safe and secure approaches to our ports in an affordable and sustainable manner.

Over the past 10 years, we have rebuilt our acquisition force. It has become a model for other similar-sized agencies across government. In fact, it has been an award-winning acquisition for us, winning four of five awards from the Department of Homeland Security. This last year we are the only military, the first military service, to achieve a clean financial audit, which required at least a decade of hard work from my people.

So we now sit at a critical point where we have the vital necessity to recapitalize the fleet, we have our financial act in order, and we have reformed all our acquisition procedures to be the best in government. All we need now to continue on is stable and predictable funding. Any acquisition expert will tell you you have to have this stable and predictable funding.

So as the Nation's maritime governance force, the Coast Guard possesses unique authorities, capabilities and partnerships, coupled with capable cutters, aircraft and boats operated by highly proficient and dedicated personnel. We maximize those authorities and capabilities to execute a layered security throughout the entire maritime domain. We are a ready force on continuous watch with the proven ability to surge assets and our people to crisis events wherever they occur.

So I want to thank you once again for this opportunity to testify today, and I look forward to all your questions.

Mr. CARTER. Thank you, Admiral.

[The information follows:]

U. S. Department of  
Homeland Security  
  
United States  
Coast Guard



Commandant  
United States Coast Guard

2100 Second Street, S.W.  
Washington, DC 20593-0001  
Staff Symbol: CG-821  
Phone: (202) 372-3500  
FAX: (202) 372-2311

**TESTIMONY OF  
ADMIRAL ROBERT J. PAPP, JR.  
COMMANDANT, U.S. COAST GUARD**

**ON THE  
COAST GUARD FISCAL YEAR 2015 BUDGET REQUEST**

**BEFORE THE  
HOUSE APPROPRIATIONS SUBCOMMITTEE ON HOMELAND SECURITY**

**MARCH 12, 2014**

**INTRODUCTION**

Good morning Mr. Chairman and distinguished members of the Committee. Thank you for the continuing support you have shown to the men and women of the United States Coast Guard, including the funding provided in the *Consolidated Appropriations Act 2014*, to recapitalize our aging fleet and sustain front-line operations.

The men and women of the United States Coast Guard continue to exhibit the honor, respect, and devotion to duty that secures the Coast Guard as the Nation's maritime first responder. For 223 years, the Coast Guard's unique authorities, cutters, boats, aircraft, infrastructure, and dedicated personnel have ensured that the Nation's safety, security, and stewardship needs are met. No matter what the challenge, the Coast Guard will remain *Semper Paratus* – "Always Ready" – and provide sound maritime governance to protect those on the sea, protect the Nation from threats delivered by the sea, and protect the sea itself.

Before discussing the Coast Guard's FY 2015 Budget Request, I would like to highlight some of the Coast Guard's recent operational successes, our role in the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), and our value to the Nation.

In performing all of our missions, in all manner of conditions, Coast Guard Active Duty, Reserve, Civilian and Auxiliarists dedicate themselves to living the Coast Guard ethos: I will protect them. I will defend them. I will save them. I am their shield. This past year was no exception. The Coast Guard responded to over 17,000 search-and-rescue cases and saved more than 3,200 lives; seized over 88.4 metric tons of cocaine and 36.8 metric tons of marijuana destined for the United States; detained 190 suspected drug smugglers; interdicted more than 2,000 undocumented migrants; conducted 5,079 marine casualty investigations; completed over 8,400 International Ship and Port Facility Code (ISPS) security exams on foreign vessels; and responded to approximately 11,146 reports of pollution incidents.

An example of the work we do every day can be found on the Great Lakes, which have experienced the worst ice cover in decades. Cutter MACKINAW recently completed almost two months of continuous icebreaking in the passages between the Great Lakes, providing escorts and direct assistance to commercial traffic, and validating decisions made nearly 15 years ago to build a new Great Lakes icebreaker. The cutter HOLLYHOCK, along with our 140-ft

icebreaking tugs, worked with Canadian icebreakers to groom navigational channels to ensure commerce could continue.

And the work we do extends beyond our own borders. One of the Coast Guard's greatest strengths is our ability to develop and sustain strong coordination and operational relationships with domestic and international maritime governance forces. It is our responsibility--working with domestic and international partners--to detect and interdict contraband and illicit trade, support enforcement of U.S. immigration laws, protect the natural resources of the sea, safeguard and protect U.S. maritime transportation systems, and defend against threats in the maritime domain. We do some of this work in foreign ports and on the high seas, because the best place to counter threats is well *before* they reach our borders. As an example, the Coast Guard has bilateral and multi-lateral agreements with over twenty-nine maritime nations in the Caribbean and in Central and South America to help facilitate our missions of law enforcement, search and rescue and pollution response. And in the Pacific, we work closely with the other member states of the North Pacific Coast Guard Forum. These activities facilitate securing our borders and safeguarding trade.

The Coast Guard's recapitalization efforts continue to make good progress and our newest assets are already proving their value to the Nation. The FY 2015 Budget includes funding for the eighth National Security Cutter (NSC), which completes the program of record for these vessels. In August we will christen the fifth NSC, Coast Guard Cutter JAMES. The NSC command and control, helicopter, and boat capabilities facilitate a broad range of coverage and interdiction tools essential to mission success in the offshore environment. This summer, CGC BERTHOLF's two week exercise with unmanned aircraft system (UAS) capabilities resulted in a maritime drug interdiction of nearly 600 kilograms cocaine when the UAS detected a suspected go-fast vessel and maintained on-scene surveillance until BERTHOLF's cutter boats and embarked helicopter could interdict it. There will be many more success stories like this as our recapitalization efforts continue.

Our new Fast Response Cutters are already integral to drug and migrant interdiction in the Caribbean and the approaches to Florida. We have taken delivery of eight of these highly capable patrol boats. We have taken delivery of 16 new HC-144 medium range surveillance aircraft, and have nearly completed the H-60 conversion project. We are standing up the Asset Project Office to accept transfer of 14 HC-27J aircraft from the U.S. Air Force as authorized in the National Defense Authorization Act of 2014. At the Coast Guard Yard, we will complete vital sustainment work on the 270-foot Medium Endurance Cutter fleet this summer and will begin a Service Life Extension Project for our fleet 140-foot Ice Breaking Tugs. And in February we awarded three Preliminary and Contract Design contracts for a new Offshore Patrol Cutter. None of these critical recapitalization milestones would have been reached without the strong support of the Administration and the Committees.

As the maritime arm of DHS, Coast Guard continues its proud tradition as both a military service and a federal law enforcement agency. The dedicated men and women of the Coast Guard train relentlessly to ensure proficiency in their craft. Our Nation faces a range of maritime opportunities and challenges that continue to grow and evolve. The global economy is spurring investment in ever larger and more complex ships to carry goods across the seas. The Arctic is seeing increases in shipping, natural resource exploration, and other human activity. And we continue to see persistent efforts by terrorists and transnational criminal networks to exploit the maritime environment. Equipped with capable assets, untiring commitment, and proper training, Coast Guardsmen patrol our maritime domain daily to interdict the illicit trafficking of goods and



people, respond to man-made and natural disasters, rescue mariners in distress, and prevent and respond threats that jeopardize our national security and economic prosperity.

***The Coast Guard protects:***

- *Those on the sea:* leading responses to maritime disasters and threats, ensuring a safe and secure Maritime Transportation System, preventing incidents, and rescuing those in distress.
- *The Nation from threats delivered by sea:* enforcing laws and treaties, securing our ocean resources, and protecting the maritime domain from illegal activity and potential acts of terrorism.
- *The sea itself:* regulating hazardous cargo transportation, holding responsible parties accountable for environmental damage and cleanup, and protecting living marine and natural resources.

**FY 2015 REQUEST:**

The Coast Guard's FY 2015 Budget preserves today's critical front-line operations and invests in tomorrow's Coast Guard by continuing recapitalization efforts for new cutters, boats, aircraft, systems and infrastructure. In 2015, the Coast Guard will implement efficiencies and better business practices, overlaid with a near and long-term operational assessment, to strategically allocate resources to optimize mission performance. This approach sustains the balance between today's operational requirements and continued investment in recapitalization.

The Coast Guard's FY 2015 strategic and budget priorities are to:

1. Invest in long-term Operational Capacity;
2. Strengthen Resource and Operational Stewardship; and
3. Preserve Critical Front-Line Operations

*Invest in long-term Operational Capacity*

Dedicated investment to build boats, cutters, aircraft, and corresponding infrastructure capable of meeting today's threats and those of the future is essential to the Coast Guard's continued role as America's maritime first responder. The current condition and serviceability of the Coast Guard's legacy surface fleet and aircraft and the projected timelines to complete replacement of these assets require continued investment in surface and air recapitalization programs to maintain the capability to operate.

To strengthen DHS' layered security approach offshore, the FY 2015 Budget provides for the acquisition of the eighth National Security Cutter - which completes the recapitalization of the Coast Guard's High Endurance Cutter fleet - two Fast Response Cutters, and continues to invest in pre-acquisition activities for the Offshore Patrol Cutter and Polar Icebreaker. The budget also continues sustainment and conversion work on fixed wing and rotary wing aircraft, procurement of cutter boats, and investment in Command, Control, Communications, Computers, Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance (C4ISR) systems.

### Strengthen Resource and Operational Stewardship

The FY 2015 Budget reflects sound, risk-based allocation of resources. In 2015, Coast Guard will decommission two 1960's era High Endurance Cutters (WHECs) that are being replaced by more capable National Security Cutters. The Coast Guard will also decommission eight 110-ft patrol boats, three HC-130 aircraft, and corresponding shore side support personnel while accepting the delivery of new, more capable Fast Response Cutters, HC-144 aircraft, and HC-27J aircraft to the fleet. The FY 2015 Budget ensures that our resources are aligned to our Nation's highest priorities in a manner that balances key investments for the future with sustaining essential investment in today's missions and capabilities that provide the highest return on investment.

### Preserve Critical Front-Line Operations

The FY 2015 Budget sustains critical frontline operations, including maintaining search and rescue coverage, protecting critical infrastructure and key resources, and preserving operational hours dedicated to proficiency. Field commanders will continue to optimize operational capacity to support safe navigation, safeguard natural resources, protect the environment, detect and interdict drugs and individuals attempting to enter the United States illegally, and support the Nation's foreign policy objectives and defense operations.

## FY 2015 Highlights:

### Invest in Long-term Operational Capacity

#### • **Surface Assets.....\$803.0M (0 FTE)**

The budget provides \$803.0 million for the following surface asset recapitalization and sustainment initiatives:

- **National Security Cutter (NSC)** – Provides funding for the eighth NSC, completing the recapitalization of the Coast Guard's High Endurance Cutter fleet. The acquisition of NSC 8 is vital for performing DHS missions in the far off-shore regions, including the harsh operating environment of the Pacific Ocean, Bering Sea, and Arctic. The NSC also provides a robust command and control platform for homeland security contingency operations;
- **Fast Response Cutter (FRC)** – Provides production funding to procure two FRCs. These assets replace the aging fleet of 110-foot patrol boats that provide the coastal capability to conduct Search and Rescue operations, enforce border security, interdict drugs, uphold immigration laws, prevent terrorism, and enhance resiliency to disasters;
- **Offshore Patrol Cutter (OPC)** – Supports review of the preliminary design work for the OPC. The OPC will replace the Medium Endurance Cutter classes that conduct missions on the high seas and coastal approaches;
- **Polar Ice Breaker (WAGB)** – Continues pre-acquisition activities for a new polar icebreaker;
- **Cutter Boats** – Continues funding for production of multi-mission cutter small boats that will be fielded on the Coast Guard's major cutter fleet beginning with the NSC;
- **In-Service Vessel Sustainment** – Continues funding for sustainment projects on 140-foot ice breaking tugs (WTGB), 225-foot seagoing buoy tenders, the training

Barque EAGLE (WIX), and initial sustainment on the 47-foot motor lifeboats (MLB);

- **Survey and Design**—Continues funding for multi-year engineering and design work for multiple cutter classes in support of future sustainment and acquisition projects.
- **Air Assets ..... \$68.0M (0 FTE)**  
The budget provides \$68.0 million for the following air asset recapitalization or enhancement initiatives:
  - **HC-144A** – Funds spare parts required to maintain the operational availability of the HC-144A Ocean Sentry aircraft;
  - **HC-27J** – Funds continued activities of the C-27J Acquisition Program Office (APO). The APO (new in 2014) will organize logistics, training, maintenance support and ensure these newly acquired aircraft are ready for induction into the operational fleet;
  - **HH-65** – Continues modernization and sustainment of the Coast Guard's fleet of HH-65 helicopters, converting them to MH-65 Short Range Recovery (SRR) helicopters. The modernization effort includes reliability and sustainability improvements, where obsolete components are replaced with modernized sub-systems, including an integrated cockpit and sensor suite;
  - **C-130J** – Funds spare parts required to maintain the operational availability of the HC-130J Long Range Surveillance aircraft.
- **Other Acquisition, Construction and Improvements (AC&I) Initiatives....\$57.3M (0 FTE)**  
The budget provides \$57.3 million for other initiatives funded under the AC&I account, including the following equipment and services:
  - **Program Oversight and Management** - Funds activities associated with the transition of the Coast Guard's assets from acquisition to operations, including delivery, provision of logistics, training and other services necessary to ensure seamless integration into the operational fleet;
  - **Command, Control, Communications, Computers, Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance (C4ISR)** – Provides design, development, upgrades and assistance on C4ISR hardware and software of new and in-service assets;
  - **CG-Logistics Information Management System** – Continues development and deployment of this system to Coast Guard operational assets.
- **Shore Units and Aids to Navigation (ATON).....\$40.6M (0 FTE)**  
The budget provides \$40.6 million to recapitalize shore infrastructure for safe, functional, and modern facilities that support Coast Guard assets and personnel:
  - **Specific Project** – Funds construction of a new small arms firing range at Coast Guard Training Center in Yorktown, VA; completes the second phase of renovations to facilities at Coast Guard Station Woods Hole, MA; funds renovation of existing facilities and construction of a new maintenance and engineering building at Coast Guard Station Morro Bay, CA;
  - **ATON Infrastructure** – Maintains transportation safety on Federal waterways through construction and improvements to short-range aids and infrastructure to improve the safety of maritime transportation.

- **Personnel and Management.....\$115.3M (881 FTE)**  
The budget provides \$115.3 million for pay and benefits of the Coast Guard's acquisition workforce.

### **Strengthen Resource and Operational Stewardship**

- **Operational Adjustments**  
In FY 2015, the Coast Guard will make sound, risk based operational reductions while investing in critical recapitalization initiatives. These reductions include:
  - **Vessel Board and Search Teams (VBST).....-\$1.4M (-18 FTE)**  
Eliminates four VBSTs; one team each from Sector Boston, Sector Southeast New England, Sector San Diego and Sector San Francisco. VBSTs consist of law enforcement personnel dedicated to Ports, Waterways and Coastal Security (PWCS) enforcement activities. The types of boardings accomplished by these teams will be conducted by Sector Response and Station personnel or from cutter-based crews;
  - **HC-144A Programmed Flight Hours.....-\$4.9M (0 FTE)**  
Adjusts the Coast Guard's HC-144A annual Programmed Flight Hours from 1,200 to 1,000 hours per aircraft to align with mission demands.
  - **Fixed Wing aircraft Bravo-0 Response.....-\$2.2M (-24 FTE)**  
Removes the fixed-wing Bravo-Zero readiness requirement from Coast Guard Air Stations, with the exception of Air Station Kodiak, AK, and Air Station Barbers Point, HI. This initiative includes a commensurate reduction to staffing of fixed-wing aircrew personnel;
  - **Aids to Navigation (ATON).....-\$3.5M (-15 FTE)**  
Consolidates funding for coastal and western river aids to navigation, enabled by modernization and efficiencies in servicing aids to navigation, policy modifications, and logistics. Billets at associated Aids to Navigation Teams (ANTs) will be reduced and ANT Eufaula, AL will be closed, with remaining maintenance responsibilities distributed to other ANTs;
  - **Operational Efficiencies.....-\$15.0M (0 FTE)**  
Operational commanders, using risk-based prioritization of patrols and operational activities, are able to adjust operations and balance emerging mission demands with daily operations. Additionally, new Coast Guard assets are equipped with enhanced intelligence and communication tools that enable field staff to target threats and prosecute them more efficiently. As a result, operational efficiencies that scale cutter, boat, and aircraft hours will reduce resources required for fuel and variable maintenance with no anticipated impact to operations. Safety of life (SAR), urgent security activities, and operational hours dedicated to meet minimum proficiency standards will be preserved.

- **Asset Decommissioning and Retirement**

As the Coast Guard recapitalizes its cutter and aircraft fleets and brings new assets into service, the older assets that are being replaced will be decommissioned or retired.

- **High Endurance Cutter (WHEC)**..... **-\$14.9M (-184 FTE)**  
Decommissions the sixth and seventh High Endurance Cutters (WHECs).  
National Security Cutters are replacing the aging WHEC fleet.
- **Patrol Boat (WPB)**..... **-\$6.1 M (-73 FTE)**  
Decommissions eight 110-ft WPB patrol boats. These assets will be replaced with Fast Response Cutters (FRCs) in the Seventh and Eighth Coast Guard Districts.
- **HC-130 Aircraft Retirement**..... **-\$11.6M (-43 FTE)**  
Eliminates funding and personnel associated with the retirement of three HC-130H to the Air Force for transfer to the U.S. Forest Service as outlined in the FY 2014 National Defense Authorization Act. Newly acquired HC-130J aircraft will provide increased operational reliability.

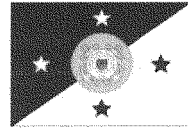
**Preserve Critical Front-line Operations**

- **Pay & Allowances**..... **\$83.1M (0 FTE)**  
Maintains parity with DoD for military pay, allowances, and health care, and for civilian pay raise and retirement contributions. As a branch of the Armed Forces of the United States, the Coast Guard is subject to the provisions of the National Defense Authorization Act, which include pay and personnel benefits for the military workforce.
- **Operating and Maintenance Funds for New Assets** ..... **\$72.1M (281 FTE)**  
Provides funding for operations and maintenance of shore facilities, as well as cutters, boats, aircraft, and associated C4ISR subsystems delivered through acquisition efforts.
  - **Shore Facilities** – Funds operation and maintenance of shore facility projects scheduled for completion prior to FY 2015;
  - **Response Boat-Medium** – Funds operation, maintenance and support of 15 RB-Ms as well as adjustments for the Standard Support Level (SSL) for the 155 RB-Ms currently in service;
  - **Rescue 21 (R21)** – Provides additional funds for the R21 System for maintenance of Coast Guard leased and owned towers, and Alaska communications sites;
  - **FRC** – Funds operation and maintenance of FRCs #13-17 and provides funding for personnel to operate and maintain hulls #15-18, including the shore-side support personnel;
  - **NSC** – Funds personnel, operations and maintenance for NSC #5, including costs for shore side support personnel. Provides new funding for operation of the NSC baseline mock-up laboratory at the Maritime Domain Awareness Center in Moorestown, NJ;
  - **HC-144A MPA** – Funds operations, maintenance, and personnel funding for aircraft #18 that will be assigned to Air Station Miami, FL.



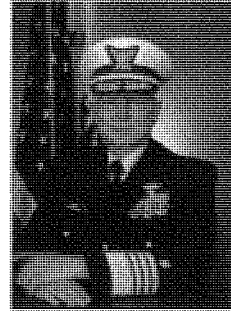
## Admiral Robert J. Papp, Jr.

Commandant, U.S. Coast Guard



Admiral Robert J. Papp, Jr. assumed the duties of the 24th Commandant of the U.S. Coast Guard on May 25, 2010. He leads the largest component of the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), comprised of 42,000 active duty, 8,200 Reserve, 8,000 civilian and 31,000 volunteer Auxiliaries.

The Coast Guard is "Semper Paratus" – Always Ready – to use its distinctive blend of military, humanitarian and law enforcement capabilities to save lives and property at sea, protect and maintain our ports and maritime transportation system, secure our borders, respond to natural disasters, protect our marine environment and defend our Nation. The Coast Guard is also America's oldest continuous seagoing service and one of the Nation's five armed services. We trace our history back to August 4th, 1790, when the first Congress authorized the construction of ten vessels to enforce tariff and trade laws and to prevent smuggling. Our people are committed to the Coast Guard's core values of Honor, Respect and Devotion to Duty.



As a flag officer, Admiral Papp served as Commander, Coast Guard Atlantic Area, where he was operational commander for all U.S. Coast Guard missions within the eastern half of the world and provided support to the Department of Defense; as the Chief of Staff of the Coast Guard and Commanding Officer of Coast Guard Headquarters; as Commander, Ninth Coast Guard District, with responsibilities for Coast Guard missions on the Great Lakes and Northern Border; and as Director of Reserve and Training where he was responsible for managing and supporting 13,000 Coast Guard Ready Reservists and all Coast Guard Training Centers.

Admiral Papp has served in six Coast Guard Cutters, commanding four of them: RED BEECH, PAPA, FORWARD, and the training barque EAGLE. He also served as commander of a task unit during Operation ABLE MANNER off the coast of Haiti in 1994, enforcing United Nations Sanctions. Additionally, his task unit augmented U.S. Naval Forces during Operation UPHOLD DEMOCRACY.

He is a 1975 graduate of the United States Coast Guard Academy. Additionally, he holds a Master of Arts in National Security and Strategic Studies from the United States Naval War College and a Master of Science in Management from Salve Regina College.

Admiral Papp is the 13th Gold Ancient Mariner of the Coast Guard. The Gold Ancient Mariner is an honorary position held by an officer with over ten years of cumulative sea duty who has held the qualification as a Cutterman longer than any other officer.

Admiral Papp is a native of Norwich, Conn. He is married to the former Linda Kapral of East Lyme, Conn. Admiral and Mrs. Papp have three daughters and two granddaughters.

Mr. CARTER. I am going to start off with the first question, and it shows how great minds work alike. David's comments in his opening statement basically consumed the vast majority of the first question I was going to ask you about.

This issue of the CIP is very important to us, and we have raised this issue with the Coast Guard. When the full committee chairman was the chairman of this committee, Mr. Rogers went to war with the Coast Guard over this issue. We don't want to go to war with the Coast Guard over this issue, but we need to know why the Coast Guard has failed again to comply with the law and give us the CIP as is written in the law. Have you got any explanation for why? And then following on that, I want to know when we are going to have it.

Admiral PAPP. Sir, it is my fault, and you rightly hold us accountable for that. And if there is any delay, it is because I have been obstinate in making sure that the administration knows the needs of the United States Coast Guard. It is not my job at first to fit the Coast Guard within a budget; it is my job to look at what we need now and what we are going to need 10, 20, and 30 and 40 years from now. There is only one person who has that responsibility, and that is me.

So there is, I would say, a robust discussion that goes forth, first of all with the Department, and the Department has been very supportive, and then we work with the Office of Management and Budget, and at some point we come to an agreement. But what I would say is we have been fighting for everything that we need to try and get it in that 5-year plan, and there are disagreements. That is, I think, the most polite way I can put it. And at the end of the day, we will finally get to a point where we come to agreement, I am told this is what you are going to get, you have to fit your acquisition plan within it, and I think we are at that stage now.

The Secretary has committed to making sure we get reports on time. We have forwarded it to the Department, it has been forwarded on to OMB, and we will work as hard as we can to make sure you get it as soon as possible.

Mr. CARTER. Well, we need a date. Can you give me a date?

Admiral PAPP. I cannot give you a date, no, sir. But we will find out.

Mr. CARTER. Try within the next couple of days to come back to me with a date.

Admiral PAPP. Aye, sir.

Mr. CARTER. Notify somebody and give me a date so we can have that. And if we have to go talk to others who are throwing up roadblocks, I think it is time for us to start considering that. Cutting your budget is a way we could do things, but we may be able to influence the budgets of others if they are not willing to comply, because, quite honestly, we are trying to run a very professional subcommittee here where we have all the information available as we start to consider each budget, and we are having very poor success with all the departments, not just the Coast Guard, in meeting this obligation.

This is not a policy I established. This policy has been established for quite some time in this committee. When David was

chairing this subcommittee, he was fighting this battle, and it is getting a little tiresome to start off every year with anybody that we meet asking the same question: Where is it?

This is the policy. I am not just picking on you. This is a speech for every department head that fails in this mission. This is one of the missions we expect in order for us to be good appropriators. And I thank my colleague Mr. Price for raising this issue. And I want within the next couple days, let's say—what is today, Wednesday? The 12th? By the 14th.

Admiral PAPP. Aye, aye, sir.

Mr. CARTER. 15th at the latest. Okay? That way we have something to shoot towards. Then I want to know if there is something that has come up because this is something that we are trying to impress upon everybody. Everybody in the room that is involved in this, this is important to this subcommittee. It has been since I have been on it, and I have been on it a pretty good while. That is the first thing I wanted to talk about.

Let's start talking about our gaps that may be in this bill. I don't have to tell you that the Coast Guard's efforts to interdict drugs being smuggled from the source in transit zones are vital to our security, however, this fiscal year 2015 budget will actually diminish your current drug interdiction capabilities by cutting operational flying and patrol boat hours on our new assets, decreasing personnel, and decommissioning aircraft and cutters.

Admiral, can you discuss how these cuts will reduce our current drug interdiction capabilities and how the Coast Guard will mitigate the impacts of the cuts?

Admiral PAPP. Well, yes, sir. You can see an example of it what happened this past year in fiscal year 2013. With the effects of sequestration, we placed a 25 percent operation reduction across the service. We kept up our search and rescue activities and our port security activities, but the bulk of it had to come out of the accounts that are the most expensive, fueling the ships and putting them out to sea, so that the bulk of the reduction was in the transit zone, drug interdiction operations and the migrant operations.

And you can see when you look at the metrics, we did approximately 30 percent worse in terms of cocaine interdictions this past year because of the effects of cutbacks of sequestration, we did about 30 percent worse in marijuana interdiction, and our interdictions of migrants, even though the flow was up, we had fewer interdictions this year. So there is a direct correlation between the reductions in operations and more drugs and more migrants getting through.

We will see an improvement in that, because we won't have sequestration, so we are able to restore most of our flight hours and our ship and boat hours, but still there is approximately a 3 to 5 percent reduction across all program areas this year because of what we call efficiencies across our operating accounts.

Mr. CARTER. Well, I am sure that you know this because you have experienced it, but as we have these ongoing national discussions on our southern border, as an example, but on all of our land borders, as in the State of California, we secured the border with double fencing, speed corridors and all the things we have requested in the San Diego sector. We secured it down to the water-



line, and now they are in the water. These are determined people that are determined to smuggle drugs and people into the United States, and now they are out in their—I forget the name of those boats. What do they call them?

Admiral PAPP. Pangas.

Mr. CARTER. Yeah, pangas. They are out in their pangas, and they are running up and down the coastline and going way out and coming in in the State of California, because they refuse to be denied this market of people and drugs. And I don't know if the American people realize that the enemy in the drug wars never stops. They will find alternate sources, when we plug one hole, they find another one. And we can't lose our sea operations.

And, yesterday Chairman Rogers pointed out to Secretary Johnson that we have a 5-year low in cocaine interdiction last year.

Admiral PAPP. Yes, sir. That is true.

Mr. CARTER. And that is what you just were talking about. You know, and we are a frontline-troops-oriented subcommittee. Mr. Price just made that statement. We want operations to work. And I agree wholeheartedly, and so does everyone on both sides of the aisle in this subcommittee. We are about making the Coast Guard have the capability of doing its job, and we will—but we struggle with that, and that is one of the reasons we need this long-term look at the Coast Guard every time we have this hearing. And part of doing the work of making that report is to have others start to look into the future, as I know you do as part of your job, Admiral.

Admiral PAPP. Yes, sir.

Mr. CARTER. All right. I will yield back and yield to Mr. Price.

Mr. PRICE. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Admiral, I appreciate your account just now given in response to the chairman about the reductions in operations that you were forced to absorb as a result of sequestration, and of course you gave this by way of reference to some of the constraints, reductions that are contained in your present budget. All this is part of a bigger picture, and as you say, this budget this year is an improvement on sequestration, but you didn't say, I will say, it is not enough of an improvement. We are still constrained in ways that are really going to make it very hard for the Coast Guard to do its job.

Now, as I said, in my opening statement, all of this traces back to this dysfunctional approach to budgeting that has become the norm in the House especially, going to appropriations again and again and again while we leave the main drivers of the deficit, namely tax expenditures and entitlement spending, leave those things largely unaddressed. And although we are happy to have a bipartisan agreement that for at least 18 months gets us back to something like the regular order of appropriating, you are locking in levels here that still are inadequate, and that are very, very disproportionate in terms of the comprehensive approach to budgeting that we should be taking in this country.

Now, having said that, the question remains, what is the Coast Guard's relative position within this larger budget picture? And while the larger budget picture gives us some understanding of the constraints and difficulties the administration is facing, it by no means absolves the administration of the kind of responsibility we have talked about here this morning for getting this long-term plan

in place and also sending a budget up here that is commensurate with your responsibilities and your needs. And so let me just ask you to focus in a little further on the personnel side of this.

The budget request proposes 49,000 positions by the end of the fiscal year. That is a net reduction of nearly 1,200. It is 800 below the current year; 1,200 below 2013, 800 below the current year. Now, most of those are military positions, as I understand. There is some mitigation with nearly 500 new positions, but you can tell us how all that nets out. The budget justifications identifies 451 of the lost positions. More than a third is associated with efficiencies. I wonder if you could tell us what that means. They are spread among the vessel-boarding and search teams, fixed-wing aircraft, H-2 navigation, and the decommissioning of certain assets.

What do those efficiencies look like? What will that mean in terms of your ability to carry out key missions, key activities; what are we going to be doing less of, in other words? What about those other lost positions? Some of this is attributable to the more efficient crewing of newer assets, for example. So let me stop there and ask you to elaborate on these personnel numbers.

Admiral PAPP. Yes, sir. You used a great term when you had your opening statement. You suggested that perhaps missions will need to be rescoped. And what I would suggest is we are rescoping missions all the time. Many times when I have come up before this committee, we talk about a patrol boat gap. Well, we have a gap because what we do is across all our mission areas for all our assets, we do something which—I got this theme from Vince Lombardi. Vince Lombardi when he talked to his teams said, we will pursue perfection knowing full well we will not catch it, but in the process we will catch excellence.

So what we do is we go across all our mission sets, look at our assets, and we determine how many hours we need for aircraft, boats and ships; but at the end of the day, we can only provide so much, so that creates a gap across all missions. And throughout the year the operational commanders take those scarce resources; they may have to switch them between missions. For instance, you can take the same ships and use them for drug interdiction, the ones that we are using for migrant interdiction, but you are always going to have a gap out there, because we set our goals based upon an unconstrained environment, and then we have to deal with the realities.

The realities are as we have progressively—I think our high-water mark was fiscal year 2012. As we have been squeezing down over the last three budget cycles, we take what we call efficiencies. What it means is we have fewer people out there to do the jobs, and we either have to cut back jobs, or we make the remaining people work harder.

In the case of the vessel-boarding search-and-seizure teams, the VBSS teams that are distributed, those are something that we created because of needs after 9/11 to go out and inspect vessels at sea before they come into our ports. We can train them to become highly proficient, because that is what they do.

As we squeeze down and we lose budget authority, we look for places where perhaps other people can do that job. So we will take some of our conventional organic forces from our stations, and we

will put together teams that will go out and do that, but it means taking them off other duties or perhaps a team that is not quite as qualified and not quite as proficient. We might be able to take our deployable specialized forces teams, which are used for security in the ports, and put together teams and send them out.

It is just going to make it a little more difficult for us to provide the service that we think—and we fall further below those program goals that we set for ourselves. It is the same with our ships and our aircraft as well. As the budget squeezes down, as we decommission units, it means that across our mission set, we fall a little further behind. Where Lombardi talked about perfection and achieving excellence, we shoot for perfection, but we might be just achieving very good instead of excellent across those mission sets.

So that is what this gradual squeeze-down is doing to us. It doesn't become readily apparent early, but we will have lagging indicators of squeezing down, because in the future, and one of the things I am very concerned about is my highest priority has been a focus on proficiency and making sure our people are prepared to do their jobs in dangerous conditions. We lost a number of people before I came in as Commandant, and my goal was to turn that around. We have done that, but now we are going back in the other direction where we perhaps won't be able to focus on that proficiency.

Mr. PRICE. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. CARTER. Mr. Fleischmann.

Mr. FLEISCHMANN. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Admiral, it is a great privilege and honor to have you before us today. As you and I spoke earlier, Chattanooga has a great history of celebrating our Armed Forces Day and Armed Forces parade, many years going on unbroken. And last year I had the privilege to be there when we honored your great branch, the United States Coast Guard, and it was just an outstanding day, sir. So I thank you for your service, and thank you for the Coast Guard and for your great presence in our district, particularly in the inland waterways, which are so important. So I thank you for that, sir.

I have some questions. My understanding is that the High Endurance Cutter fleet is over 25 years old, sir, and it is in dire need of replacement. I understand the President's budget includes funding for the eighth and final National Security Cutter. Is that correct, sir? And what is the status of the cutters that are under contract, and when will they deliver, sir?

Admiral PAPP. Just a slight technical correction. They are not 25 years old. The High Endurance Cutters are 45 or older. They are approaching 50 years of age. And just as a means of comparison, the Navy generally decommissions ships after about 25 years. They figure 25-year service life. We tend to get double that out of our Coast Guard cutters, not because we want to, but because we have to.

And you are correct. This budget would provide the construction for the final National Security Cutter, the eighth. Those eight ships replace 12 that we have had in service since the late 1960s, early 1970s. And the budget also calls for decommissioning two of those older ships this year.

The eight cutters, we are just about to take delivery on the fourth, and that will be commissioned in December. The fifth is going to be christened this summer and then will be brought into commission in fiscal year 2015. And then six and seven, they are all construction activities going on. I don't have the exact date, but we can provide that for the record for six, seven and eight.

Mr. FLEISCHMANN. Thank you, sir.

[The information follows:]

General Question Asked: Provide the status of the Coast Guard's National Security Cutters currently under contract, as well as their projected delivery dates.

Coast Guard/Admiral Papp response: The U.S. Coast Guard's National Security Cutters (NSCs) 4, 5, and 6 are currently under construction. NSC 4 is scheduled for delivery in the fourth quarter of FY 2014. NSC 5 is scheduled for delivery in the third quarter of FY 2015 and NSC 6 is scheduled for delivery in FY 2017. The U.S. Coast Guard awarded the production contract for NSC 7 on March 31, 2014.

Mr. FLEISCHMANN. I understand that NSCs number one and number two are operational on the west coast. What do the capabilities of these cutters bring to the Coast Guard, and how do you see these being used in the future?

Admiral PAPP. Actually, one, two and three are fully operational, Bertholf, Waesche and Stratton. They are our high-end cutter. They are the ones that are capable of operating in the Bering Sea, in the far reaches of the Pacific.

A lot of our people from our country don't realize that that 4.5 million-square-mile exclusive economic zone surrounds the Hawaiian Islands, it surrounds our trust territories throughout the Pacific. We have the United States' sovereign responsibilities throughout the entire Pacific. We need ships that have long range, good seakeeping capabilities, can launch and recover helicopters and boats, and provide safety and comfort for the crews that operate them. And they have to range from the South Pacific all the way up to the Arctic Ocean, which is another topic which we could expand upon.

Our mission space is not getting smaller, it is getting bigger. As the arctic ice recedes, we have to be up there every summer now because of the increase in human activity. National Security Cutters are the ones that will carry out that mission in those most harshest of environments. And they are also equipped and prepared to be interoperable with the United States Navy. They serve as an auxiliary force that can complement the Navy. The Navy provides weapons and sensors through their budget process, and we maintain them onboard.

Mr. FLEISCHMANN. Chairman, do I have time for another question, sir?

Mr. CARTER. No. Time is out.

Mr. FLEISCHMANN. I yield back. Thank you, Admiral.

Mr. CARTER. Ms. Roybal-Allard.

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. Commander Papp, I want to join my colleagues in thanking you for your outstanding service to our country.

Admiral PAPP. Thank you.

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. And I would like to commend you for your groundbreaking efforts to combat sexual assault in the Coast Guard. Under your leadership, the Coast Guard created the Special Victims Counsel and Advocacy Office staffed with trained attorneys

dedicated to supporting and representing victims of this horrific crime throughout the entire process of holding the perpetrator accountable. In fact, it is my understanding that the Department of Defense is following the Coast Guard's lead and establishing similar victim advocacy programs across the military services.

Can you please elaborate on the impact that this program has had on the Coast Guard and its shipmates, and what is being done to institutionalize these efforts as a top priority so that the Coast Guard will continue to be a safe and supportive workplace for women not only now, but in the future?

Admiral PAPP. Yes, ma'am. This has been probably my highest priority, particularly over the last 2 years, but I was actually starting to see indications of it 4 years ago when I became Commandant. Whether it is discrimination, sexual assault, hazing or other activities, I have had emphasis on making sure we take care of our shipmates.

We put together a special group of flag officers, admirals, to lead this. We came up with a Sexual Assault Prevention Response Strategic Plan, and we created actually a military campaign office with a captain in charge that is overseeing the implementation of all the things in our strategic plan.

More importantly, however, I believe I have spoken to almost the entire Coast Guard face to face, almost 35-, 40,000 people, during all-hands meetings over the last 18 months or so. My sole theme has been talking about sexual response, making sure that we take a preventative approach to it rather than having to react to it. But we are also setting up to react to it with our victims' advocates, with our special victim counsels, and we are devoting not just people, but money to make sure that we take care of our folks.

I think anecdotally I am seeing improvement and trust in the system, starting with myself. I have been contacted by a captain, a woman captain, who was assaulted 26 years ago and finally felt that she could come forward. She came to me and trusted me with her story. I brought her in and talked to her, and then we had it investigated. Even though it was 26 years old, it was investigated fully by Coast Guard Investigative Service, and we came to a satisfactory resolution with her. And I have had a seaman apprentice stand up in an all-hands meeting and say that she was a victim of sexual assault, and we took care of that. And there are other stories I can tell you, but I am also now getting stories from people in the field who tell me about how well the Coast Guard treated them when something was revealed.

So even though we are seeing some numbers of reports go up, I feel that is because they are trusting the system now, they are coming forward, and it allows us to take the action, and we are vigorously prosecuting those that perpetrate this and making sure that they don't remain in our Coast Guard.

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. Well, thank you for that. And also I think it is important in terms of even trying to recruit the young people to go not only to the Coast Guard, but into the other services, because one of the concerns that is often raised by my constituents is they have concerns about their daughters going into the service because of this, and I think this will be very, very helpful in being able to tell them that something is being done about this.

Admiral PAPP. Absolutely, yes, ma'am.

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. I would like to talk just a little bit about an issue that seems to be a problem. And I don't know if you are familiar with the report that was published last month by the Vietnam Veterans of America that alleges that the Coast Guard routinely violates its own procedures and regulations when discharging guardsmen with certain mental health disorders. And the report states that in 90 percent of the cases reviewed, this was over a 12-year period, the Coast Guard did not provide guardsmen with documentation advising them as to why they were being discharged or their rights and remedies, including their right to consult a military attorney and submit a written statement. And I am wondering if you are looking into this, what changes you are considering making so that—you know, to address these issues?

Admiral PAPP. Yes, ma'am. That was equally troubling to me to hear something like that, because we should be taking care of our veterans and assisting them in any way possible, obviously.

We are looking into it. I have not got any results from the inquiries we have been making. It has been very difficult to track down information, but we are on it. And I can't give you any means that we are using to correct the situation right now, because we have not determined the extent and the depth of the problem.

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. Okay. Thank you.

Is my time up, Mr. Chair. My time is up?

Mr. CARTER. You have about 30 seconds.

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. A few seconds. Okay. I will wait until the next round then. Thank you.

Mr. CARTER. Mr. Frelinghuysen.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Admiral, thank you for nearly 40 years of dedicated public service. And let me also salute your close working relationship with our other services, joint operations. I think sometimes people don't recognize that the Coast Guard has been doing some remarkable things around the world side by side with our other sailors and soldiers and marines. So I just want to acknowledge on behalf of our defense appropriations committee, even though you are not under our jurisdiction, now that Judge Carter is a member of our committee, I can say on all of our behalf, we are so proud of the work that often goes unrecognized that Coast Guard men and women do on behalf of our country. You have an international presence, and you are working with other navies and doing things that sometimes don't get the public eye, but on all of our behalf, thank you.

Admiral PAPP. Yes, sir.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. We are back to regular order. Goodness knows that the numbers are pretty low, but at least give us, as I am sure you did, some credit for getting back on track, and hopefully there will be some stability and predictability.

I would like to follow up on Mr. Fleischmann's area that he initially started on on these Fast Response Cutters. I just want to get a little more meat on the bones. Your budget request funds only two; is that right?

Admiral PAPP. Yes, sir.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. That is a decrease of four from last year; is that right?

Admiral PAPP. Yes, sir.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. And seven have been commissioned. Are nine in production in Louisiana?

Admiral PAPP. Actually we just commissioned the eighth.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Yeah.

Admiral PAPP. We will take delivery of the ninth here very shortly. There are 18 or 22 under production, but we have received funding. Through the 2014 budget we have received funding for a total of 30 so far, so that is over half the production run.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. So your goal is still to add 58 of those vessels to your fleet?

Admiral PAPP. Yes, sir, that is our ultimate goal.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. And by dropping from six to two cutters, how much will the budget request add to the per cost vessel?

Admiral PAPP. That is a little difficult to determine right now. Actually the contract, the initial contract, has run out, and we have been working on a new request for proposal. We always planned to recompetee this after the first 30 boats. We just bought the rights, and we are in the process of rewriting a request for proposal. It has actually taken us a little bit longer than I had anticipated, because what we are trying to do is do a real good scrub on it to see if there are potential other savings we can get on the final run of the ships. And then why the two? The two is because that is all I could fit within the—

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Budget.

Admiral PAPP [continuing]. The ultimate—

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Number.

Admiral PAPP [continuing]. Top line that I got. That is all we could fit in and keep all our other construction projects.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. So the timeline is—

Admiral PAPP. It will be pushed to the right.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Pushed to the right. And will you be able to sustain the current fleet while awaiting for the final ability to reach 58?

Admiral PAPP. Well, we could sustain the current fleet of Island class patrol boats, but this budget calls for decommissioning eight of those. I feel like that is the right way to go, because we do have eight of the new ships in. They provide us with more operational hours than the older boats that they are replacing. It is time now as we try to fit into that top line, it is time to start decommissioning the older patrol boats, which allows us to get a little bit more headspace under the top line that we are given.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. And lastly, all of us across all of our services were concerned about the industrial base, the shipbuilding base. As you exit the stage, and we thank you for, you know, many years of dedication, do you have any comments on shipbuilding, industrial base and—maybe this is a softball—the need to make sure that we sustain it?

Admiral PAPP. Yeah. I may be a little biased, but as I said, this country depends, our economy, our prosperity depends upon free and safe and secure access to our ports. That is nothing new. Hamilton wrote about it back at the beginning of our country. We are a maritime Nation; we are going to depend upon maritime trade. Ninety percent of the goods that come in and out of this country

come in ships. You want to have the ability to protect those waterways and also prevent against threats. You can't do that by sitting on a beach. You have got to have ships that can go out there to sea and——

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. And we need an industrial base, too.

Admiral PAPP. Absolutely.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. To put a point on the——

Admiral PAPP. When you go down to places like Huntington Ingalls or Bollinger where we are constructing our ships, and I have visited many of the other shipyards around the country, these are dedicated, highly skilled craftsmen. The more that they can be put to work, it has got to be good for our economy. They have tremendous skills, and we will lose that over time as we build fewer and fewer ships in this country. And the end result is the ships that we do build are more expensive, because you have less competition, you have got a higher overhead at the yards because they are building fewer ships. I am deathly afraid that the Navy is going to build fewer ships, because then the yards——

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. So are we.

Admiral PAPP. And the yards charge their overhead against my ships and make my ships more expensive, so——

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. We need more ships rather than less.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Thank you, Admiral.

Mr. CARTER. Mr. Owens.

Mr. OWENS. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Thank you, Admiral.

I come from the northern part of our country, and I am curious as to what impact the current budget will have, if any, on your operations along the entire northern border stretching from Maine to Washington.

Admiral PAPP. Well, from Maine to Washington, the major part that I am concerned about from a Coast Guard point of view is, of course, the St. Lawrence Seaway coming in from the gulf and in through the Great lakes, and then——most people don't realize, but then the boundary waters of northern Minnesota, which we have responsibilities for as well.

The operational efficiencies that we gain by reducing things 3 to 5 percent means there will be boats out there fewer hours patrolling the border. There will be fewer people out there. We know there is an awful lot of smuggling and other things that go across that international border out there, and we will just have fewer Coast Guard people out there trying to interdict it.

Mr. OWENS. As you evaluate and analyze the threats, if you will, whether they be smuggling or terrorist activity that originates in the cells that exist in Canada, how much does your reduced operations increase the likelihood that a threat will become an activity or an action in the United States?

Admiral PAPP. My concern is not having the operating forces out there to be able to interdict it when we know there is a threat. And sometimes you just interdict a threat or you disrupt a threat because you are out there and you have presence.

I served in that district. I was the District Commander for our Ninth Coast Guard District that goes from New York all the way



out to Minnesota. The Coast Guard is actually a great tool for our country in terms of maintaining relationships with Canada. For the Coast Guard we deal not only with the Canadian Coast Guard, but the Canadian Navy, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, Transport Canada. We deal with about 9 nine or 10 agencies up there that are all associated with border security. We have great relationships, working relationships, with them. We share information. We put people in the command centers on the Canadian side, their Maritime Command Center for the Atlantic and also one in Niagara.

So I think a lot of it is taken care of by making sure that we are communicating with our Canadian partners as well, but when there is a threat, or there are things that we don't know about, you always have to have presence out there. And that is part of what people need to understand is that we need to have a sovereign presence out on the water on a regular basis to enforce the laws and to also deter other people from trying to act. And if we have fewer hours, we are just not going to be out there as much.

Mr. OWENS. Thank you very much.

Mr. CARTER. Mr. Culberston.

Mr. CULBERSON. Admiral, I, too, want to thank you on behalf of the people of Texas and the country for your service to the Nation. It is a real privilege to have you, sir, here with us today. The committee supports what the Coast Guard does, supports you with everything we can to enhance what you can present to the committee in the budget that the President and the White House has put forward, but we are here to help you, sir. We admire what you do, and we want to do all we can to support you.

I think it is very important what you just said a moment ago quoting Alexander Hamilton for the committee as we move forward, as Judge Carter—how many years were you on the bench there in Williamson County?

Mr. CARTER. Twenty-one.

Mr. CULBERSON. Twenty-one years. Judge Carter was one of our great district judges in Texas, enforcing the law, keeping the streets of Williamson County safe, and that is really our responsibility on this committee is to ensure that the laws are enforced and the country is safe.

And I particularly enjoyed your quote of Alexander Hamilton that the economy of a maritime nation depends on safe and secure access to our ports, and that means enforcing the law and ensuring that free trade can take place, that people can move freely back and forth. And that is true not only of our maritime ports, but also of our inland ports.

Our friend Henry Cuellar, who is not here today, represents the city of Laredo, and that is the largest inland port in the United States. There are more goods that travel through Laredo than any other inland port. So a fundamental part of our responsibility on this committee is to ensure that the law as it is written is enforced for the safety and security of the Nation and those communities that live and work along the border, and to, therefore, ensure the free flow of goods. As you just said, as it is true for the maritime ports, it is true for the inland ports as well. I really appreciate that.

And I wanted to ask, if I could, sir, about the new program you are putting forward on these Offshore Patrol Cutters. I wanted to ask you, if you could, to walk the committee through how the Coast Guard would move forward with the acquisition, construction of these tremendously expensive—this hugely expensive new ship-building program with the limited requests that you have in this year's budget. Talk us through what your strategy is for acquisition of the Offshore Patrol Cutters, if you would, please, sir.

Admiral PAPP. Yes, sir. Well, we are trying to run the Offshore Patrol Cutter as wisely as possible. As I indicated earlier, we have gone through about a decade of acquisition reform, and I will stack my acquisition people up against anybody in Washington, D.C. We have true professionals, and that expertise is now matched with a need. We have nearly 50-year old ships that need to be replaced.

We have gone through a process now that has brought us to the point where we have great competition. We had a number of shipyards. We just down-selected to three to do the preliminary and contract design of three candidate ships. I have had a chance to look at all three ships. All three of them are great ships, but the thing that I have been stressing is affordability, because we are hopeful that we will be able to build these ships two a year at a certain point after we get through the initial construction, and we are hopeful that for about the price of one National Security Cutter, you can build two of these ships. That is what we have been shooting for.

Mr. CULBERSON. Do you believe the budget recommendation you have made to the committee will enable you to build two of these Offshore Patrol Cutters a year?

Admiral PAPP. Well, that is what we have been struggling with; as we deal with the 5-year plan, the Capital Investment Plan is showing how we are able to do that. And it will be a challenge, particularly if it sticks at around \$1 billion.

As I have said publicly, and actually I have stated publicly before that we could probably construct comfortably at about \$1.5 billion a year, but if we were to take care of all the Coast Guard's projects that are out there, including shore infrastructure—that fleet that takes care of the inland waters is approaching 50 years of age as well, but I have no replacement plan in sight for them, because we simply can't afford it. Plus we need at some point to build a polar icebreaker. Darn tough to do all that stuff when you are pushing down closer to \$1 billion instead of \$2 billion. As I said, we could fit most of that in at about the \$1.5 billion level, but the projections don't call for that. So we are scrubbing the numbers as best we can—

Mr. CULBERSON. Yes, sir.

Admiral PAPP [continuing]. Just to make sure we have got good competition so we can get the best price on the ship.

Mr. CULBERSON. Based on the budget recommendation you have submitted to the committee, when would you expect to have, under the numbers you project in the President's budget, the first Offshore Patrol Cutter in the water?

Admiral PAPP. Fiscal year 2021 would have that first ship delivered as we project ahead, getting through—we have got about a year and a half now to go through the preliminary contract design,

which then takes us up to about fiscal year 2017 before we award the contract to the company that is going to get the construction. We build the first one, which will take about—by the time they get the yard set up and they get the first one in the water and we commission it, it is going to be about fiscal year 2021.

Mr. CULBERSON. Well, you know the committee strongly supports what you do, and we are going to do everything we can to help you in your mission. We understand the importance of the need for the replacement cutters.

And one other quick question, if I could, Mr. Chairman, about the icebreaker. During the Bush administration, they attempted to shift that responsibility onto the National Science Foundation, and it is not really something they are equipped to do and didn't have the money for. And I think Frank LoBiondo added language to an authorization bill that restored that responsibility to the Coast Guard. And the Coast Guard has responsibility for opening up channels in the ice for both Antarctica and in the Arctic?

Admiral PAPP. Yes, sir. That was one of our goals as I started as Commandant to get—it is actually the operations funding was transferred to NSF. We—

Mr. CULBERSON. You got it back, though.

Admiral PAPP. We kept the icebreakers, and we depended upon them to feed us the money to operate them. And they chose to contract foreign icebreakers, which then we atrophied and had to lay up our icebreaker fleet. We have got Healy, which is our medium icebreaker. Healy's a little over a dozen years old and is in good shape. We restored Polar Star. Polar Star is on its way back to Seattle now.

Mr. CULBERSON. How old are those ships?

Admiral PAPP. Polar Star is 35 years old. We have just restored her to active service, and she broke out McMurdo and is on her way across the Pacific now going back to Seattle.

Mr. CULBERSON. But the NSF is contracting that service out?

Admiral PAPP. No, sir. We have the operating funds.

Mr. CULBERSON. You do it now for the NSF?

Admiral PAPP. They are our customer now.

Mr. CULBERSON. Okay. Good. That is the way it ought to be. You all ought to have the responsibility, and we will do everything we can to support you. Thank you, sir.

Mr. CARTER. Well, let's continue on the polar icebreaker—

Admiral PAPP. Sure.

Mr. CARTER [continuing]. Just for a minute. When I was in Alaska, I had some conversations when I was up at the Kodiak about the law of the seas and the claiming that the Russians are very active, as I understand, in the Arctic Ocean, and we are limited in our activity because of our icebreaker weakness, and that under the law of the seas, we could actually lose a claim to what would now be considered American waters if we don't show a presence, a continuing presence, over a period of time. And the icebreaker is a key to being able to show our presence, and the Coast Guard is basically our presence in the Arctic Ocean.

Now, what does that mean, and who cares? Well, those of us who are in the petroleum-producing business should care a lot, because there are projections now worldwide that there is a large deposit

of petroleum sitting under the North Pole. And as the ice recedes, and there are opportunities to go out and explore in that area, a lot of people see that as a real plus. And the Russians recognize it, and, of course, they are in the petroleum business now, too. That is one of the reasons they are showing such a presence in American waters. Is that correct?

Admiral PAPP. I have got no reports of them being in our waters, what we consider to be our waters. And actually within Alaska, we have got a great working relationship with the Russians, one of the few good working relationships with the Russians. We work with their border guards; we have frequent meetings with them, bilateral meetings; and we have multi-lateral meetings with them in the North Pacific and North Atlantic Coast Guard Forum.

So we get along with them pretty well, and we have pretty well-defined boundaries, at least where we both think they are. There are some shared waters, though. The Bering Strait is of a concern, because the amount of traffic going through the Bering Strait has quadrupled now. And while a lot of people worry about the potential for an oil spill due to drilling, I am more concerned about an oil spill or a disaster because of a ship losing power and running aground up there than I am anything else. And there is a huge increase of traffic in a very barren and not supported area right now.

We need the icebreakers, because I can send our conventional Coast Guard cutters up there during the summertime when there is plenty of open water and when there is all the human activity, but there will be a time, date and time to be determined, where we have to have assured access during winter months, during ice months. We had a case like that 3 years ago when the city of Nome got iced in early. In spite of global warming, they got iced in early, and the oil tankers couldn't get in, and they would have run out of fuel supplies if we had not turned around our icebreaker and broke a path in there to resupply Nome.

You can envision other reasons for having to get assured access into the Arctic during the wintertime, during ice conditions as well, and we need to have those icebreakers available so that we can do that, or there will be sometime when we won't be able to meet the country's needs.

Mr. CARTER. I was at the White House Christmas party, the year before last, and my daughter was accompanied by a Coastie as her date, and he was in his uniform. And the Senator from Alaska came all the way across the room to shake his hand and thank him for breaking the ice for Nome. And she just was full of praise for what the Coast Guard had done for the State of Alaska. So I am well aware of its importance.

Admiral PAPP. Yes, sir.

Mr. CARTER. But ultimately we have got to be able to have access up there. And I also heard stories that now cruise ships are making the Northwest Passage, and that our Coast Guard is the only potential rescue for a cruise ship that might get in trouble trying to make that Northwest Passage. And it is a long way away from the nearest—

Admiral PAPP. Everything there.

Mr. CARTER [continuing]. Anything when they get out there up in the northern part of Canada.

Admiral PAPP. Yes, sir.

Mr. CARTER. So you have got a lot of heavy responsibilities up there in the Arctic Circle. And I, for one, am a champion of trying to get us another icebreaker, but they are really expensive. But we have got to get to work on that, because we have to realize that we are talking about a vast amount of ocean that we are responsible for.

That brings me to another issue that has to do directly with the aviation program. Admiral, this year's defense authorization provides the transfer of 14 medium-range aircraft to the Coast Guard, and the fiscal year 2014 Appropriations Act funded an initial stand-up for this program within the Coast Guard. What is the status of these transfers, and when will we have the aircraft operational? How will this aircraft increase our maritime capabilities?

Admiral PAPP. Well, I first have to start off by thanking the Congress and anyone who participated in the NDAA that transferred those aircraft to us. This was a windfall for us. I estimate we avoid about a half a billion dollars in future costs that we would have to spend on medium-range fixed-wing aircraft by obtaining these brand-new aircraft from the Air Force. It is a good deal for us.

We will, in all likelihood, complete our purchase of the HC-144 aircraft, fixed-wing, which will give us a total of 18. We will take these 14. We now have 11 C-130Js that have been appropriated that will come into the service. So we are doing good in fixed-wing aircraft. Our challenge now is evaluating how we lay these aircraft down in an optimal arrangement.

The C-27J gives us the added benefit as it uses the same engines as the C-130J. The cockpit is basically the same. So we gain some efficiencies in training and logistics by gaining these new aircraft also.

We have set up a project office, an acquisition project office, which we were given the money in the fiscal year 2014 budget, and there are some continuing funds in this budget. The amount escapes me, but there are some continuing funds to work bringing the aircraft in. We have had people out to look at the aircraft. And we are also making preparations for transferring some of our HC-130H models to the Air Force for renovation, and they will go to the Forest Service.

Mr. CARTER. Admiral, are you concerned about there is no recapitalization plans for the H-65 and H-60 helicopter funding for the sustainment of the current inventory? And how do you plan to solve this problem?

Admiral PAPP. Sir, I think we are in good shape in our helicopter fleet. We have done continuous upgrades on those. We have now converted the H60 to the H-60 Tango model. The reality is with our facility we have in Elizabeth City, you could bring—and we have, we have taken airframes from the Navy that they have cast away, and we have turned them into new helicopters. We can do that. And there is plenty of H-60s out there, and we are going to continuously upgrade the avionics and do improvements to the H-60s, and I am estimating we are probably good for 15 years before we have to recapitalize that fleet.

The H-65 we have done the same thing. We have continuously upgraded them to the Delta model. Now we have the MH-65 Delta. We have continually upgraded those. My only concern about the H-65 is that we have lost three of them in crashes without replacement. We can't get them anymore. We take that out of our product line overhaul line to keep the frontline forces. So we have got enough to get by with right now, and I think we have got probably a good 10 to 15 years out of that aircraft as well.

But at some point beyond the 5-year Capital Investment Plan, if we start looking at perhaps a 20-year Capital Investment Plan, we have to start figuring aircraft. The Air Force has gone to a new combat search and rescue helicopter that they are purchasing. Just like we did with the H-60, we are probably well advised to follow one of our sister services along so we get the economic order quantity for replacement after they have gone through the testing and evaluation and everything else.

Mr. CARTER. Thank you.

Mr. Price.

Mr. PRICE. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Admiral, most of the questions today have focused on your acquisition, construction and improvements budget, and understandably so. This is a 1.1 billion budget item, and that number is 21 percent below what has been provided in the current fiscal year. So this budget is of great concern to us. It is going to occupy this subcommittee extensively, I think, over the weeks to come.

Fortunately, the budget does provide for the construction of National Security Cutter number 8 to the tune of \$638 million. Unfortunately, though, that represents 59 percent of the ACI budget. And so these other assets that we have been talking about today are possibly at risk, or at least the schedule for delivering these assets could be at risk, and therefore you have gotten lots of questions about that, about the schedule for the Offshore Patrol Cutter, for example, the schedule we are anticipating there; the implications of constructing only two Fast Response Cutters; the timetable for this Polar Ice Breaker, which, of course, is in this year's budget—or in the proposed budget only to the tune of \$8 million in planning and design funds. What are the implications for all of these programs of this budget?

As you have just testified in response to the chairman, the C-27 aircraft transfer appears to be a somewhat brighter spot. Remind me, what was your estimate of the cost savings associated with that?

Admiral PAPP. We estimate about \$500 million.

Mr. PRICE. All right. So that amounts to reduced pressure on the ACI budget.

Admiral PAPP. Yes, sir. We would have had to buy more of the HC-144 aircraft in future years. That relieves us of having to do that now.

Mr. PRICE. Well, as you described this, you seem to have come out pretty well. The Coast Guard came out pretty well in this deal.

Admiral PAPP. In that particular deal, yes, sir.

Mr. PRICE. In this particular deal, which, you know, we look for bright spots as well as problems in this budget picture.

So let me shift. Having given the ACI budget a lot of attention, let me ask you to talk about another item of great concern: housing, the way you house your personnel.

We received last year the Coast Guard's national housing assessment, and the assessment recommended a 4-year strategy to right-size the Coast Guard's housing inventory and invest only in needed housing. So we have had some follow-up on that. According to the most recent information we have, you are still in the process of developing a plan to address the recommendation of the housing assessment. The first step is going to be to reduce your inventory from 4,000 units to about 2,700 units, more fully utilizing local home rental, which is what the assessment recommended.

When is this response plan going to be finalized? Will it happen in time to affect our deliberations? And what about your deliberations in terms of reducing the housing inventory in the current year? When do you think the Coast Guard will reach a new steady state for its housing inventory?

Let me ask you that first, and then I have a follow-up.

Admiral PAPP. We are getting very close right now. We had over 4,000 Coast Guard-owned homes. They all weren't filled, and I toyed with the thought of making mandatory housing, but then I had a chance to get out there and see some of the housing, and I wouldn't put my Coast Guard families in them. So we came up with this plan for an assessment.

First of all, look and see what the economy in the localities demands. For instance, is there available housing that we can pay people a housing allowance? Are there places where we have too much inventory, and in trying to maintain it all, we are losing money?

And we did a good assessment. I am very pleased with it. We narrowed it down to about 2,700 homes that we need at various locations. What that has allowed us to do—and we are in the process now of divesting those. We have been through the final reviews with all of our operational commanders to validate this, and we are in the process of divesting the homes. In fact, we just had a meeting about 2 weeks ago on the final homes, making some decisions in certain locations, and what I told them is if you get rid of the homes that we don't need in our inventory, we can keep the same maintenance money and spread it out across the ones that we need.

So we have actually gone from annually we invest \$3,000 per Coast Guard home; now we are able to devote \$5,300 to each Coast Guard home that we are going to retain, which gives us a lot more opportunity to do improvements.

And while we don't have any money for new housing in our AC&I funds this year, although the Congress has been very generous the last 2 years, giving us 10 million 2 years ago and 18 million last year, we couldn't fit that in this year, but what we do is we are devoting probably close to \$50 million, \$40 million to improvements of the housing that we have, renovating our homes in Puerto Rico and in other locations so that when we do mandatory housing, they have good, decent housing to move into.

So it is a multipronged attack: improving the Coast Guard-owned housing that we have; finding other alternatives like Department

of Defense leased housing, public-private venture housing, that we were able to take advantage of in numerous locations; and then when we have it available within our AC&I funds, building new homes at places where we can't find homes in the community for our people.

Mr. PRICE. So although that is not in the budget for this year, you are following through on this 5-year plan for significant investments in new housing.

When do you reach steady state on that? What are we talking about here likely in terms of a timeframe and the size of investments that you are going to need?

Admiral PAPP. Specific to housing, we are pretty much there in terms of the owned housing that we have. We know the number we are going to have, and we have projects in the works to continue the renovations. And we continue to take that out of our operating expenses, our maintenance money.

In terms of new homes, that is a constant process. We have got a backlog. I will get you the exact backlog, but we have probably, in terms of ready projects, we have got about \$25 million of ready projects that could be executed where we have identified needs for new Coast Guard housing.

Mr. PRICE. New housing. That is right.

All right. Thank you very much.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. CARTER. Mr. Fleischmann.

Mr. FLEISCHMANN. Thank you again, Mr. Chairman.

Admiral, the 2004 Mission Needs Statement created specific requirements for patrol boats, major cutters, and fixed-wings operational hours. However, that was over a decade ago, sir, and subsequent budgets have never supported these requirements.

Admiral, at what point does the decade-old mission statement need to become irrelevant since the budgets over the last few years do not support the requirement, sir?

Admiral PAPP. I think if I go back to one of the other questions I answered, the Mission Needs Statement is where we start. That is sort of where we look with an eye towards an unconstrained environment, what are those things that the statutes require us to do? And then what assets would we need to do all of those at 100 percent? And people have suggested it is a 10-year old Mission Needs Statement. We are going to redo the Mission Needs Statement this year. We have already embarked upon that to update it.

Now, every study that we have done has always validated the need for at least the program of record that we are embarked upon. We will do the Mission Needs Statement, but given the fact that the Arctic has expanded, we have got increased mission space that we need to take care of, and increased missions that we have been given, I can't imagine any way that a new Mission Needs Statement would not come out saying we need more than the program record. But I have been satisfied as to the program record, because we are having a hard enough time just getting there.

So the Mission Needs Statement, I would say the one in 2004 is probably still valid, but we are going to revalidate that and update it now a decade later. And then it is my job to present that to the administration and say, this is what I need, this is what I would



like to fit in there, and at some point they are going to give me a top line, and then I am forced to make those tough decisions within the limits of the budget.

Mr. FLEISCHMANN. Okay. So the good news is a new mission statement is in progress, and we can expect to receive that.

Admiral PAPP. Yes, sir.

Mr. FLEISCHMANN. Thank you. I think that is very important.

A follow-up to my colleague's question. And I certainly appreciate all that you and the Coast Guard are doing with your flag officers to address sexual assault. I want to thank you for the State of the Coast Guard Address. I think you addressed that there, as well as alcohol abuse issues.

What can we do as legislators to help you implement that? I understand you have got these great laudatory goals which are out there, but what can we do?

Admiral PAPP. Well, I think what you can do is you use the bully pulpit. First of all, you hold our feet to the fire, people like me, and insist that we live up to those things that we talk about. And you have got a fully committed person in me in that respect.

But we serve the people of the United States. You represent the people of the United States. If we are not serving the people of the United States and their sons and daughters that have volunteered to come and work within our services, then we need to have our feet held to the fire. And I appreciate it. Even though I disagree with some of the policies that were proposed, I respect the right and appreciate the fact that the Congress—and most notably over in the Senate—have come forward with proposals to assist us or make more stringent requirements.

But at the end of the day, we have got to execute it, and I really appreciate the fact that we are going to allow our commanders to hold that responsibility. And I hold my commanders responsible and make sure that they are taking these on. And as you mentioned, it is not just sexual assault. I mentioned this in the State of the Coast Guard speech that we are putting out a revised alcohol abuse policy. I just got the final package on my desk last night and read it late, came in with a few alterations, but we will be putting out that policy over the next couple of days.

Mr. FLEISCHMANN. Thank you, Admiral.

I yield back, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. CARTER. Mr. Culberson.

Mr. CULBERSON. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Admiral, I wanted to ask, if I could, a little bit more about the icebreaker program, which we all support and want to see you have that capability, because it is so vital, as the chairman has pointed out.

As a Texan—and I know Judge Carter has heard this as well as a fellow Texan—Texas, I suppose, and Houston in particular, is to the oil and gas industry what Silicon Valley is to the computer industry. And companies that the judge represents and that I represent in the oil and gas industry have told us that they have discovered or gained access to more oil and gas in the last 10 years than has ever been discovered in the history of the United States. It is the largest mineral discovery in the history of the country. It dwarfs the Gold Rush of 1849, Spindletop, east Texas—you roll

them all together—west Texas, all of it together. And what we have been able to gain access to with this new technology in fracking, in shale, and in the ways that we are able to open up these old wells that were not producing, it is extraordinary. They are producing oil out of shale formations that weren't even possible.

So Judge Carter is exactly right. Particularly I wanted to ask you about two areas, about the icebreaker and also the Law of the Sea Treaty, because Bob Ballard, the discoverer of the Titanic, tells me that there are vast amounts of rare Earth elements that we as a country already have economic jurisdiction over and own on the flanks of the volcanoes that we took in the Pacific from the Japanese in World War II; that there is, under the Law of the Sea Treaty, if you can show that a geologic formation off the coast of your country is a part of the Continental Shelf, then you have the right under international law to develop all of those resources.

So Judge Carter is exactly right. There is vast amounts of oil and gas out there underneath the Arctic Ocean, probably even more than we can imagine.

By the way, they have also told me that they can make—the oil and gas companies—if we will just get out of the way, they can make America energy independent in less than 5 years if the government would just get out of the way and let them do what they do best, which is produce oil and gas safely, cleanly and in an environmentally friendly way. They can make us completely energy independent.

So those icebreakers are critical, and I wanted to ask what in the \$6 million in this budget that you are recommending to this committee, what is your acquisition strategy for the program? And when would we actually have a new icebreaker breaking ice? It is a concern. You are talking about a billion-dollar-plus vessel, and how do you really make any headway building it with just a \$6 million down payment? What is the acquisition strategy, and when will we have an icebreaker in the water under your projected numbers?

Admiral PAPP. A heavy polar icebreaker has not been built in this country for nearly 40 years now, so you want to be fairly circumspect about the way you approach that and make sure—particularly if you are only building one, and it costs a billion dollars, you better have the requirements right. So that is what we are doing right now.

We could on our own decide how we want to build an icebreaker, but it would be big and tough, and it would be rough to live on. And it might break great ice, but it might not be compatible with all the scientists that our customers, or the Department of Defense, or the Department of Interior, NSF.

So we are consulting across the interagency to make sure that we are coming up with the design that will meet the needs of the country since this is such a valuable asset, and that takes time. And you don't need a large amount of money in the beginning because you are working through that process of coming up with the requirements.

What concerns me, however, is particularly as I am being constrained closer to the billion-dollar range in my acquisition projects, I don't know how you fit in a billion-dollar ice breaker, be-

cause at some point you are going to have to take—even if you do it with a multiyear strategy, you are going to have to go 300– or \$400 billion in a couple of years, which would displace other very important things.

So we are having to take a hard look at this. One way of doing it is to say, okay, this icebreaker serves the interagency. The Department of Defense could call upon us, NSF certainly does, and other agencies. Why should that not be a shared expense? And, oh, by the way, if all of these companies are going to be making that much money off of oil exploration in the Arctic, maybe they could share in the cost of this icebreaker.

Mr. CULBERSON. Free enterprise is a wonderful thing.

Admiral PAPP. Yes, sir.

I don't see any way right now, and I know that the President has committed us to designing an icebreaker. We haven't committed to building an icebreaker yet. And if I am constrained at a billion dollars, I just don't know how you do it, because I have higher priorities to build within that AC&I money.

Mr. CULBERSON. Well, GSA charges rent to Federal agencies, you know, in buildings that the GSA builds. No reason you shouldn't charge for the use of your icebreaker.

Admiral PAPP. Well, that is a creative solution that I would look forward to somebody proposing for us. But in the absence of that, I can only look at the conventional way that we do things.

Mr. CULBERSON. I guarantee you that the oil and gas companies would help you pay for it, the scientific community, Particularly the oil and gas community, Because it is just unbelievable. In Houston, Texas, it is raining money in Houston, Texas, because they have actually figured out how to access—they are producing oil from pool table slate. Unbelievable.

Admiral PAPP. It would take some persuasion, sir, because I have been up to Alaska each of the last 4 years. I have talked to Shell and the other companies, and they are of the opinion that they already pay a lot of money in taxes right now, and that to put that extra burden on them, they believe, would be unfair.

Mr. CULBERSON. I mean just in terms of renting the ship and getting access to the ship, in order for them to get access out there, because the judge is right.

Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. CARTER. Admiral, as we discussed with the Secretary yesterday and other times, we need to look for efficiencies. Have you considered working with CBP and the Air and Marine Division about leveraging the capabilities at Elizabeth City? Also, could you commit to working with CBP to further utilize their Air and Marine Operations Center?

Admiral PAPP. First of all, yes. I believe there are efficiencies to be gained. They fly H-60 helicopters; we have a product line down there that does very good work. We have the capability for doing that. I don't know if we have got the full capacity to be able to do all of that work, but certainly we could adjust that. And I think we have done an aviation commonality study with CBP under the direction of the former Deputy Secretary, and we are continuing to work towards that. I think since we already have a world-class fa-

cility down there, I don't know why CBP would be sending their aircraft somewhere else to be maintained.

Mr. CARTER. Well, that is kind of the thinking we had. There is no reason to have duplication. We ought to be able to work together to maintain these various airframes.

Admiral PAPP. Right.

Mr. CARTER. And in operations, as our mission requires teamwork, we want to encourage that teamwork.

Admiral PAPP. Yes, sir. And there is plenty going on out there, sir. I have seen numerous ways. In my recent travels I was out in San Diego just a couple of weeks ago, and we have a command center out there that brings together Customs and Border Protection, the Border Patrol, and Air and Marine, in addition to State law enforcement agencies and the municipal law enforcement agencies. And we are leveraging all of those assets to take on this challenge that you talked about earlier with the Mexican pangas coming across the border.

Mr. CARTER. Okay. I have one more question. We all know this budget does not fund the Coast Guard this Nation needs. If we can find additional funds, where do we start? What are your unfunded priorities?

Admiral PAPP. Well, probably in a less constrained environment, I certainly would have put more of the Fast Response Cutters in the budget. You are absolutely right, we gain efficiencies by keeping the production line running full down there. I think with building two, because it would be an extension of the current contract, we can could probably come up with a pretty good price, but we come up with the best price if we are doing the full loading of six per year, which is what the shipyard can handle. That plays towards the recapitalization that is so important to us.

If I had the wherewithal, I would restore our operational efficiencies, our operational reductions. We need to have our people out there doing their mission. We have to have the presence. The biggest driver for dissatisfaction for Coast Guard people is not being able to do their job. And if they know they are getting fewer boat hours, fewer aircraft and ship hours, not only does it reduce our mission effectiveness, but it doesn't allow them to do the things that they have been trained to do. And it also hurts our ability to keep them in their highest playing form, their best state of proficiency, so that they are safe when they go out there and do this dangerous work that we send them out to do. So restoration of operations is always important.

Maintenance funds. We are forced to squeeze down maintenance funds, and any time we get extra maintenance funds, it helps us to take care of those housing units that we talked about. It helps us on some of the renovation projects on some of our older cutters that we are doing. It helps to keep moving them along.

So operations and maintenance are, sir, the holy grail for us. And then, as I said, it is tough to live within the constraints of that AC&I budget, so I would turn towards increasing that, but it has got to be balanced across the board. And that is really what I tried to do for 4 years is maintain balance, not cutting back on mission support fully or dumping it all on operations. Whatever we have done has been a balanced approach. But we are down to the point

now where we just can't squeeze anything more out of this rock without losing significant numbers of people.

And I would say that is probably the thing, if I have any regret at all at this 4-year point, when I look and I see that from a high-water mark in fiscal year 2012 in the middle of my term as Commandant, we have lost a thousand Coast Guard people due to efficiencies and squeezing down. We face the prospect of losing other 800.

I have always known from the start that people are the most important thing, because the fewer people we have, the less Coast Guard you have, the less operations we have. And, sir, I want to give you one little anecdote, the little prices we pay along the way as we squeeze down.

My Master Chief Petty Officer of the Coast Guard has been pushing a physical fitness program. We are finally to the point where we have tested it, and we are almost ready to implement it, and they come in to give me the briefing, and at the end of the briefing they said, but of course in the fiscal year 2015 budget, we have had to cut all of our health-promotion specialists across the Coast Guard because we have no place to go to gain efficiencies. So, I mean, it is only 13 people, but they are 13 people that were located at each one of our bases to supervise health-promotion programs that services my people.

Special pay. I am having to cut back on special pay for those people who go out and do those hazardous assignments.

And that is what hurts me. I want to provide the best for my people. I want to retrain my people, because I know we need them. And this gradual squeezing down, it is nibbling away, and at some point we just won't be able to do it anymore, and we will just have to do some sort of major cut.

I lived through it in the 1990s where we had to lose about 6,000 people in the Coast Guard, and it took us a long time to recover from that. I was talking to Admiral Kramek the other night, he was the Commandant at the time, and it was terrible. And I know it was terrible because I was a more junior officer at the time.

If there is anything I can leave you with it is taking care of the people and making sure we got enough people to do the job, because even though I say we will cut back on the work, coasties just, if they lose the person next to them, they will just work twice as hard. Even though we tell them not to, they will work twice as hard to get the job done. So it breaks my heart to have to let people go.

Mr. CARTER. Well, Admiral, this subcommittee thanks you for your service. Coming to the conclusion, I will tell you that I have got a lot of old Marine friends who will tell you that the Marine Corps likes to brag they fight their wars with other people's leftovers. I think the coasties can use the same argument, that they fight their part of this war with other people's leftovers and do a good job. And we will continue to do our best to make sure that the Coast Guard has its needs filled. Thank you for your service.

Admiral PAPP. I am deeply indebted to all of you. Thank you. It has been an honor.

Mr. CARTER. No further questions?

Mr. PRICE. No further questions. Thank you.

Mr. CARTER. At this time we will stand adjourned. Thank you.

QUESTIONS FOR THE RECORD SUBMITTED BY

**THE HONORABLE John Carter**

**Admiral Robert J. Papp, Jr., Commandant, United States Coast Guard**

Committee on Appropriations  
Subcommittee on Homeland Security  
FY 2015 Coast Guard Budget Request  
March 12, 2014

**Coast Guard Civilian Employee- Senior Executive Service/Management**

1. **Question:** Please list all Coast Guard SES bonuses provided in 2013 by position, office and bonus amount, using the same format as you provided similar data last year.

**ANSWER:**

<b>Organization</b>	<b>Position Title</b>	<b>Bonus Amount<sup>1,2</sup></b>
FORCECOM	DEPUTY, FORCE READINESS COMMAND	\$7,234
Headquarters	DIRECTOR FOR CIVIL RIGHTS	\$8,985
Headquarters	DEP DIR OF GOVERNMENTAL AND PUB AFFAIRS	\$8,265
Headquarters	DEPUTY JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL	\$11,501
Headquarters	CH PROCURE LAW COUNSEL & CH TRIAL ATTY	\$8,328
Headquarters	DEP DIR OF PERSONNEL MGMT	\$8,104
Headquarters	DEP ASST COMDT FOR INTEL & CRIMN INVES	\$8,974
Headquarters	STRATEGIC ADV TO THE ASST COMDT FOR INTEL	\$7,890
Headquarters	DEPUTY ASST COMDT FOR ENG & LOGISTICS	\$1,000
Headquarters	DIRECTOR OF COMMERCIAL REGULATIONS	\$8,167
Headquarters	DIR OF MARINE TRANS SYST MGMT	\$8,112
Headquarters	DEP ASST COMDT FOR C4&IT & DEP CIO	\$8,690
Headquarters	DIR OF FINANCL OPS/COMPTROLLER	\$8,372
Headquarters	DEPUTY CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER	\$8,864
Headquarters	SR PROC EXEC/ HEAD CONTRACTING ACTIVITY	\$10,208
Headquarters	DEPUTY ASST. COMDT. FOR ACQ & DIR ACQ	\$11,400
Headquarters	DEPUTY DIRECTOR OF ACQUISITION PROGRAM	\$8,885
Headquarters	DIRECTOR IAS & FPA	\$8,242
Headquarters	DIR OF GLOBAL MOTR COORD CTR	\$7,208
NPFC	DIR NATL POLLUTION FUNDS CTR	\$7,981
<b>TOTALS:</b>		<b>\$166,410</b>

<sup>1</sup> Includes Presidential rank awards

<sup>2</sup> FY13 SES Bonuses were distributed prior to sequester.

2. **Question:** Please provide a table showing how much is requested in the 2015 budget for bonuses for SES employees, and non-SES employees.

**ANSWER:**

	<b>FY2015 Estimated Amounts<sup>1</sup></b>
SES Employees	\$206,180
Non-SES Employees	\$6,763,463
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$6,969,643</b>

The estimated amounts are included in the civilian pay request and pend enacted funding levels.

3. **Question:** Please provide for the record a table that shows all funds expended by Coast Guard and all uses of Coast Guard aircraft, if fully reimbursed, for travel of political employees for travel in 2012 thru the present. Include name of individual traveling (including ALL non-Coast Guard personnel), location(s) visited, total cost (direct and indirect), and purpose of the travel.

**ANSWER:**

PDF e-mail attachments which accompanied this "QFR MASTER DOC" contain the requested 2012, 2013 and 2014 Flight Hour Cost Tables. The applicable **attachments for this QFR #3 are entitled:**

**"QFR No.3-Atchmt-1\_HAC-HLS-USCG Budget Hearing (2012 FlightHr Costs)"**

**"QFR No.3-Atchmt-2\_HAC-HLS-USCG Budget Hearing (2013 FlightHr Costs)"**

**"QFR No.3-Atchmt-3\_HAC-HLS-USCG Budget Hearing (2014 FlightHr Costs)"**

The Flight Hour Cost Tables include:

(1) Summary Invoice Tab - broken down by aircraft, monthly, and includes summary SATCOM and travel charges if applicable.

(2) QTRLY Manifest Tabs - Aircraft, hours, destinations, personnel

**\*\*NOTE\*\*** There is no specific "purpose" other than DHS S1/S2 requested travel to these destinations per the agreement

(3) SATCOM Tabs - self explanatory



**FY 2012 – Non-Coast Guard Personnel – U.S. Coast Guard Aircraft Usage**

Pages 78 through 115 of the DHS FY 13 Congressional Report titled:

“Executive Aircraft Usage and Funding” (excerpted below)

Documents all Coast Guard FY 2012 Aircraft usage for non-Coast Guard personnel travel.

**FY 2012 Trips**

<b><u>Traveler</u></b>	<b><u>Start Date</u></b>	<b><u>End Date</u></b>	<b><u>Purpose of Travel</u></b>	<b><u>Destination</u></b>	<b><u>Gov't Aircraft Cost</u></b>	<b><u>Aircraft</u></b>	<b><u>State Dept. Fees</u></b>	<b><u>Misc. Travel Expenses (Communications, Transportation)</u></b>
SI	10/01/2011	10/02/2011	Secretary Napolitano traveled to Santa Fe, NM to deliver the Keynote address at the National Association of Former United States Attorneys.	Santa Fe, NM, Albuquerque, NM (Personal)	\$32,895	USCG		\$0
SI	10/06/2011	10/07/2011	Secretary Napolitano traveled to New Haven, CT to deliver keynote remarks focusing on international aspects of homeland security at Yale University's "Young Global Leaders" lecture hosted by the Jackson Institute of Global Affairs. She met with Yale Vice President Lomner and participated in a Yale Student Roundtable. Secretary Napolitano then traveled to Ypsilanti, MI to deliver remarks alongside Michigan Governor Snyder and White House Cybersecurity Coordinator Howard Schmidt at the Michigan Cyber Summit, kicking off National Cyber Security Awareness Month.	New Haven, CT, Ypsilanti, MI, Detroit, MI	\$16,667	USCG		\$112
SI	10/18/2011	10/18/2011	Secretary Napolitano traveled to New York, NY to participate in National Cyber Security Awareness Month events. The Secretary rang the NASDAQ opening bell, delivered remarks, and met with the financial services sector and members of the law enforcement community to discuss public/private efforts to combat cybercrime.	New York, NY	\$7,073	USCG		\$0

## FY 2012 Trips

<u>Traveler</u>	<u>Start Date</u>	<u>End Date</u>	<u>Purpose of Travel</u>	<u>Destination</u>	<u>Gov't Aircraft Cost</u>	<u>Aircraft</u>	<u>State Dept. Fee</u>	<u>Misc. Travel Expenses (Communications, Transportation)</u>
S1	10/20/2011	10/20/2011	Secretary Napolitano traveled to North Carolina to participate in events with Representative David Price. The Secretary and Representative Price participated in a roundtable discussion on science and technology at Research Triangle Park in Raleigh and received a briefing about the National Collaborative for Bio-Preparedness at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. The Secretary then delivered the keynote address as the Terry Sanford Distinguished Lecturer at Duke University.	Raleigh, NC; Chapel Hill, NC; Durham, NC	\$10,268	USCG		\$0
S1	10/22/2011	10/25/2011	Secretary Napolitano traveled to Chicago, IL to deliver remarks at the International Association of Chiefs of Police General Assembly.	Chicago, IL; Albuquerque, NM (Personal)	\$35,169	MILAIR		\$326
S1	10/30/2011	10/31/2011	Secretary Napolitano traveled to Nogales, Arizona with Commissioner Bertsin to meet with border patrol agents and survey the border. In Scottsdale, AZ the Secretary delivered remarks at the American Israel Public Affairs Committee's National Summit on Foreign Policy and Politics.	Nogales, AZ; Scottsdale, AZ	\$38,537	MILAIR	\$0	\$233
S1	11/2/2011	11/2/2011	Secretary Napolitano traveled to New York City to speak to the International Association of Airport and Seaport Police.	New York, NY	\$6,712	MILAIR	\$0	\$0

## FY 2012 Trips

<u>Traveler</u>	<u>Start Date</u>	<u>End Date</u>	<u>Purpose of Travel</u>	<u>Destination</u>	<u>Gov't Aircraft Cost</u>	<u>Aircraft</u>	<u>State Dept. Fees</u>	<u>Misc. Travel Expenses (Communications, Transportation)</u>
SI	11/4/2011	11/6/2011	Secretary Napolitano traveled to Colorado Springs, CO to meet with General Charles Jacoby of NORAD/ NORTHCOM.	Colorado Springs, (X): Albuquerque, NM (Personal)	\$49,419	MILAIR	\$0	\$0
SI	11/9/2011	11/10/2011	Secretary Napolitano traveled to Nassau, Bahamas, to deliver keynote remarks to the Caribbean Basin Security Initiative at the U.S. - Caribbean Security Cooperation Dialogue. She held a bilateral meeting with her Bahamian counterpart.	Nassau, Bahamas	\$19,983	USCG	\$3,700	\$332
SI	11/13/2011	11/15/2011	Secretary Napolitano traveled to Oslo, Norway and Stockholm, Sweden. In Oslo, the Secretary participated in bilateral meetings with the Norwegian Ministers of Justice and Police. She participated in a ceremony to honor the victims of Norway's domestic terrorist attack. The Secretary also participated in a luncheon hosted by the American Chamber of Commerce and visited the Norwegian Computer Emergency Response Team (NorCERT) Facility. In Stockholm, the Secretary met with the Director General for the Swedish Civil Contingencies Agency, Minister of Justice, Minister for Foreign Affairs, Minister of Defense, and Minister for EU Affairs. The Secretary also delivered remarks on cybersecurity at the Unikspoliiska Institutet.	Bologna, Italy (Personal), Oslo, Norway, Stockholm, Sweden,	\$140,990	MILAIR	\$7,320	\$1,224
SI	11/23/2011	11/26/2011	Personal	Yosemite, CA	\$59,783	MILAIR		\$0

## FY 2012 Trips

<u>Traveler</u>	<u>Start Date</u>	<u>End Date</u>	<u>Purpose of Travel</u>	<u>Destination</u>	<u>Gov't Aircraft Cost</u>	<u>Aircraft</u>	<u>State Dept. Fees</u>	<u>Misc. Travel Expenses (Communications, Transportation)</u>
S1	11/30/2011	12/06/2011	Secretary Napolitano traveled to Paris, France, for the G6 Summit where she met with Polish Interior Minister Cichocki, Military Advisor to the President General Puga, Foreign Policy Advisor to the President Jean-David Levitte, Italian Interior Minister Cancellieri, German Interior Minister Friedrich, and UK Home Secretary May. She also participated in the G6+1 Ministerial. The Secretary participated in a meeting and joint press conference with Attorney General Holder and French Minister of Interior Guant and met with French Minister of Justice Mercier and French Secretary General Delon. She spoke to the American Chamber of Commerce in Paris about the importance of private security partnerships in securing cyberspace and delivered a speech at the Ecole Militaire / Military School about international engagements and Homeland Security partnerships abroad. The Secretary then traveled to Doha, Qatar to meet with Minister of Interior Sheikh Abdullah Al-Thani and sign a Declaration of Principles and Intent on implementing the Immigration Advisory Program. The Secretary then held bilateral meetings with Qatari Heir Apparent Sheikh Tamim Al-Thani and Attorney General Attorney General Ali Al-Marri. The Secretary also traveled to	Paris, France; Doha, Qatar; Abu Dhabi, UAE	\$153,519	MILAIR	\$14,569	\$1,673

## FY 2012 Trips

<u>Traveler</u>	<u>Start Date</u>	<u>End Date</u>	<u>Purpose of Travel</u>	<u>Destination</u>	<u>Gov't Aircraft Cost</u>	<u>Aircraft</u>	<u>State Dept. Fees</u>	<u>Misc. Travel Expenses (Communications, Transportation)</u>
			Abu Dhabi, UAE to deliver a keynote address at the Gulf States Global Police Symposium co-hosted by LA County Sheriff Baca and Sheik Saif Bin Zayed al Nayah. She held bilateral meetings with Saif Bin Zayed al Nayah and Sheikh Hamdan Bin Mubarak Al Nahyan, Minister of Public Works, Chairman of the Higher Committee for UAE Civil Seaports and Airport Security. She visited Abu Dhabi's Customs Academy along with U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement Director Morton. Secretary Napolitano then traveled to Dubai, UAE to see airport security operations at the Dubai International Airport and met with airport police Brigadier General Bin Thani. She had a bilateral meeting with Prime Minister Sheik H.E. Mohammed Bin Rashid Al Maktoum.					
SI	12/9/2011	12/11/2011	Personal	New York, NY	\$6,905	USCG		\$0
SI	12/14/2011	12/15/2011	Secretary Napolitano traveled to Scottsdale, AZ for a taped interview with Justice O'Connor.	Scottsdale, AZ	\$39,870	USCG		\$0
SI	12/23/2011	12/26/2011	Personal	Albuquerque, NM; Denville, CA	\$53,572	USCG		\$0
SI	01/15/2012	01/16/2012	Personal	Albuquerque, NM	\$32,330	USCG		\$0



## FY 2012 Trips

<u>Traveler</u>	<u>Start Date</u>	<u>End Date</u>	<u>Purpose of Travel</u>	<u>Destination</u>	<u>Gov't Aircraft Cost</u>	<u>Aircraft</u>	<u>State Dept. Fees</u>	<u>Misc. Travel Expenses (Communications, Transportation)</u>
			Forward Operating Base, and participated in a Border Patrol Muster.					
S1	02/27/2012	02/29/2012	Secretary Napolitano traveled to Mexico City, Mexico where she met with Secretary of Finance Meade and Secretary of Governance Poiré and signed a Declaration of Principles/Bilateral Strategic Plan focusing on priority initiatives underway such as prescreening pilots, bilateral port security committees, and the expansion of Global Entry in Mexico; an Interconnectivity Security Agreement, to facilitate information sharing initiatives between DHS and its Mexico counterpart; and a Joint Statement on Global Supply Chain Security. She then traveled to Guatemala City, Guatemala, where she met with Foreign Minister Caballeros, Minister of Government Lopez Bonilla, National Security Advisor Bustamante, and Minister of Defense General Anzueto and signed a bilateral advance passenger information sharing Memorandum of Understanding, which allows DHS to collect, share, and analyze data on air passengers prior to their arrival at international airports. The Secretary next traveled to San Salvador, El Salvador where she met with President Funes, Foreign Minister Martinez and Public Safety Minister Munguia and signed a bilateral	Mexico City, Mexico; Guatemala City, Guatemala, San Salvador, El Salvador, San Jose, Costa Rica; Panama City, Panama	\$63,223	USCG	\$9,300	\$330

## FY 2012 Trips

<u>Traveler</u>	<u>Start Date</u>	<u>End Date</u>	<u>Purpose of Travel</u>	<u>Destination</u>	<u>Gov't Aircraft Cost</u>	<u>Aircraft</u>	<u>State Dept. Fees</u>	<u>Misc. Travel Expenses (Communications, Transportation)</u>
			advance passenger information sharing Memorandum of Understanding. The Secretary then traveled to San Jose, Costa Rica, where she met with President Chinchilla and signed a bilateral advance passenger information sharing Memorandum of Understanding. Finally, the Secretary traveled to Panama City, Panama to meet with Minister of Security Mulino, sign the Global Supply Chain Initiative statement of intent and deliver remarks at the Integrated Border Management Seminar.					
SI	03/02/2012	03/02/2012	Secretary Napolitano traveled to Ottawa, Canada to participate in the Cross-Border Crime Forum with Attorney General Holder and Canadian Minister of Public Safety Toews, and Canadian Attorney General and Minister of Justice Nicholson. The forum focused on the Next Generation of Cross-Border Integrated Law Enforcement (NIGen), information sharing, and the Administration's Northern Border Counternarcotics Strategy, among other topics. Secretary Napolitano, Attorney General Holder and Minister Toews also signed a Memorandum of Understanding to better prevent and combat human smuggling and trafficking. Additionally, the Secretary participated in a bilat with Minister	Ottawa, Canada	\$ 10,849	MILAIR	\$1,500	\$0





## FY 2012 Trips

<u>Traveler</u>	<u>Start Date</u>	<u>End Date</u>	<u>Purpose of Travel</u>	<u>Destination</u>	<u>Gov't Aircraft Cost</u>	<u>Aircraft</u>	<u>State Dept. Fees</u>	<u>Misc. Travel Expenses (Communications, Transportation)</u>
SI	04/30/2012	05/06/2012	On May 2, Secretary Napolitano traveled to Wellington, New Zealand where she met with Prime Minister John Key and participated in bi-lateral meetings with Minister of Foreign Affairs Murray McCully, Customs Minister Maurice Williamson, Justice Minister Collins, Immigration Minister Guy, Attorney General Finlayson, Leader of the Opposition David Shearer, and met with Ambassador Huebner. Secretary Napolitano signed the following agreements with New Zealand: Statement of Intent to Prevent and Combat Serious Crime, Statement of Intent to Combat Global Trafficking in Persons, Statement of Intent on Trusted Traveler Cooperation, and Statement of Intent on International Targeting Cooperation. Additionally, Secretary Napolitano met with National Police and Officials Committee for Domestic and External Security Coordination. On May 3-4, Secretary Napolitano traveled to Canberra, Australia as part of a White House delegation to participate in the 70th Anniversary of the Battle of Coral Sea Commemoration Services. In Canberra, Secretary Napolitano signed a Joint Statement on Countering Transnational Crime, Terrorism and Violent Extremism with Attorney-General and Minister	Honolulu, HI; Wellington, NZ; Canberra, Australia; Brisbane, Australia	\$204,599	USCG	\$8,253	\$444

FY 2012 Trips

<u>Traveler</u>	<u>Start Date</u>	<u>End Date</u>	<u>Purpose of Travel</u>	<u>Destination</u>	<u>Gov't Aircraft Cost</u>	<u>Aircraft</u>	<u>State Dept. Fees</u>	<u>Misc. Travel Expenses (Communications, Transportation)</u>
			for Emergency Management Nicola Roon, underscoring the collaboration between the two nations to combat terrorist and criminal threats. Secretary Napolitano also met with Minister for Home Affairs, Justice and Defense Materiel Jason Clare to sign a Statement of Intent on Frequent Traveler Facilitation, a Joint Statement on the Development of a Framework for Cooperative International Targeting and Assessment, and a Joint Statement on Global Supply Chain Security, reaffirming the commitment of both countries to strengthen the global supply chain while facilitating international trade and travel. Secretary Napolitano additionally met bilaterally with Senator George Brandis, Shadow Attorney-General. Secretary Napolitano also joined Australian National Security Advisor Dr. Margot McCarthy for a roundtable discussion on national security, highlighting the continued cooperation between the two nations to address evolving threats, including countering violent extremism and cybersecurity. On May 5, Secretary Napolitano participated in a 70th Anniversary of the Battle of Coral Sea Commemoration Services in Brisbane Australia and traveled to Honolulu, HI to visit the USCG Sector Honolulu, HI.					

## FY 2012 Trips

<u>Traveler</u>	<u>Start Date</u>	<u>End Date</u>	<u>Purpose of Travel</u>	<u>Destination</u>	<u>Gov't Aircraft Cost</u>	<u>Aircraft</u>	<u>State Dept. Fees</u>	<u>Misc. Travel Expenses (Communications, Transportation)</u>
SI	05/12/2012	05/12/2012	Secretary Napolitano traveled to New Orleans, LA to deliver the Commencement Address at the Southern University at New Orleans.	New Orleans, LA	\$21,095	USCG		\$0
SI	05/16/2012	05/16/2012	Secretary Napolitano traveled to New London, CT to deliver the keynote speech at the 130th USCG Graduation Commencement Ceremony.	New London, CT	\$0	USCG		\$0
SI	05/17/2012	05/24/2012	Secretary Napolitano traveled to Munich, Germany to join U.S. Attorney General Eric Holder and her international counterparts at the G6+1 Conference of Home Affairs Ministers to discuss efforts to combat terrorism and international piracy, and ensure a safe, secure and resilient global supply chain. While in Munich, Secretary Napolitano met German Interior Minister Hans-Peter Friedrich, Bavarian Interior Minister Joachim Hermann, Spanish Interior Minister Jorge Fernández Díaz, Polish Interior Minister Jacek Cichocki, UK Home Minister Theresa May, Italian Interior Minister Anna Maria Cancelleri and French Interior Minister Manuel Valls. Secretary Napolitano also joined Attorney General Holder, Bavarian Justice Minister Beate Merk and Bavarian Interior Minister Hermann for a discussion on cybersecurity, highlighting the importance of information sharing and cooperation	Munich, Germany, Jerusalem, Israel, Tel Aviv, Israel, Amman, Jordan	\$98,953	MILAIR	\$12,550	\$2,242

## FY 2012 Trips

<u>Traveler</u>	<u>Start Date</u>	<u>End Date</u>	<u>Purpose of Travel</u>	<u>Destination</u>	<u>Gov't Aircraft Cost</u>	<u>Aircraft</u>	<u>State Dept. Fees</u>	<u>Misc. Travel Expenses (Communications, Transportation)</u>
			to address evolving cyber threats. The Secretary also visited the Munich Police Headquarters Operations Center and paid her respects to the victims of the Holocaust at Dachau Concentration Camp. Secretary Napolitano then traveled to Jerusalem where she met with Israeli President Shimon Peres and signed a Joint Statement on the implementation of the Global Entry trusted traveler program for Israeli citizens with Foreign Minister Avigdor Lieberman. While in Jerusalem, Secretary Napolitano also met with Minister of the Interior Eli Yishai, Minister of Public Security Yitzhak Aburamovich, Israel National Police Commissioner Yochanan Danino and Director of the National Cyber Bureau Dr. Eviatar Matania. Secretary Napolitano concluded her visit to Israel, delivering remarks on the Department's collaboration with international partners to combat terrorism and facilitate trade and travel at the International Institute for Counter-Terrorism, and met with Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu, Minister of Defense Ehud Barak and Minister of Home Front Defense Matan Vilani to discuss cooperation and recent progress on issues related to information sharing, global supply chain security, aviation security and emergency management.					

## FY 2012 Trips

<u>Traveler</u>	<u>Start Date</u>	<u>End Date</u>	<u>Purpose of Travel</u>	<u>Destination</u>	<u>Gov't Aircraft Cost</u>	<u>Aircraft</u>	<u>State Dept. Fees</u>	<u>Misc. Travel Expenses (Communications, Transportation)</u>
			Secretary Napolitano traveled to Jordan where she met with King Abdullah II and Prime Minister Fayez Tarawneh, and delivered remarks on women and next generation leadership in security at the Columbia University Middle East Research Center. She also met with Minister of Interior Ghaleb Al Zubi, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff of the Jordanian Armed Forces Lt. General Mishal Al Zaben and Director of General Intelligence Directorate Major General Faisal Shobaki to discuss cooperation on issues related to combating human trafficking, enhancing information sharing and securing international travel and shipping. Secretary Napolitano then met with Prince El Hassan bin Talal and signed a Memorandum of Cooperation with Minister of Transport Hashem Al Masaeed to promote collaboration and information sharing on aviation security between the Transportation Security Administration and the Jordanian Civil Aviation Regulatory Commission. Secretary Napolitano also visited the King Hussein Mosque, which was built in honor of the late King Hussein of Jordan. While in Amman, Secretary Napolitano met with King Abdullah II, Prime Minister Fayez Tarawneh, Minister of Foreign Affairs Nasser					

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## FY 2012 Trips

<u>Traveler</u>	<u>Start Date</u>	<u>End Date</u>	<u>Purpose of Travel</u>	<u>Destination</u>	<u>Gov't Aircraft Cost</u>	<u>Aircraft</u>	<u>State Dept. Fees</u>	<u>Misc. Travel Expenses (Communications, Transportation)</u>
			Judeh, Minister of Interior Ghaleb Al Zubi, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff of the Jordanian Armed Forces Lt. General Mashaal Al Zaben and Director of General Intelligence Directorate Major General Faisal Shobaki to discuss cooperation between the two nations on issues such as law enforcement, aviation security and global supply chain security.					
SI	06/01/2012	06/01/2012	Secretary Napolitano visited the National Hurricane Center in Miami, FL, and hosted a Governors' Hurricane Preparedness video teleconference along with FEMA Administrator Craig Fugate. Secretary Napolitano also met with Governor Scott.	Miami, FL	\$17,868	MILAIR		\$0
SI	06/03/2012	06/04/2012	Secretary Napolitano traveled to New York, NY to receive a National Leadership award from the MET council and participate in the Israeli Day Parade. She held meetings with the Voices of 9/11, Chairman of Loews Hotels Jonathan Tisch, and CEO of NYC&Co George Ferritta. The Secretary also visited the FDNY Fire Academy.	New York, NY	\$6,573	USCG		\$371
SI	06/14/2012	06/17/2012	Personal	Durville, CA	\$50,196	USCG		

## FY 2012 Trips

<u>Traveler</u>	<u>Start Date</u>	<u>End Date</u>	<u>Purpose of Travel</u>	<u>Destination</u>	<u>Gov't Aircraft Cost</u>	<u>Aircraft</u>	<u>State Dept. Fees</u>	<u>Misc. Travel Expenses (Communications, Transportation)</u>
SI	06/20/2012	06/23/2012	<p>Secretary Napolitano traveled to Copenhagen, Denmark to join Attorney General Eric Holder and her European counterparts for the biannual U.S.-European Union (EU) Justice and Home Affairs Ministerial to discuss U.S.-EU efforts related to border management, countering violent extremism, law enforcement cooperation, global supply chain security, aviation security and cybersecurity. During the Ministerial meetings, Secretary Napolitano joined EU Vice President and Commissioner for Justice, Fundamental Rights and Citizenship Viviane Reding, EU Commissioner for Home Affairs Cecilia Malmström, Cyprus Minister of Justice and Public Order Loucas Louca, and Danish Minister of Justice Morten Bødskov to discuss the Department's cooperation to expand information sharing and improve our ability to identify and address threats.</p> <p>Secretary Napolitano traveled to Paris and Brussels to meet with her counterparts and discuss the Department's collaboration with international partners on information sharing, cybersecurity, and facilitating legitimate trade and travel. In Paris, Secretary Napolitano met with Secretary General for Defense and National Security</p>	Copenhagen, Denmark, Paris, France, Brussels, Belgium	\$82,660	USCG	\$12,887	\$1,441



## FY 2012 Trips

<u>Traveler</u>	<u>Start Date</u>	<u>End Date</u>	<u>Purpose of Travel</u>	<u>Destination</u>	<u>Gov't Aircraft Cost</u>	<u>Aircraft</u>	<u>State Dydt. Fees</u>	<u>Misc. Travel Expenses (Communications, Transportation)</u>
			Francis Delon and Minister of the Interior Manuel Valls. Secretary Napolitano then traveled to Brussels where she met with Belgian Minister of the Interior Joelle Milquet, senior representatives from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Vice President of the European Commission and Commissioner for Transportation Siim Kallas. Secretary Napolitano will meet with World Customs Organization Secretary General Kunio Mikuriya tomorrow to discuss international collaboration to secure the global supply chain while facilitating trade.					
S1	06/26/2012	06/26/2012	Secretary Napolitano traveled to Orlando to deliver remarks at the Women in Federal Law Enforcement Annual Leadership Training Conference and meet with DHS Law Enforcement Representatives.	Orlando, FL	\$18,996	USCG		
S1	06/30/2012	06/30/2012	Secretary Napolitano traveled to Dallas, TX to deliver remarks at the National Latino Peace Officers Association Annual Event and present the Officer of the Year Award and Medal of Valor Award.	Dallas, TX	\$25,498	USCG		
S1	07/02/2012	07/03/2012	Secretary Napolitano, Secretary of Agriculture Tom Vilsack and U.S. Fire Administrator Chief Ernest Mitchell visited Colorado and Idaho to survey ongoing wildfire response efforts on the ground, thank first responders battling the fires, meet	Denver, CO, Colorado Springs, CO, Boise, ID	\$31,284	USCG		\$249

## FY 2012 Trips

<u>Traveler</u>	<u>Start Date</u>	<u>End Date</u>	<u>Purpose of Travel</u>	<u>Destination</u>	<u>Gov't Aircraft Cost</u>	<u>Aircraft</u>	<u>State Dept. Fees</u>	<u>Misc. Travel Expenses (Communications, Transportation)</u>
			with state and local officials and underscore the Administration's support for impacted communities. In Colorado, Secretaries Napolitano and Vilsack, and Chief Mitchell met with federal, state and local firefighters and volunteers and surveyed affected areas. In Boise, Secretaries Napolitano and Vilsack, and Chief Mitchell visited the National Interagency Fire Center, which coordinates resources from the U.S. Forest Service to respond to fires across the country.					
SI	07/04/2012	07/08/2012	Personal	Albuquerque, NM	\$37,002	USCG		\$0
SI	07/10/2012	07/13/2012	Secretary Napolitano traveled to Brazil to meet with international counterparts to discuss joint efforts to combat human trafficking, enhance aviation and global supply chain security, and facilitate legitimate trade and travel.  In Brasilia, Secretary Napolitano signed a Joint Statement on Global Supply Chain Security with Brazilian Finance Minister Guido Mantega and Director of Customs Carlos Alberto Freitas Barreto, an agreement on combating human trafficking with President of the Brazilian Supreme Federal Court and Chief Justice Carlos Ayres Britto, a Statement of Intent to establish a Visa Waiver Program Working Group with Foreign Minister Antonio de Aguiar	Brasilia, Brazil; Sao Paulo, Brazil; Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic; San Juan, Puerto Rico	\$103,266	USCG	\$3,584	\$1,046

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## FY 2012 Trips

<u>Traveler</u>	<u>Start Date</u>	<u>End Date</u>	<u>Purpose of Travel</u>	<u>Destination</u>	<u>Gov't Aircraft Cost</u>	<u>Aircraft</u>	<u>State Dept. Fees</u>	<u>Misc. Travel Expenses (Communications, Transportation)</u>
			While in San Juan, Puerto Rico, the Secretary met with Governor Luis Fortuño, Resident Commissioner Pedro Pierluisi and Puerto Rico Police Department Superintendent Héctor Pesquera to underscore the department's commitment to collaborating with local law enforcement in the region. Secretary Napolitano also met with DHS officials stationed in Puerto Rico, who are members of the Puerto Rico Interagency Public Safety Working Group.					
SI	07/15/2012	07/15/2012	Secretary Napolitano traveled to Williamsburg, VA to participate in the Council of Governors meeting as part of the National Governors Association Annual Meeting.	Williamsburg, VA	\$5,694	USCG		
SI	07/30/2012	08/09/2012	Secretary Napolitano traveled to Anchorage, AK to participate in roundtable meetings with tribal leaders, underscoring the Department's commitment to working with its partners to ensure the safety and security of the Arctic region. The Secretary joined members of a Congressional Delegation, Senators Mary Leland and Mark Begich, for a roundtable meeting with oil industry partners to discuss collaboration on efforts to facilitate maritime commerce, support maritime safety and protect	Lake Tahoe, NV (Personal), Kodiak, Alaska, Cold Bay, Alaska, Anchorage, Alaska	\$69,399	USCG		\$772

## FY 2012 Trips

<u>Traveler</u>	<u>Start Date</u>	<u>End Date</u>	<u>Purpose of Travel</u>	<u>Destination</u>	<u>Gov't Aircraft Cost</u>	<u>Aircraft</u>	<u>State Dept. Fees</u>	<u>Misc. Travel Expenses (Communications, Transportation)</u>
			the environment. Secretary Napolitano also met with tribal leaders to discuss greater collaboration with Native Alaskans.					
S1	08/26/2012	08/27/2012	Secretary Napolitano traveled to New York, NY to unveil the "If You See Something, Say Something" Public Service Announcement and Partnership with the National Basketball Association, National Football League, Major League Baseball, Major League Soccer and National Hockey League. The Secretary also met with NASDAQ Leadership and received a security briefing on the East Side Access project under Grand Central Terminal.	New York, NY	\$7,246	USCG		\$292
S1	09/02/2012	09/02/2012	Secretary Napolitano traveled to Mississippi and Louisiana where she met with state and local officials, first responders, and volunteers, and surveyed ongoing response and recovery efforts to Hurricane Isaac. In Bay St. Louis, MS, Secretary Napolitano met with Mississippi Governor Phil Bryant, Mississippi Emergency Management Agency Executive Director Robert Latham, Senator Roger Wicker, Rep. Steven Palazzo, Bay St. Louis Mayor Les Fillingame and other officials, and visited areas damaged by Hurricane	Bay St. Louis, MS; Slidell, LA	\$20,154	USCG		\$0

## FY 2012 Trips

<u>Traveler</u>	<u>Start Date</u>	<u>End Date</u>	<u>Purpose of Travel</u>	<u>Destination</u>	<u>Gov't Aircraft Cost</u>	<u>Aircraft</u>	<u>State Dept. Fees</u>	<u>Misc. Travel Expenses (Communications, Transportation)</u>
			Issue: Secretary Napolitano then traveled to Slidell, LA to join Senator Mary Landrieu, Rep. Steve Scalise, Slidell Mayor Freddy Drennan, New Orleans Mayor Mitch Landrieu and other officials to meet with first responders and emergency management teams, and survey coordination among federal, state and local partners on response and recovery efforts throughout the region.					
SI	09/08/2012	09/08/2012	Secretary Napolitano traveled to New London, CT to attend the 41st Annual Secretary's Cup between the U.S. Coast Guard Academy and the U.S. Merchant Marine Academy.	New London, CT (traveled with USCG Commandant, N/C to DHS)	\$0	USCG		\$0
SI	09/10/2012	09/12/2012	Secretary Napolitano traveled to New York, NY to participate in commemorative events honoring 9/11 victims, their families, first responders and rescue workers. The Secretary addressed families, survivors, and rescue and recovery workers at the Voices of September 11th interfaith service and visited the New York Police Department Midtown South precinct and New York City Fire Department. The Secretary joined New York Governor Andrew Cuomo, New York City Mayor Michael Bloomberg, New Jersey Governor Chris Christie, and other officials in a commemoration	New York, NY; Philadelphia, PA, Montreal, Canada	\$16,154	USCG	\$1,500	\$617

FY 2012 Trips

<u>Traveler</u>	<u>Start Date</u>	<u>End Date</u>	<u>Purpose of Travel</u>	<u>Destination</u>	<u>Gov't Aircraft Cost</u>	<u>Aircraft</u>	<u>State Dept. Fees</u>	<u>Misc. Travel Expenses (Communications, Transportation)</u>
			ceremony at Ground Zero, She also attended the Port Authority of New York & New Jersey Memorial Service, honoring families and first responders. Secretary Napolitano traveled to Montreal where she participated in a bilateral meeting with Canadian Public Safety Minister Vic Toews to discuss progress in implementing the Beyond the Border Action Plan. The Secretary then met with international partners to discuss aviation security and efforts to secure the global supply chain, and participated in the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) High-level Conference on Aviation Security. While in Montreal, Secretary Napolitano delivered remarks during the Formal Opening for the ICAO High-level Conference on Aviation Security, highlighting the international progress in strengthening aviation security and securing the global supply chain. Secretary Napolitano also met with U.S. Ambassador to ICAO Duane Woerth, Canadian Minister of Transport Denis Lebel, Secretary General of ICAO Raymond Benjamin, and representatives from various delegations to reaffirm their commitment to working together to achieve shared security goals.					

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## FY 2012 Trips

Traveler	Start Date	End Date	Purpose of Travel	Destination	Gov't Aircraft Cost	Aircraft	State Dep. Fee	Misc. Travel Expenses (Communications, Transportation)
S1	09/21/2012	09/23/2012	Personal	Berkley/Lansing, WV	\$7,914	USCG		\$0
S1	09/24/2012	09/24/2012	Secretary Napolitano traveled to New York, NY to deliver remarks on cybersecurity at the Social Good Summit on social media and technology, announce a new Global Entry partnership with Loews Hotel, and visit the Morrell Homeland Security federal research facility for applied science with Representative Peter King and Representative Steve Israel in Bethpage, NY.	New York, NY; Bethpage, NY	\$8,544	USCG		\$0
S1	09/29/2012	09/30/2012	Secretary Napolitano traveled to San Diego, CA where she participated in a bilateral meeting with the Chief of French National Police General Claude Baland and delivered remarks to the International Association of Chiefs of Police Conference.	San Diego, CA; Albuquerque, NM (Personal)	\$49,208	USCG		\$0
S2	10/20/2011	10/21/2011	Deputy Secretary Lute led a USG delegation in continued negotiations for the Passenger Name Record (PNR) Treaty.	Brussels, Belgium; Shannon, Ireland	\$102,724	MILAIR	\$3,000	\$551
S2	12/12/2011	12/16/2011	Deputy Secretary Lute led a DHS delegation in conducting bilateral meetings between the US and UK as part of the Joint Contact Group (JCG), a regular, formal contact to discuss and resolve a range of mutual homeland security issues. The Deputy Secretary led a USG delegation in continued negotiations for the Passenger Name Record (PNR) Treaty with the EU, the signing of the PNR Agreement with	London, UK; Berlin, Germany	\$66,667	MILAIR	\$6,175	\$1,495



## FY 2012 Trips

<u>Traveler</u>	<u>Start Date</u>	<u>End Date</u>	<u>Purpose of Travel</u>	<u>Destination</u>	<u>Gov't Aircraft Cost</u>	<u>Aircraft</u>	<u>State Dept. Fees</u>	<u>Misc. Travel Expenses (Communications, Transportation)</u>
			the EU Council and then a PNR signing reception at the US Mission. The Deputy Secretary led a DHS delegation in bilateral discussions during the semi-annual meeting of the Security Cooperation Group (SCG), the US-German cooperative relationship on counterterrorism, law enforcement and homeland security matters.					
S2	04/17/2012	04/26/2012	Deputy Secretary Lute met with the Ambassador to Tunisia. Deputy Secretary represented DHS and conducted bilateral meetings with the Government of India during the US-India Homeland Security Dialogue. In Japan, the Deputy Secretary conducted bilateral meetings with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Justice, National Public Safety Commission, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Transport, and the Cabinet Secretariat.	Tunis, Tunisia; New Delhi, India; Tokyo, Japan; Brussels, Belgium	\$155,067	USCG	\$12,300	\$3,777
S2	09/30/2012	09/30/2012	Deputy Secretary Lute led a DHS delegation in bilateral discussions during the semi-annual meeting of the Security Cooperation Group (SCG), the US-German cooperative relationship on counterterrorism, law enforcement and homeland security matters. The Deputy Secretary provided remarks to international students attending the George C. Marshall European Center for Security Studies and met with leaders from the NATO School in	Munich, Germany	\$36,685	USCG	\$17,465	\$511

FY 2012 Trips

<u>Traveler</u>	<u>Start Date</u>	<u>End Date</u>	<u>Purpose of Travel</u>	<u>Destination</u>	<u>Gov't Aircraft Cost</u>	<u>Aircraft</u>	<u>State Dupl. Fees</u>	<u>Misc. Travel Expenses (Communications, Transportation)</u>
			Oberammergau. NOTE: Travel began in FY12 and ended in FY13 the amounts shown here are those that were paid in FY12 and the amounts shown on page 115 are those that were charged in FY13.					

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Aircraft	Date(s)	Destinations	Traveler	Agency	Hours
CG01	10/05/2012	Sierra Vista, AZ,	ADDITIONAL DHS PAX	Govt - Federal	7.9
			ART LUTZ	DHS Staff	
			DAVID AGUILAR	Govt - Federal	
			ED AHLSTRAND	DHS Staff	
			JANET NAPOLITANO	S1-DHS Secretary	
			JOEL HEFFERNAN	U.S. Secret Service	
			JOHN SANDWEG	DHS Staff	
			JOHN TONEY	U.S. Secret Service	
			KIM O'CONNOR	Govt - Federal	
			MATT CHANDLER	DHS Staff	
			MIKE TOWNSEND	U.S. Secret Service	
			NOAH KROLOFF	DHS Staff	
CG01	10/07-13/2012	Turkey & EU, International	BEERS, RAND	DHS Staff	24.1
			BERSIN, ALAN	DHS Staff	
			BROWN, ROSEBUD	DHS Staff	
			DEAN, MEGAN	DHS Staff	
			HEFFERNAN, JOEL	U.S. Secret Service	
			JOHNS, MIKE	U.S. Secret Service	
			JUNELL, JOHN	U.S. Secret Service	
			KOUMINS, MARK	DHS Staff	
			MILLER, MATT	U.S. Secret Service	
			NAPOLITANO, JANET	S1-DHS Secretary	
			SHLOSSMAN, AMY	DHS Staff	
			WONG, HEATHER	DHS Staff	
CG02	10/27-28/2012	Albq, NM	ADOLFO MORALES-PEREZ	U.S. Secret Service	7.2
			DOUG MCINTOSH	U.S. Secret Service	
			ED AHLSTRAND	DHS Staff	
			GLEN ERICKSON	U.S. Secret Service	
			JANET NAPOLITANO	S1-DHS Secretary	
			KERRY SHEEHAN	U.S. Secret Service	
CG02	10/01-02/2012	Munich, Germany	MARCUS RICHARDSON	DHS Staff	8.8
			ADAM HUNTER	DHS Staff	
			ART LUTZ	DHS Staff	
			BRIAN DE VALLANCE	DHS Staff	
			BRIAN HOPKINS	DHS Staff	
			BRUCE MCCONNELL	DHS Staff	
			DAVID HEYMAN	DHS Staff	
			DAWN SCALICI	DHS Staff	
			JANE HOLL LUTE	S2-DHS Deputy Secretary	
			MATTHEW PRESTON	U.S. Secret Service	
			MICHAEL TOWNSEND	U.S. Secret Service	
			MIKE SCARDAVILLE	DHS Staff	
CG02	10/11-12/2012	Provo, UT	PABLO MARTINEZ	DHS Staff	7.9
			BRIAN DEVALLANCE	DHS Staff	
			BRIAN HOPKINS	DHS Staff	
			DAVID AGUILAR	Govt - Federal	
			JANE HOLL LUTE	S2-DHS Deputy Secretary	
			KEVIN MCALEENAN	Govt - Federal	

KIM O'CONNOR	Govt - Federal	
MARCUS RICHARDSON	DHS Staff	
MICHAEL KOSTELNIK	Govt - Federal	
RICH CHAVEZ	DHS Staff	
STEVEN MARKS	U.S. Secret Service	
WILLIAM LEE	COMDT Staff	
TOTAL		55.9

Aircraft	Date(s)	Destinations	Traveler	Agency	Hours
CG01	11/05/2012	NYC, NY (Sandy Response)	AHLSTRAND, ED	DHS Staff	1.7
			BERNSTEIN, JARROD	DHS Staff	
			BOOGAARD, PETE	DHS Staff	
			BROWN, ROSEBUD	DHS Staff	
			FIELDS, MIKE	DHS Staff	
			GLORE, DEAN	DHS Staff	
			KROLOFF, NOAH A.	DHS Staff	
			MONCHEK, RAFAELA	DHS Staff	
			NAPOLITANO, JANET	S1-DHS Secretary	
			TOWNSEND, MICHAEL	DHS Staff	
CG01	11/06/2012	NYC, NY (Sandy Response)	CHANDLER, MATT	DHS Staff	1.8
			DEAN, MEGAN	DHS Staff	
			GARRISON, SHAWAN	DHS Staff	
			HADZISELIMOVIC	DHS Staff	
			JUNELL, JOHN	U.S. Secret Service	
			MONCHECK, RAFAELA	DHS Staff	
			NAPOLITANO, JANET	S1-DHS Secretary	
			NIX, STEVE	U.S. Secret Service	
			ORTEGA, RAY	U.S. Secret Service	
			PEACOCK, NELSON	DHS Staff	
CG01	11/11-13/2012	Boston, MA	RICHARDSON, MARCUS	DHS Staff	2.8
			AHLSTRAND, ED	DHS Staff	
			BOOGAARD, PETE	DHS Staff	
			BROWN, ROSE	DHS Staff	
			GARRISON, SHAWNA	DHS Staff	
			JUNELL, JOHN	U.S. Secret Service	
			MCCARTHY, SEAN	U.S. Secret Service	
			NAPOLITANO, JANET	S1-DHS Secretary	
			SHLOSSMAN, AMY	DHS Staff	
			STURGELL, TIM	U.S. Secret Service	
CG02	11/01/2012	NYC, NY (Sandy Response)	TORCO, TRAVIS	U.S. Secret Service	2
			CARUSONE, PIA	DHS Staff	
			DEAN, MEGAN	DHS Staff	
			GARRISON, SHAWNA	DHS Staff	
			GILLIBRAND, SENATOR	Congress	
			GREY, GIANA	Congress-Staff	
			MARIK, M	DHS Staff	

			MONCHEK, RAFAELA	DHS Staff	
			NAPOLITANO, JANET	S1-DHS Secretary	
			RICHARDSON, MARCUS	DHS Staff	
			SHLOSSMAN, AMY	DHS Staff	
			STURGELL, TIM	DHS Staff	
			TOWNSEND, MICHAEL	DHS Staff	
			WINKLER, RACHAEL	DHS Staff	
CG02	11/02/2012	NYC, NY (Sandy Response)	AHLSTRAND, ED	DHS Staff	1.6
			CATRON, MARSHA	DHS Staff	
			DANTON, JOHN	DHS Staff	
			JUNELL, JOHN	DHS Staff	
			LUTZ, ART	DHS Staff	
			MCGOVERN, GAIL	DHS Staff	
			MONCHEK, RAFAELA	DHS Staff	
			NAPOLITANO, JANET	S1-DHS Secretary	
			PEREZ, ADOLFO	DHS Staff	
			SCHULTZ, E	DHS Staff	
			SHLOSSMAN, AMY	DHS Staff	
CG02	11/03/2012	Charleston, WV	CATRON, MARSHA	DHS Staff	2.9
			DEAN, MEGAN	DHS Staff	
			FIELDS, MIKE	U.S. Secret Service	
			LUTZ, ART	DHS Staff	
			MONCHEK, RAFAELA	Govt - Federal	
			NAPOLITANO, JANET	S1-DHS Secretary	
			ORTEGA, RAY	U.S. Secret Service	
			SANDWEG, JOHN	DHS Staff	
			TOWNSEND, MIKE	U.S. Secret Service	
CG02	11/04/2012	Newark NJ (Sandy Response)	BROWN, ROSEBUD	DHS Staff	1.8
			CATRON, MARSHA	DHS Staff	
			DEAN, MEGAN	DHS Staff	
			GOLDSTEIN, DANIEL	DHS Staff	
			JOHNS, MIKE	DHS Staff	
			MARIK, M	DHS Staff	
			MCMAMARA, P	DHS Staff	
			MONCHEK, RAFAELA	DHS Staff	
			NAPOLITANO, JANET T	S1-DHS Secretary	
CG02	11/15-16/2012	NYC, NY (Sandy Response)	AHLSTRAND, ED	DHS Staff	2.1
			DONOVAN, SHAUN	Govt - Federal	
			FOSTER, COREY	Govt - Federal	
			GLORE, DEAN	U.S. Secret Service	
			JOHNS, MIKE	U.S. Secret Service	
			JUNELL, JOHN	U.S. Secret Service	
			KRAVITZ, JASON	Govt - Federal	
			MCGOVERN, GAIL	Govt - Federal	
			MOCZYDŁOWSKI, RICH	U.S. Secret Service	
			NAPOLITANO, JANET	S1-DHS Secretary	

CG02 11/19-21/2012 London, UK

BROWN, ROSEBUD	DHS Staff	14.8
DEAN, MEGAN	DHS Staff	
HOWERTER, STEPHEN	DHS Staff	
JOHNS, MICHAEL	DHS Staff	
JUNELL, JOHN	DHS Staff	
KOUMANS, MARK	DHS Staff	
NAPOLITANO, JANET	S1-DHS Secretary	
SANDWEG, JOHN	DHS Staff	
TONEY, JOHN	DHS Staff	

CG02 11/30/2012 Oakland, CA Day 1 of 3

AHLSTRAND, ED	DHS Staff	6
BELL, CHRISTIAN	DHS Staff	
HILL, ALICE	DHS Staff	
JOHNS, MIKE	DHS Staff	
LUTZ, ART	DHS Staff	
NAPALITANO, J	S1-DHS Secretary	
NAPOLITANO, LEN	DHS Staff	
ORTEGA, RAY	DHS Staff	
STARR, PETER	DHS Staff	
TOWNSEND, MIKE	DHS Staff	
WRIGHT, JACQUEE	DHS Staff	
TOTAL HOURS		37.5

Aircraft	Date(s)	Destinations	Traveler	Agency	Hours
CG02	12/1-2/2013	Oakland, CA Day 2 and 3	AHLSTRAND, ED	DHS Staff	4.4
			BELL, CHRISTIAN	DHS Staff	
			HILL, ALICE	DHS Staff	
			JOHNS, MIKE	DHS Staff	
			LUTZ, ART	DHS Staff	
			NAPALITANO, J	S1-DHS Secretary	
			NAPOLITANO, LEN	DHS Staff	
			ORTEGA, RAY	DHS Staff	
			STARR, PETER	DHS Staff	
			TOWNSEND, MIKE	DHS Staff	
			WRIGHT, JACQUEE	DHS Staff	
CG01	12/12-14/2013	Scottsdale, Nogalas AZ	AGUILAR, DAVID	Govt - Federal	11.8
			BROWN, ROSE	DHS Staff	
			CHANDLER, MATT	DHS Staff	
			DEAN, MEGAN	DHS Staff	
			EDDINS, MATT	U.S. Secret Service	
			HOWERTER, STEPHEN	U.S. Secret Service	
			KROLOFF, NOAH	DHS Staff	
			NAPOLITANO, JANET	S1-DHS Secretary	
			OCONNOR, KIM	DHS Staff	
			SHEEHAN, KERRY	U.S. Secret Service	
CG01	12/21-28/2013	Albuquerque NM	TOWNSEND, MIKE	U.S. Secret Service	6.9
			AHLSTRAND, ED	DHS Staff	
			BROWN, ROSE	DHS Staff	
			DRAINES, HOLLI	U.S. Secret Service	
			NAPOLITANO, JANET	S1-DHS Secretary	
			SHANAHAN, ANWAR	U.S. Secret Service	

SHEEHAN, KERRY	U.S. Secret Service	
TOWNSEND, MIKE	U.S. Secret Service	
TOTAL HOURS		23.1

*NOTE\*\*\*DEC 8 memorial mission was a mission of opportunity with CCG.*



Tail Num	AESID	Terminal	Service Name	Call Type	Call Date	Call Time	Direction	Called Number	Data Bytes	Data Bytes Units	Duration (Min)	Charge
CG-101	53410301	AESID	AeroH	Voice	10/05/2012	11:21:21	Air-Ground	12022829198	0		1	5.67
CG-101	80389034	DDI	AeroH	Voice	10/05/2012	11:23:14	Ground-Air	6517965161	0		1	6.16
CG-101	53410301	AESID	AeroH	Voice	10/05/2012	14:05:19	Air-Ground	12024473736	0		1	5.67
CG-101	53410301	AESID	AeroH	Voice	10/05/2012	14:06:19	Air-Ground	12024473736	0		2	11.34
CG-101	53410301	AESID	AeroH	Voice	10/05/2012	14:15:27	Air-Ground	12024473736	0		9.5	53.87
CG-101	53410301	AESID	AeroH	Voice	10/05/2012	14:36:49	Air-Ground	12024473736	0		10.5	59.54
CG-101	53410301	AESID	AeroH	Voice	10/05/2012	15:57:57	Air-Ground	12024656462	0		6	34.02
CG-101	53410301	AESID	AeroH	Voice	10/05/2012	16:15:17	Air-Ground	12024656462	0		4.5	25.52
CG-101	53410301	AESID	AeroH	Voice	10/07/2012	10:07:10	Air-Ground	12023405432	0		1	5.67
CG-101	80389001	DDI	AeroH	Voice	10/07/2012	11:29:22	Ground-Air	6517965161	0		1	6.16
CG-101	80389034	DDI	AeroH	Voice	10/08/2012	06:21:29	Ground-Air	6517965161	0		1	6.16
CG-101	53410301	AESID	AeroH	Voice	10/08/2012	08:37:17	Air-Ground	12025100088	0		1.5	8.51
CG-101	53410301	AESID	AeroH	Voice	10/10/2012	11:13:05	Air-Ground	12023405432	0		1	5.67
CG-101	53410301	AESID	AeroH	Voice	10/10/2012	13:47:42	Air-Ground	12023064620	0		5.5	31.19
CG-101	53410301	AESID	AeroH	Voice	10/12/2012	05:25:00	Air-Ground	12023405432	0		1	5.67
CG-101	80389034	DDI	AeroH	Voice	10/12/2012	05:26:21	Ground-Air	6517965161	0		1	6.16
CG-101	80389034	DDI	AeroH	Voice	10/13/2012	11:10:16	Ground-Air	6517965161	0		1	6.16
CG-101	74980649	Voice	SwiftBroadband Data		10/05/2012	11:16:03	Air-Ground		136.5 MByte		1025.05	
CG-101	74980708	Voice	SwiftBroadband Data		10/05/2012	23:26:14	Air-Ground		127.6 MByte		958.22	
CG-101	74980649	Voice	SwiftBroadband Data		10/07/2012	10:12:59	Air-Ground		11.8 MByte		88.61	
CG-101	74980708	Voice	SwiftBroadband Data		10/07/2012	15:21:48	Air-Ground		1.8 MByte		13.52	
CG-101	74980708	Voice	SwiftBroadband Data		10/07/2012	15:39:30	Air-Ground		12.6 MByte		94.62	
CG-101	74980649	Voice	SwiftBroadband Data		10/08/2012	07:32:06	Air-Ground		11.6 MByte		88.61	
CG-101	74980649	Voice	SwiftBroadband Data		10/08/2012	13:28:02	Air-Ground		13.3 MByte		99.88	
CG-101	74980708	Voice	SwiftBroadband Data		10/09/2012	15:21:43	Air-Ground		2.4 MByte		18.02	
CG-101	74980649	Voice	SwiftBroadband Data		10/09/2012	15:32:41	Air-Ground		117.3 MByte		880.87	
CG-101	74980649	Voice	SwiftBroadband Data		10/10/2012	11:33:39	Air-Ground		25 MByte		187.74	
CG-101	74980649	Voice	SwiftBroadband Data		10/12/2012	07:17:29	Air-Ground		3.8 MByte		28.54	
CG-101	74980708	Voice	SwiftBroadband Data		10/13/2012	11:07:15	Air-Ground		0.6 MByte		4.51	
CG-101	74980649	Voice	SwiftBroadband Data		10/13/2012	11:59:10	Air-Ground		74.8 MByte		561.71	
CG-101	74980708	Voice	SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN		10/05/2012	10:52:27	Air-Ground	12026121645	0		7	59.5
CG-101	74980708	Voice	SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN		10/05/2012	11:04:51	Air-Ground	12022829354	0		3	25.5
CG-101	74980708	Voice	SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN		10/05/2012	11:07:38	Air-Ground	12022828986	0		1	8.5
CG-101	74980708	Voice	SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN		10/05/2012	11:17:51	Air-Ground	12024311889	0		1	8.5
CG-101	74980708	Voice	SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN		10/05/2012	12:36:56	Air-Ground	12022829300	0		10	85
CG-101	74980708	Voice	SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN		10/05/2012	12:47:21	Air-Ground	12022829300	0		1	8.5
CG-101	74980708	Voice	SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN		10/05/2012	12:48:17	Air-Ground	12022829300	0		1	8.5
CG-101	74980708	Voice	SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN		10/05/2012	12:49:15	Air-Ground	12022829300	0		1	8.5
CG-101	74980708	Voice	SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN		10/05/2012	12:49:40	Air-Ground	12022828110	0		1	8.5
CG-101	74980708	Voice	SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN		10/05/2012	12:50:19	Air-Ground	12022829300	0		8	68
CG-101	74980708	Voice	SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN		10/05/2012	14:30:50	Air-Ground	12024563297	0		6	51
CG-101	74980708	Voice	SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN		10/05/2012	22:42:08	Air-Ground	12024311889	0		1	8.5
CG-101	74980708	Voice	SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN		10/07/2012	09:55:31	Air-Ground	12022829354	0		2	17
CG-101	74980708	Voice	SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN		10/07/2012	09:56:56	Air-Ground	12022828986	0		1	8.5
CG-101	74980708	Voice	SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN		10/07/2012	10:00:09	Air-Ground	12026121645	0		9	76.5
CG-101	74980708	Voice	SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN		10/07/2012	15:24:25	Air-Ground	12026121645	0		6	51
CG-101	74980708	Voice	SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN		10/08/2012	06:14:34	Air-Ground	12022828140	0		15	127.5
CG-101	74980708	Voice	SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN		10/08/2012	06:32:14	Air-Ground	12022828140	0		11	93.5
CG-101	74980708	Voice	SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN		10/08/2012	13:08:14	Air-Ground	12026150137	0		1	8.5
CG-101	74980708	Voice	SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN		10/08/2012	13:08:41	Air-Ground	12022828140	0		4	34
CG-101	74980708	Voice	SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN		10/08/2012	13:12:50	Air-Ground	12022828140	0		4	34
CG-101	74980708	Voice	SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN		10/08/2012	13:18:40	Air-Ground	12022828140	0		3	25.5
CG-101	74980708	Voice	SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN		10/08/2012	13:23:09	Air-Ground	12022828140	0		3	25.5
CG-101	74980708	Voice	SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN		10/08/2012	13:26:10	Air-Ground	12026121645	0		3	25.5
CG-101	74980708	Voice	SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN		10/10/2012	10:52:28	Air-Ground	12022829354	0		2	17
CG-101	74980708	Voice	SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN		10/10/2012	10:54:07	Air-Ground	12022828986	0		1	8.5
CG-101	74980708	Voice	SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN		10/10/2012	10:59:42	Air-Ground	12026121645	0		9	76.5
CG-101	74980708	Voice	SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN		10/12/2012	05:30:57	Air-Ground	12022829354	0		2	17
CG-101	74980708	Voice	SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN		10/12/2012	05:32:50	Air-Ground	12022828986	0		1	8.5
CG-101	74980708	Voice	SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN		10/13/2012	10:49:48	Air-Ground	12022829354	0		2	17
CG-101	74980649	Voice	SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN		10/13/2012	10:51:11	Air-Ground	12022828986	0		2	17
CG02	53447007	AESID	AeroH+H4	Voice	10/02/2012	20:57:11	Ground-Air	Non-Satcom	0		2	12.08
CG02	53447007	AESID	AeroH+H4	Voice	10/02/2012	23:13:59	Ground-Air	Non-Satcom	0		4	24.16
CG02	53447007	AESID	AeroH+H4	Voice	10/11/2012	10:26:21	Ground-Air	Non-Satcom	0		1	6.04
CG02	53447007	AESID	AeroH+H4	Voice	10/11/2012	10:30:57	Ground-Air	Non-Satcom	0		1	6.04
CG02	53447007	AESID	AeroH+H4	Voice	10/11/2012	10:49:00	Ground-Air	Non-Satcom	0		1	6.04
CG02	53447007	AESID	AeroH+H4	Voice	10/27/2012	13:05:30	Ground-Air	Non-Satcom	0		2	12.08
CG02	53447007	AESID	AeroH+H4	Voice	10/27/2012	13:16:11	Air-Ground	001202456943	0		3	18
CG02	53447007	AESID	AeroH+H4	Voice	10/27/2012	13:21:44	Air-Ground	001202456943	0		2	12
CG02	53447007	AESID	AeroH+H4	Voice	10/27/2012	14:45:23	Air-Ground	001202441926	0		4	24
CG02	53447007	AESID	AeroH+H4	Voice	10/27/2012	15:10:26	Air-Ground	001202456943	0		27.5	165
CG02	53447007	AESID	AeroH+H4	Voice	10/27/2012	16:03:56	Air-Ground	001215906219	0		4.5	27
CG02	53447007	AESID	AeroH+H4	Voice	10/27/2012	16:25:04	Air-Ground	001505819176	0		2	12

CG02	53447007	AESID	AeroH44	Voice	10/28/2012	18:24:46	Air-Ground	001888505438	0	34	204
CG02	53447007	AESID	AeroH44	Voice	10/28/2012	19:07:14	Air-Ground	001202282810	0	3.5	21
CG02	53447007	AESID	AeroH44	Voice	10/28/2012	19:33:12	Air-Ground	001202538845	0	1	6
CG02	53447007	AESID	AeroH44	Voice	10/28/2012	19:37:35	Air-Ground	001202538548	0	1.5	9
CG02	53447007	AESID	AeroH44	Voice	10/28/2012	21:17:25	Air-Ground	001202282810	0	1.5	9
CG02	53447007	AESID	AeroH44	Voice	10/28/2012	21:20:00	Air-Ground	001202538548	0	1	6
CG02	74981096	Voice	SwiftBroadband	Data	10/02/2012	13:47:59	Air-Ground		21.6 MByte		0
CG02	74981093	Voice	SwiftBroadband	Data	10/02/2012	15:36:56	Air-Ground		76.4 MByte		0
CG02	74981096	Voice	SwiftBroadband	Data	10/02/2012	17:44:33	Air-Ground		1.7 MByte		0
CG02	74981093	Voice	SwiftBroadband	Data	10/02/2012	17:55:49	Air-Ground		0.6 MByte		0
CG02	74981096	Voice	SwiftBroadband	Data	10/02/2012	18:07:07	Air-Ground		5.8 MByte		0
CG02	74981093	Voice	SwiftBroadband	Data	10/02/2012	18:26:02	Air-Ground		0.8 MByte		0
CG02	74981096	Voice	SwiftBroadband	Data	10/02/2012	18:34:22	Air-Ground		7.1 MByte		0
CG02	74981093	Voice	SwiftBroadband	Data	10/02/2012	19:13:24	Air-Ground		2.7 MByte		0
CG02	74981096	Voice	SwiftBroadband	Data	10/02/2012	19:27:28	Air-Ground		0.2 MByte		0
CG02	74981093	Voice	SwiftBroadband	Data	10/02/2012	19:29:23	Air-Ground		0.2 MByte		0
CG02	74981093	Voice	SwiftBroadband	Data	10/02/2012	21:08:19	Air-Ground		0.2 MByte		0
CG02	74981096	Voice	SwiftBroadband	Data	10/02/2012	21:15:19	Air-Ground		0.2 MByte		0
CG02	74981096	Voice	SwiftBroadband	Data	10/02/2012	21:28:23	Air-Ground		0.3 MByte		0
CG02	74981093	Voice	SwiftBroadband	Data	10/02/2012	21:59:03	Air-Ground		0.2 MByte		0
CG02	74981096	Voice	SwiftBroadband	Data	10/02/2012	22:23:32	Air-Ground		0.2 MByte		0
CG02	74981093	Voice	SwiftBroadband	Data	10/02/2012	22:35:25	Air-Ground		0.2 MByte		0
CG02	74981096	Voice	SwiftBroadband	Data	10/11/2012	09:44:24	Air-Ground		0.2 MByte		0
CG02	74981096	Voice	SwiftBroadband	Data	10/11/2012	10:42:50	Air-Ground		33.4 MByte		0
CG02	74981096	Voice	SwiftBroadband	Data	10/11/2012	12:16:18	Air-Ground		0.9 MByte		0
CG02	74981096	Voice	SwiftBroadband	Data	10/11/2012	17:20:24	Air-Ground		2.8 MByte		0
CG02	74981096	Voice	SwiftBroadband	Data	10/11/2012	18:02:03	Air-Ground		4 MByte		0
CG02	74981093	Voice	SwiftBroadband	Data	10/11/2012	18:52:57	Air-Ground		1.5 MByte		0
CG02	74981096	Voice	SwiftBroadband	Data	10/11/2012	20:01:41	Air-Ground		6.7 MByte		0
CG02	74981093	Voice	SwiftBroadband	Data	10/12/2012	20:43:59	Air-Ground		1.5 MByte		0
CG02	74981096	Voice	SwiftBroadband	Data	10/12/2012	23:11:36	Air-Ground		0.6 MByte		0
CG02	74981096	Voice	SwiftBroadband	Data	10/27/2012	11:24:55	Air-Ground		9.1 MByte	63.27	
CG02	74981096	Voice	SwiftBroadband	Data	10/28/2012	17:36:44	Air-Ground		12.1 MByte	84.12	
CG02	74981093	Voice	SwiftBroadband	Data	10/28/2012	22:19:11	Air-Ground		27.9 MByte	193.97	
CG02	74981093	Voice	SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN		10/02/2012	13:50:59	Air-Ground	12022829354	0	2	17
CG02	74981093	Voice	SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN		10/02/2012	13:52:56	Air-Ground	12022829354	0	1	8.5
CG02	74981093	Voice	SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN		10/02/2012	13:55:11	Air-Ground	12026121645	0	2	17
CG02	74981093	Voice	SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN		10/02/2012	13:56:52	Air-Ground	12026121645	0	2	17
CG02	74981093	Voice	SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN		10/02/2012	13:58:57	Air-Ground	12022828140	0	6	51
CG02	74981093	Voice	SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN		10/02/2012	14:07:13	Air-Ground	12022828140	0	3	25.5
CG02	74981093	Voice	SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN		10/11/2012	10:19:55	Air-Ground	12022829354	0	2	17
CG02	74981093	Voice	SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN		10/11/2012	10:23:52	Air-Ground	12022828140	0	12	102
CG02	74981093	Voice	SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN		10/11/2012	10:51:13	Air-Ground	12022828140	0	8	68
CG02	74981093	Voice	SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN		10/11/2012	12:24:44	Air-Ground	12022829354	0	1	8.5
CG02	74981093	Voice	SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN		10/11/2012	12:26:58	Air-Ground	12022828140	0	4	34
CG02	74981093	Voice	SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN		10/11/2012	12:30:35	Air-Ground	12026121645	0	5	42.5
CG02	74981093	Voice	SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN		10/11/2012	12:37:22	Air-Ground	12022828140	0	1	8.5
CG02	74981093	Voice	SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN		10/27/2012	11:35:31	Air-Ground	12022829354	0	1	8.5
CG02	74981093	Voice	SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN		10/27/2012	11:37:15	Air-Ground	12022828966	0	2	17
CG02	84040804	Fax	SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN		10/27/2012	11:38:44	Air-Ground	12022828140	0	7	59.5
CG02	74981093	Voice	SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN		10/27/2012	12:14:38	Ground-Air	3216102318	0	1	8.5
CG02	74981093	Voice	SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN		10/28/2012	17:43:59	Air-Ground	12022829666	0	1	8.5
CG02	74981093	Voice	SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN		10/28/2012	17:46:10	Air-Ground	12022828966	0	1	8.5
CG02	74981093	Voice	SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN		10/28/2012	17:50:07	Air-Ground	12022828140	0	6	51
<b>TOTAL</b>										<b>5</b>	<b>6,868.84</b>

Aircraft	Date(s)	Destinations	Traveler	Agency	Hours
CG02	01/4-13/2013	Albuquerque, NM	BROWN, ROSE	DHS Staff	7.2
			DEAN, MEGAN	DHS Staff	
			NAPOLITANO,	S1-DHS Secretary	
			NAPOLITANO,	Other	
			PANKENIER,	U.S. Secret Service	
			RICHARDSON,	DHS Staff	
			SHEEHAN, KERRY	U.S. Secret Service	
			STURGELL, TIM	U.S. Secret Service	
			THOMAS, MIKE	U.S. Secret Service	
			TONEY, JOHN	U.S. Secret Service	
			TOWNSEND, MIKE	U.S. Secret Service	
CG01	01/30/2013	New Orleans, LA	AHLSTRAND, ED	DHS Staff	4.9
			BROWN, ROSE	DHS Staff	
			CATRON, MARSHA	DHS Staff	
			DANTIN, JOHN	U.S. Secret Service	
			GARRISON,	U.S. Secret Service	
			JOHNS, MIKE	U.S. Secret Service	
			KROLOFF, NOAH	DHS Staff	
			MARKS, STEVE	DHS Staff	
			NAPOLITANO,	S1-DHS Secretary	
			SEXTON, ANTHONY	U.S. Secret Service	
			TOTAL HOURS		12.1

Aircraft	Date(s)	Destinations	Traveler	Agency	Hours
CG01	02/4-5/2013	San Diego CA, El Paso TX	AHLSTRAND, ED	DHS Staff	9.7
			CHANDLER, MATT	DHS Staff	
			JACKSON,	White House Staff	
			LAWRENCE		
			KROLOFF, NOAH	DHS Staff	
			MATNEY, TODD	U.S. Secret Service	
			NAPOLITANO,	S1-DHS Secretary	
			JANET		
			RICHARDSON,	DHS Staff	
			MARCUS		
			SANDWEG, JOHN	DHS Staff	
			SHEEHAN, KERRY	U.S. Secret Service	
			SUMMER, KEN	U.S. Secret Service	
CG01	2/19-20/2013	Nogales AZ, Multi-loc FL	TOWNSEND,	U.S. Secret Service	10.6
			MICHAEL		
			AGUILAR	Govt - Federal	
			BOUCHER, AIMEE	U.S. Secret Service	
			CHANDLER, M	DHS Staff	
			DEAN, M	DHS Staff	
			JOHNS, M	U.S. Secret Service	
CG01			NAPALITANO, J	S1-DHS Secretary	
			O'CONNOR, K.	DHS Staff	

PEACOCK, N	DHS Staff	
RICHARDSON, M	DHS Staff	
SEXTON, ANTHONY	U.S. Secret Service	
TOTAL HOURS		20.3

*S1 did not fly during MARCH 2013*

Tail Num	AEISID	Terminal	Service Name	Call Type	Call Date	Call Time	Direction	Called Number	Data Bytes	Data Bytes Units	Duration (Min)	Charge
CG02	53447007	AESID	AeroH+4	Voice	01/04/2013	17:34:09	Ground-Air	Non-Satcom	0		1	6.04
CG02	53447007	AESID	AeroH+4	Voice	01/04/2013	17:59:22	Air-Ground	001281543610	0		1	6
CG02	53447007	AESID	AeroH+4	Voice	01/04/2013	19:09:01	Ground-Air	Non-Satcom	0		1	6.04
CG02	53447007	AESID	AeroH+4	Voice	01/04/2013	19:36:00	Air-Ground	001202282917	0		1	6
CG02	53447007	AESID	AeroH+4	Voice	01/04/2013	21:21:10	Ground-Air	Non-Satcom	0		5	30.2
CG02	74981093	Voice	SwiftBroadband Data		01/04/2013	17:32:21	Air-Ground		0.2 MByte		0	
CG02	74981093	Voice	SwiftBroadband Data		01/04/2013	17:42:00	Air-Ground		0.2 MByte		0	
CG02	74981096	Voice	SwiftBroadband Data		01/04/2013	17:57:57	Air-Ground		0.2 MByte		0	
CG02	74981096	Voice	SwiftBroadband Data		01/04/2013	18:09:05	Air-Ground		0.2 MByte		0	
CG02	74981093	Voice	SwiftBroadband Data		01/04/2013	18:21:10	Air-Ground		0.2 MByte		0	
CG02	74981093	Voice	SwiftBroadband Data		01/04/2013	18:41:35	Air-Ground		0.2 MByte		0	
CG02	74981096	Voice	SwiftBroadband Data		01/04/2013	19:01:57	Air-Ground		0.2 MByte		0	
CG02	74981093	Voice	SwiftBroadband Data		01/04/2013	19:55:45	Air-Ground		0.2 MByte		0	
CG02	74981093	Voice	SwiftBroadband Data		01/04/2013	20:12:38	Air-Ground		0.2 MByte		0	
CG02	74981093	Voice	SwiftBroadband Data		01/04/2013	20:30:46	Air-Ground		0.2 MByte		0	
CG02	74981093	Voice	SwiftBroadband Data		01/04/2013	20:35:17	Air-Ground		0.2 MByte		0	
CG02	74981096	Voice	SwiftBroadband Data		01/04/2013	20:39:10	Air-Ground		0.2 MByte		0	
CG02	74981093	Voice	SwiftBroadband Data		01/04/2013	21:35:09	Air-Ground		0.2 MByte		0	
CG02	74981093	Voice	SwiftBroadband Data		01/04/2013	21:37:21	Air-Ground		0.2 MByte		0	
CG02	74981093	Voice	SwiftBroadband Data		01/04/2013	21:38:37	Air-Ground		0.2 MByte		0	
CG02	74981096	Voice	SwiftBroadband Data		01/04/2013	23:45:07	Air-Ground		6.8 MByte		0	
CG02	74981093	Voice	SwiftBroadband Data		01/13/2013	16:12:14	Air-Ground		156.5 MByte		0	
CG02	74981093	Voice	SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN		01/04/2013	17:24:53	Air-Ground	12022829354	0		1	8.5
CG02	74981093	Voice	SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN		01/04/2013	17:25:43	Air-Ground	12026150137	0		1	8.5
CG02	84040804	Fax	SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN		01/04/2013	17:34:28	Ground-Air	3216102318	0		1	8.5
CG02	84040804	Fax	SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN		01/04/2013	17:39:45	Ground-Air	3216102318	0		2	17
CG02	74981093	Voice	SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN		01/04/2013	17:42:33	Air-Ground	12026150137	0		1	8.5
CG02	74981096	Voice	SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN		01/04/2013	17:50:36	Air-Ground	12026150137	0		1	8.5
CG02	74981093	Voice	SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN		01/04/2013	18:00:47	Air-Ground	13604776746	0		1	8.5
CG02	74981093	Voice	SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN		01/04/2013	18:51:35	Air-Ground	12022829179	0		1	8.5
CG02	74981093	Voice	SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN		01/04/2013	18:53:37	Air-Ground	12022828140	0		1	8.5
CG02	74981096	Voice	SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN		01/04/2013	19:03:58	Air-Ground	12022829179	0		1	8.5
CG02	74981093	Voice	SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN		01/04/2013	19:10:09	Air-Ground	12022829179	0		1	8.5
CG02	74981093	Voice	SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN		01/04/2013	20:13:32	Air-Ground	12022829258	0		1	8.5
CG02	74981093	Voice	SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN		01/04/2013	20:18:37	Air-Ground	12022829258	0		1	8.5
CG02	74981093	Voice	SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN		01/04/2013	23:55:30	Air-Ground	12022450086	0		2	17
CG02	74981093	Voice	SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN		01/04/2013	23:57:21	Air-Ground	12023722935	0		6	51
CG02	74981093	Voice	SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN		01/13/2013	16:31:13	Air-Ground	12022828140	0		2	17
CG02	74981093	Voice	SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN		01/13/2013	16:32:49	Air-Ground	12022828986	0		1	8.5
CG02	74981093	Voice	SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN		01/13/2013	16:34:43	Air-Ground	12022828140	0		2	17
CG02	74981093	Voice	SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN		01/13/2013	16:36:22	Air-Ground	12022828140	0		2	17
CG02	74981093	Voice	SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN		01/13/2013	16:40:30	Air-Ground	12022828140	0		1	8.5
CG02	74981093	Voice	SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN		01/13/2013	16:41:14	Air-Ground	12026121645	0		5	42.5
CG-101	53410301	AESID	AeroH	Voice	01/30/2013	13:08:35	Air-Ground	12023405432	0		1	5.67
CG-101	80389034	DDI	AeroH	Voice	01/30/2013	15:09:55	Ground-Air	6517965161	0		1	6.16
CG-101	53410301	AESID	AeroH	Voice	01/30/2013	14:36:29	Air-Ground	12022828101	0		1	5.67
CG-101	80389034	DDI	AeroH	Voice	01/30/2013	14:44:39	Ground-Air	6517965161	0		1	6.16
CG-101	53410301	AESID	AeroH	Voice	01/30/2013	14:45:31	Air-Ground	12024560481	0		8	45.36
CG-101	80389033	DDI	AeroH	Voice	01/30/2013	14:46:04	Ground-Air	6517965161	0		1	6.16
CG-101	80389033	DDI	AeroH	Voice	01/30/2013	15:44:21	Ground-Air	6517965161	0		1	6.16
CG-101	53410301	AESID	AeroH	Voice	01/30/2013	15:44:29	Air-Ground	12022828100	0		3.5	19.85
CG-101	53410301	AESID	AeroH	Voice	01/30/2013	15:55:26	Air-Ground	12028708749	0		1.5	8.51
CG-101	53410301	AESID	AeroH	Voice	01/30/2013	16:03:57	Air-Ground	15043528323	0		14.5	82.22
CG-101	53410301	AESID	AeroH	Voice	01/30/2013	16:06:36	Air-Ground	1204311889	0		1	5.67
CG-101	53410301	AESID	AeroH	Voice	01/30/2013	16:30:15	Air-Ground	12022828140	0		10.5	59.54
CG-101	53410301	AESID	AeroH	Voice	01/30/2013	16:41:03	Air-Ground	12022828684	0		1	5.67
CG-101	53410301	AESID	AeroH	Voice	01/30/2013	16:47:40	Air-Ground	12022828140	0		2	11.34
CG-101	53410301	AESID	AeroH	Voice	01/30/2013	17:54:40	Air-Ground	12022828140	0		2	11.34
CG-101	53410301	AESID	AeroH	Voice	01/30/2013	19:40:10	Air-Ground	12022829116	0		3	17.01
CG-101	53410301	AESID	AeroH	Voice	01/30/2013	19:43:07	Air-Ground	12022829116	0		3.5	19.85
CG-101	53410301	AESID	AeroH	Voice	01/30/2013	20:02:14	Air-Ground	12023048099	0		1	5.67
CG-101	53410301	AESID	AeroH	Voice	01/30/2013	20:14:58	Air-Ground	12023048099	0		7	39.69
CG-101	53410301	AESID	AeroH	Voice	01/30/2013	20:23:26	Air-Ground	12023048099	0		1	5.67
CG-101	53410301	AESID	AeroH	Voice	01/30/2013	20:24:09	Air-Ground	12023048099	0		1	5.67
CG-101	53410301	AESID	AeroH	Voice	01/30/2013	20:26:08	Air-Ground	12022829116	0		6	34.02
CG-101	53410301	AESID	AeroH	Voice	01/30/2013	20:33:07	Air-Ground	12023048099	0		7	39.69
CG-101	53410301	AESID	AeroH	Voice	01/30/2013	20:41:04	Air-Ground	12022828203	0		1	5.67
CG-101	53410301	AESID	AeroH	Voice	01/30/2013	20:43:48	Air-Ground	12025735733	0		6.5	36.86
CG-101	53410301	AESID	AeroH	Voice	01/30/2013	20:51:00	Air-Ground	12023843639	0		3.5	19.85
CG-101	53410301	AESID	AeroH	Voice	01/30/2013	21:02:12	Air-Ground	12026415312	0		1	5.67
CG-101	53410301	AESID	AeroH	Voice	01/30/2013	21:03:09	Air-Ground	12026415312	0		1	5.67
CG-101	74980708	Voice	SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN		01/30/2013	13:09:41	Air-Ground	12022828140	0		9	76.5
CG-101	74980708	Voice	SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN		01/30/2013	13:21:17	Air-Ground	12022829354	0		2	17

CG-101	74980708	Voice	SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN	01/30/2013	13:23:14	Air-Ground	12022829354	0	2	17
CG-101	74980708	Voice	SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN	01/30/2013	13:25:51	Air-Ground	12022828986	0	1	8.5
CG-101	N/A	DATA	Monthly data plan per new CG Contract - DHS fair share						\$ 5,943.66	

Aircraft	Date(s)	Destinations	Traveler	Agency	Hours
CG02	04/4-8/2013	TX/AZ Multi-Border Location	AHLSTRAND, ED	DHS Staff	11.5
			BOUCHER, AIMEE	U.S. Secret	
			CHANDLER, MATT	DHS Staff	
			LUTZ, ART	DHS Staff	
			MILLER, MICHAEL	U.S. Secret	
			NAPOLITANO, JANET	S1-DHS Secretary	
			NASSOIY, TODD	U.S. Secret	
			SANDWEG, JOHN	DHS Staff	
			SHEEHAN, KERRY	U.S. Secret	
			SHLOSSMAN, AMY	DHS Staff	
			WINKOWSKI, TOM	Govt - Federal	
TOTAL HOURS				11.5	

Aircraft	Date(s)	Destinations	Traveler	Agency	Hours
CG02	17-18 May 2013	San Fran; Los Angeles, CA	AHLSTRAND, ED	DHS Staff	11.1
			BROWN, ROSEBUD	DHS Staff	
			DANTIN, JOHN	U.S. Secret Service	
			NAPOLITANO, JANET	S1-DHS Secretary	
			PRIETO, RUBEN	U.S. Secret Service	
			SANDWEG, JOHN	DHS Staff	
			SHEEHAN, KERRY	U.S. Secret Service	
			SHLOSSMAN, AMY	DHS Staff	
			WHEELER, MOLLIE	U.S. Secret Service	
CG01	24-26 May 2013	Boston, MA			2.3
			A. SHLOSSMAN	DHS Staff	
			BOUCHER, A	U.S. Secret Service	
			BROWN, R	DHS Staff	
			CHANDLER, M	DHS Staff	
			DEAN, M	DHS Staff	
			J. NAPOLITANO	S1-DHS Secretary	
			JOHNS, M	U.S. Secret Service	
			MARKS, STEVE	Other Passenger Category	
			MORLEY, J	U.S. Secret Service	
			NAPOLITANO, D	Other Passenger Category	
			SERINO, RICHARD	DHS Staff	
			SHEEHAN, KERRY	U.S. Secret Service	
			TOTAL HOURS		

*\*Flight Mission will be charged at the "inside government rate"*

C130	22-May-13	Joplin, MO	NAPOLITANO, JANET	S1-DHS Secretary	9.8
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Aircraft	Date	Destinations	Traveler	Agency	Hours			
CG-01	12-15 July 2013	Albuquerque, NM	AHLSTRAND, E	USCG	7.0			
			COFIELD, J	Federal				
			J. NAPOLITANO	Federal				
			LUTZ, A	Other				
			MATNEY, T	Federal				
			MEREDITH, M	Federal				
			PADILLA, R	Federal				
			SHEEHAN, K	Federal				
			TOWNSEND, M	Federal				
CG-01	18-24 July 2013	San Jose, CA; Mexico City	AHLSTRAND, ED	USCG	13.7			
			BERSIN, ALAN	Federal				
			CHANDLER, MATT	Federal				
			HOWERTER, STEPHEN	Federal				
			JOHNS, MICHAEL	Federal				
			MULLHOLLAND, MARTIN	Federal				
			NAPOLITANO, JANET	Federal				
			RICHARDSON, MARCUS	Federal				
			SANDWEG, JOHN	Federal				
			SHEEHAN, KERRY	Federal				
			STEVENS, CLARK	Federal				
			WINKOWSKI, THOMAS	Federal				
CG-02	30 July 2013	Reno, NV <i>Return leg will be on August's statement</i>	BROWN, R	Federal	5.1			
			BRUCE, K	Federal				
			COFIELDO, J	Federal				
			ESTRAMONTE, J	USCG				
			JOHNS, M	Federal				
			NAPOLITANO, J	Federal				
			OGDEN, D	Federal				
			TOTAL HOURS				26.8	

Aircraft	Date	Destinations	Traveler	Agency	Hours
CG-02	30 Jul - 06 Aug 2013	Reno, NV	BROWN, R	Federal	4.4
			BRUCE, K	Federal	
			COFIELD, J	Federal	
			ESTRAMONTE, J	USCG	
			JOHNS, M	Federal	
			LARK, CALVIN	Federal	
			NAPOLITANO, J	Federal	
			OGDEN, D	Federal	
			WILLIAMS, B	Federal	
CG-02	12-Aug-13	Cincinnati, OH	CHANDLER, MATT	Federal	2.3
			ESTRAMONTE, JIM	USCG	
			GARRISON, SHAWNA	Federal	
			GOGGIN, KYLE	Federal	
			MARKS, STEVE	Federal	
			MCCARTHY, SEAN	Federal	
			MILLER, MICHAEL	Federal	
			NAPOLITANO, JANET	Federal	
			PANKENIER, CHARLES	Federal	
			RICHARDSON, MARCUS	Federal	
			SANDWEG, JOHN	Federal	
			STEVENS, CLARK	Federal	
CG-02	29 August 2013	Reno, NV	AHLSTRAND, ED	USCG	4.9
			BRADLEY, SCOTT	Federal	

Return leg will be on September's statement (02 Sep 4.5 hrs)

MOON, DUSTIN	Federal	
NAPOLITANO, J	Federal	
RICHARSON, MARCUS	Federal	
SHEEHAN, KERRY	Federal	
THOMAS, MICHAEL	Federal	
TOTAL HOURS		11.6

Aircraft	Date	Destinations	Traveler	Agency	Hours
CG-02	02-Sep-13	Reno, NV	AHLSTRAND, ED	USCG	4.5
			BRADLEY, SCOTT	Federal	
			CHILDRESS, KENNETH	Federal	
			MOON, DUSTIN	Federal	
			NAPOLITANO, JANET	Federal	
			RICHARDSON, MARCUS	Federal	
			SEXTON, TONY	Federal	
			SHEEHAN, KERRY	Federal	
THOMAS, MICHAEL	Federal				
CG-02	11-13 Sep-13	New York, NY / Italy	BEERS, RAND	Federal	18.6
			CHANDLER, MATT	Federal	
			ESTRAMONTE, JIM	USCG	
			FOREBACK, STEPHEN	Federal	
			HADZISELIMOVIC	Federal	
			KOUMANS, MARK	Federal	
			PAYNE, RUBEN	Federal	
			PORINSKY, TODD	Federal	
			RICHARDSON, MARCUS	Federal	
			STEVENS, CLARK	Federal	
			TOWNSEND, MICHAEL	Federal	
CG-02	18-20 Sep-13	Texas / Mexico	AHLSTRAND, ED	USCG	8.7
			BEERS, RAND	Federal	
			BROWN, ROSE	Federal	
			CHANDLER, MATT	Federal	
			GARRISON, SHAWNA	Federal	
			NASSOIY, TODD	Federal	
			PORINSKY, TODD	Federal	
			SEXTON, ANTHONY	Federal	
			TOWNSEND, MICHAEL	Federal	
			WONG, HEATHER	Federal	
CG-01	26-27 Sep-13	Buffalo, NY / Montreal Canada	BEERS, RAND	Federal	3.8
			CREHAN, DANIEL	Federal	
			ESTRAMONTE, JIM	USCG	
			GILLESPIE, MARK	Federal	
			GROSSMAN, SETH	Federal	
			KOUMANS, MARK	Federal	
			LUTZ, ART	Federal	
			MORLEY, JIM	Federal	
			STEVENS, CLARK	Federal	
			WHATLEY, ROY	Federal	
			WYNN, JONATHAN	Federal	
TOTAL HOURS				36.6	

Yall Number	AEISD	Terminal	Service Name	Call Type	Call Date	Call Time	Direction	Called Number	Data Bytes	Data Bytes Units	Duration (Min)	Charge	LESSO
CG-101	53410301	AEISD	AeroH	Voice	07/12/2013	16:54:10	Ground-Air	Non-Satcom	0		1	6.16	
CG-101	53410301	AEISD	AeroH	Voice	07/12/2013	16:57:50	Air-Ground	0012022405432	0		1	5.67	
CG-101	53410301	AEISD	AeroH	Voice	07/12/2013	20:01:34	Air-Ground	0017030927154	0		5	28.35	
CG-101	53410301	AEISD	AeroH	Voice	07/12/2013	20:06:42	Air-Ground	0012024561191	0		9.5	53.87	
CG-101	53410301	AEISD	AeroH	Voice	07/12/2013	20:24:14	Air-Ground	0012152474017	0		1	5.67	
CG-101	53410301	AEISD	AeroH	Voice	07/12/2013	20:25:11	Air-Ground	0012152648551	0		1	5.67	
CG-101	53410301	AEISD	AeroH	Voice	07/12/2013	20:33:53	Air-Ground	0013109249310	0		8	45.36	
CG-101	53410301	AEISD	AeroH	Voice	07/12/2013	20:51:53	Air-Ground	0015059424990	0		1	5.67	
CG-101	74980708	Voice	SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN	Voice	07/12/2013	04:00:57	Air-Ground		0.2 MByte			0	
CG-101	74980649	Voice	SwiftBroadband Data	Voice	07/12/2013	17:05:14	Air-Ground		188.4 MByte			0	
CG-101	74980708	Voice	SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN	Voice	07/12/2013	17:08:14	Air-Ground	12022829354	0		2	17	
CG-101	74980708	Voice	SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN	Voice	07/12/2013	17:09:44	Air-Ground	12022828986	0		2	17	
CG-101	74980708	Voice	SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN	Voice	07/12/2013	17:11:08	Air-Ground	12022828986	0		1	8.5	
CG-101	74980708	Voice	SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN	Voice	07/12/2013	17:13:05	Air-Ground	12026121645	0		4	34	
CG-101	74980708	Voice	SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN	Voice	07/12/2013	17:16:57	Air-Ground	12022828140	0		11	93.5	
CG-101	53410301	AEISD	AeroH	Voice	07/12/2013	18:47:11	Air-Ground	0017030927050	0		1	5.67	
CG-101	53410301	AEISD	AeroH	Voice	07/12/2013	18:49:53	Air-Ground	0013057310186	0		1	5.67	
CG-101	74980708	Voice	SwiftBroadband Data	Voice	07/15/2013	14:41:20	Air-Ground		251.5 MByte			0	
CG-101	74980708	Voice	SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN	Voice	07/15/2013	15:01:08	Air-Ground	12022829354	0		2	17	
CG-101	74980708	Voice	SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN	Voice	07/15/2013	15:04:43	Air-Ground	12022828986	0		1	8.5	
CG-101	74980708	Voice	SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN	Voice	07/15/2013	15:08:02	Air-Ground	12022828140	0		7	59.5	
CG-101	74980708	Voice	SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN	Voice	07/15/2013	16:15:54	Air-Ground	12022829258	0		8	68	
CG-101	53410301	AEISD	AeroH	Voice	07/18/2013	13:39:03	Air-Ground	0012022241835	0		1	5.67	
CG-101	53410301	AEISD	AeroH	Voice	07/18/2013	13:43:11	Air-Ground	0012022243553	0		5	28.35	
CG-101	53410301	AEISD	AeroH	Voice	07/18/2013	13:49:29	Air-Ground	0012022243553	0		4.5	25.52	
CG-101	53410301	AEISD	AeroH	Voice	07/18/2013	15:55:47	Air-Ground	0014152658693	0		4.5	25.52	
CG-101	53410301	AEISD	AeroH	Voice	07/18/2013	16:18:40	Ground-Air	Non-Satcom	0		1	6.16	
CG-101	74980649	Voice	SwiftBroadband Data	Voice	07/18/2013	10:16:10	Air-Ground		184.9 MByte			0	
CG-101	74980708	Voice	SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN	Voice	07/18/2013	10:17:29	Air-Ground	12022829354	0		2	17	
CG-101	74980708	Voice	SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN	Voice	07/18/2013	10:19:25	Air-Ground	12022829354	0		1	8.5	
CG-101	74980649	Voice	SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN	Voice	07/18/2013	10:20:36	Air-Ground	12022828986	0		1	8.5	
CG-101	74980708	Voice	SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN	Voice	07/18/2013	10:25:17	Air-Ground	12022829179	0		1	8.5	
CG-101	74980708	Voice	SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN	Voice	07/18/2013	10:30:16	Air-Ground	12022829258	0		6	51	
CG-101	74980708	Voice	SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN	Voice	07/18/2013	12:27:31	Air-Ground	12022828140	0		14	119	
CG-101	74980708	Voice	SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN	Voice	07/18/2013	12:41:22	Air-Ground	12022828140	0		7	59.5	
CG-101	53410301	AEISD	AeroH	Voice	07/23/2013	13:20:41	Air-Ground	0012539617000	0		1	6.16	
CG-101	53410301	AEISD	AeroH	Voice	07/23/2013	15:04:38	Air-Ground	0012024473587	0		1	5.67	
CG-101	53410301	AEISD	AeroH	Voice	07/23/2013	15:22:45	Air-Ground	0012022428982	0		13	73.71	
CG-101	53410301	AEISD	AeroH	Voice	07/23/2013	17:28:03	Air-Ground	0012028092630	0		8	45.36	
CG-101	53410301	AEISD	AeroH	Voice	07/23/2013	18:00:37	Air-Ground	0012028092630	0		11	62.37	
CG-101	53410301	AEISD	AeroH	Voice	07/23/2013	20:11:45	Ground-Air	Non-Satcom	0		3	18.48	
CG-101	53410301	AEISD	AeroH	Voice	07/23/2013	21:23:55	Air-Ground	0012022828101	0		1.5	8.51	
CG-101	53410301	AEISD	AeroH	Voice	07/23/2013	21:53:01	Air-Ground	0012028099563	0		3.5	19.85	
CG-101	74980708	Voice	SwiftBroadband Data	Voice	07/23/2013	12:54:15	Air-Ground		454 MByte			0	
CG-101	74980708	Voice	SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN	Voice	07/23/2013	13:28:08	Air-Ground	12022828140	0		7	59.5	
CG-101	74980708	Voice	SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN	Voice	07/23/2013	15:44:19	Air-Ground	12022828140	0		11	93.5	
CG-101	74980708	Voice	SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN	Voice	07/23/2013	20:48:47	Air-Ground	12022828140	0		1	8.5	
CG-101	74980708	Voice	SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN	Voice	07/23/2013	20:55:57	Air-Ground	12022828140	0		11	93.5	
CG-101	74980708	Voice	SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN	Voice	07/23/2013	21:10:21	Air-Ground	12022828140	0		1	8.5	
CG-101	74980708	Voice	SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN	Voice	07/23/2013	21:11:11	Air-Ground	12022828101	0		2	17	
CG-101	53410301	AEISD	AeroH	Voice	07/24/2013	17:05:37	Ground-Air	Non-Satcom	0		1	6.16	
CG-101	53410301	AEISD	AeroH	Voice	07/24/2013	19:17:50	Air-Ground	0013022828140	0		1	5.67	
CG-101	53410301	AEISD	AeroH	Voice	07/24/2013	20:44:50	Air-Ground	0012022533374	0		7	39.69	
CG-101	53410301	AEISD	AeroH	Voice	07/24/2013	21:33:09	Air-Ground	0012024561768	0		1	5.67	
CG-101	53410301	AEISD	AeroH	Voice	07/24/2013	21:33:34	Air-Ground	0012024561768	0		7	39.69	
CG-101	74980708	Voice	SwiftBroadband Data	Voice	07/24/2013	17:02:12	Air-Ground		362.1 MByte			0	
CG-101	74980708	Voice	SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN	Voice	07/24/2013	17:10:47	Air-Ground	12022829953	0		1	8.5	
CG-101	74980708	Voice	SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN	Voice	07/24/2013	17:12:28	Air-Ground	12022829666	0		1	8.5	
CG-101	74980708	Voice	SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN	Voice	07/24/2013	17:13:20	Air-Ground	12022829354	0		2	17	
CG-101	74980708	Voice	SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN	Voice	07/24/2013	17:15:13	Air-Ground	12022828986	0		1	8.5	
CG-101	74980708	Voice	SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN	Voice	07/24/2013	17:19:02	Air-Ground	12022828140	0		7	59.5	
CG-101	74980708	Voice	SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN	Voice	07/24/2013	19:26:00	Air-Ground	12022828140	0		7	59.5	
CG-101	74980708	Voice	SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN	Voice	07/24/2013	19:33:21	Air-Ground	12022828140	0		2	17	
CG-101	74980708	Voice	SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN	Voice	07/24/2013	19:35:16	Air-Ground	12022828140	0		2	17	
CG-101	74980708	Voice	SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN	Voice	07/24/2013	19:38:02	Air-Ground	12022828140	0		1	8.5	
CG-101	74980708	Voice	SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN	Voice	07/24/2013	19:38:39	Air-Ground	12026121645	0		5	42.5	
CG-101	74980708	Voice	SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN	Voice	07/24/2013	19:46:42	Air-Ground	12026121645	0		21	178.5	
CG-101	74980708	Voice	SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN	Voice	07/24/2013	20:07:44	Air-Ground	12022828140	0		2	17	
CG-101	74980708	Voice	SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN	Voice	07/24/2013	20:10:56	Air-Ground	12022828140	0		4	34	
CG-101	74980708	Voice	SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN	Voice	07/24/2013	20:15:41	Air-Ground	12026121645	0		5	42.5	
CG-101	74980708	Voice	SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN	Voice	07/24/2013	20:21:42	Air-Ground	12022828140	0		2	17	
CG-101	74980708	Voice	SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN	Voice	07/24/2013	20:27:05	Air-Ground	12022829258	0		5	42.5	
CG-101	74980708	Voice	SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN	Voice	07/24/2013	20:32:02	Air-Ground	12022828140	0		1	8.5	
CG-101	74980708	Voice	SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN	Voice	07/24/2013	20:34:14	Air-Ground	12026121645	0		24	204	
CG-101	74980708	Voice	SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN	Voice	07/24/2013	20:57:44	Air-Ground	12026121645	0		3	25.5	
CG-101	74980649	Voice	SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN	Voice	07/24/2013	21:00:29	Air-Ground	12022828140	0		4	34	
CG-101	74980649	Voice	SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN	Voice	07/24/2013	21:06:28	Air-Ground	12022828300	0		1	8.5	
CG-101	74980708	Voice	SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN	Voice	07/24/2013	21:07:21	Air-Ground	12026121645	0		3	25.5	
CG-101	74980708	Voice	SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN	Voice	07/24/2013	21:11:59	Air-Ground	12026121645	0		10	85	
CG-101	74980708	Voice	SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN	Voice	07/24/2013	21:21:42	Air-Ground	12026121645	0		3	25.5	
CG-101	74980708	Voice	SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN	Voice	07/24/2013	21:25:44	Air-Ground	12026121645	0		5	42.5	

CG02	53447007	AESD	AeroH+4	Voice	07/30/2013	15:47:34	Ground-Air	Non-Satcom	0	1	6.04		
CG02	53447007	AESD	AeroH+4	Voice	07/30/2013	15:57:16	Air-Ground	0012539617000	0	1	6		
CG02	74981093	Voice	SwiftBroadband Data		07/30/2013	14:34:48	Air-Ground		33.8 MByte		302.59		
CG02	74981093	Voice	SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN		07/30/2013	15:27:34	Air-Ground	12022829354	0	2	17		
CG02	74981093	Voice	SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN		07/30/2013	15:29:28	Air-Ground	12022828986	0	1	8.5		
CG02	74981093	Voice	SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN		07/30/2013	15:31:29	Air-Ground	12022828140	0	4	34		
CG02	74981093	Voice	SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN		07/30/2013	15:35:23	Air-Ground	12026121645	0	2	17		
CG02	74981093	Voice	SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN		07/30/2013	15:42:51	Air-Ground	12026121645	0	2	17		
CG02	74981093	Voice	SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN		07/30/2013	21:58:35	Air-Ground	12022828443	0	2	17		
CG02	74981093	Voice	SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN		07/30/2013	22:01:04	Air-Ground	12022828443	0	13	110.5		
CG-101	N/A	DATA	Monthly data plan per new CG Contract - DHS fair share							\$	5,943.66		
									DHS MONTHLY BILL			\$	8,987.27

CGID	Account Number	AESD	Terminal	Service Name	Call Type	Call Date	Call Time	Direction	Called Number	Data Bytes	Data Bytes Units	Duration (Min)	Charge	LESD	
CG02	53447007	AESD	AeroH+4	Voice	08/06/2013	15:25:20	Ground-Air	Non-Satcom		0		1	6.04		
CG02	74981096	Voice	SwiftBroadband Data		08/06/2013	15:20:44	Air-Ground			39.3 MByte			0		
CG02	74981093	Voice	SwiftBroadband Data		08/06/2013	20:21:22	Air-Ground			26.8 MByte			0		
CG02	74981093	Voice	SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN		08/06/2013	15:20:53	Air-Ground	12022829354		0		2	17		
CG02	84040804	Fax	SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN		08/06/2013	15:25:39	Ground-Air	3216102318		0		1	8.5		
CG02	74981093	Voice	SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN		08/06/2013	15:26:51	Air-Ground	12022829354		0		2	17		
CG02	74981093	Voice	SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN		08/06/2013	15:29:57	Air-Ground	12022828986		0		1	8.5		
CG02	74981093	Voice	SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN		08/06/2013	15:32:42	Air-Ground	12026121645		0		7	59.5		
CG02	74981093	Voice	SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN		08/06/2013	16:25:36	Air-Ground	12022828140		0		8	68		
CG02	74981093	Voice	SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN		08/06/2013	16:35:31	Air-Ground	12022828300		0		1	8.5		
CG02	74981093	Voice	SwiftBroadband Data		08/12/2013	09:25:39	Air-Ground			48.1 MByte			0		
CG02	74981093	Voice	SwiftBroadband Data		08/12/2013	16:52:36	Air-Ground			46.5 MByte			0		
CG02	74981093	Voice	SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN		08/12/2013	10:15:33	Air-Ground	12022829354		0		2	17		
CG02	74981093	Voice	SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN		08/12/2013	10:17:31	Air-Ground	12022828986		0		1	8.5		
CG02	74981093	Voice	SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN		08/12/2013	10:19:58	Air-Ground	12022828140		0		1	8.5		
CG02	74981093	Voice	SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN		08/12/2013	10:20:25	Air-Ground	12022828140		0		9	76.5		
CG02	74981093	Voice	SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN		08/12/2013	11:18:23	Air-Ground	12022828140		0		7	59.5		
CG02	74981093	Voice	SwiftBroadband Data		08/29/2013	16:20:37	Air-Ground			85.2 MByte			762.74		
CG02	74981093	Voice	SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN		08/29/2013	16:41:12	Air-Ground	12022829354		0		2	17		
CG02	74981093	Voice	SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN		08/29/2013	16:42:58	Air-Ground	12022828986		0		1	8.5		
CG02	74981093	Voice	SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN		08/29/2013	16:45:26	Air-Ground	12022828140		0		3	25.5		
CG02	74981093	Voice	SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN		08/29/2013	16:48:32	Air-Ground	12022828300		0		1	8.5		
CG02	74981093	Voice	SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN		08/29/2013	16:49:37	Air-Ground	12022828140		0		3	25.5		
CG02	74981093	Voice	SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN		08/29/2013	16:53:03	Air-Ground	12022828140		0		2	17		
CG02	74981093	Voice	SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN		08/29/2013	16:55:09	Air-Ground	12022828140		0		1	8.5		
CG02	74981093	Voice	SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN		08/29/2013	16:55:45	Air-Ground	12026121645		0		6	51		
													\$	5,943.66	
CG-101	N/A	DATA	Monthly data plan per new CG Contract - DHS fair share										\$	7,230.94	
													DHS MONTHLY BILL	\$	9,234.94

Tail Number	AESD	Terminal	Service Name	Call Type	Call Date	Call Time	Direction	Called Number	Data Bytes	Data Bytes Units	Duration (Min)	Charge	LESD
CG02	74981093	Voice	SwiftBroadband Data		09/02/2013	16:13:18	Air-Ground		44 MByte			393.9	
CG02	74981093	Voice	SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN		09/02/2013	16:32:17	Air-Ground	12022828140	0		8	68	
CG02	74981093	Voice	SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN		09/02/2013	16:59:20	Air-Ground	12022828140	0		8	68	
CG02	74981093	Voice	SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN		09/02/2013	18:36:05	Air-Ground	12022828140	0		7	59.5	
CG02	74981093	Voice	SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN		09/02/2013	18:42:54	Air-Ground	12022828140	0		7	59.5	
CG02	74981093	Voice	SwiftBroadband Data		09/11/2013	09:32:28	Air-Ground		0.3 MByte			2.69	
CG02	74981096	Voice	SwiftBroadband Data		09/11/2013	09:50:55	Air-Ground		26.1 MByte			233.66	
CG02	74981093	Voice	SwiftBroadband Data		09/11/2013	11:36:11	Air-Ground		3.7 MByte			33.12	
CG02	74981093	Voice	SwiftBroadband Data		09/11/2013	21:02:38	Air-Ground		136.2 MByte			1219.31	
CG02	74981093	Voice	SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN		09/11/2013	10:01:35	Air-Ground	12022829354	0		2	17	
CG02	74981093	Voice	SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN		09/11/2013	10:03:21	Air-Ground	12022828986	0		2	17	
CG02	74981093	Voice	SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN		09/11/2013	10:05:41	Air-Ground	12022828140	0		6	51	
CG02	74981093	Voice	SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN		09/11/2013	21:45:45	Air-Ground	12022829666	0		1	8.5	
CG02	74981093	Voice	SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN		09/11/2013	21:47:02	Air-Ground	12022829354	0		2	17	
CG02	74981093	Voice	SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN		09/11/2013	23:13:21	Air-Ground	12022828140	0		5	42.5	
CG02	74981093	Voice	SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN		09/11/2013	23:19:05	Air-Ground	12022828140	0		8	68	
CG02	74981093	Voice	SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN		09/11/2013	23:27:16	Air-Ground	12026121645	0		3	25.5	
CG02	74981093	Voice	SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN		09/11/2013	23:31:03	Air-Ground	12026121645	0		4	34	
CG02	74981093	Voice	SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN		09/11/2013	23:36:58	Air-Ground	12026121645	0		11	93.5	
CG02	74981093	Voice	SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN		09/11/2013	23:48:14	Air-Ground	12022828140	0		7	59.5	
CG02	74981093	Voice	SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN		09/11/2013	23:55:21	Air-Ground	12022828140	0		1	8.5	
CG02	74981093	Voice	SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN		09/11/2013	23:55:49	Air-Ground	12026121645	0		2	17	
CG02	74981093	Voice	SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN		09/11/2013	23:57:48	Air-Ground	12026121645	0		5	42.5	
CG02	74981096	Voice	SwiftBroadband Data		09/12/2013	01:28:28	Air-Ground		12.5 MByte			111.9	
CG02	74981096	Voice	SwiftBroadband Data		09/12/2013	01:54:39	Air-Ground		9 MByte			26.96	
CG02	74981096	Voice	SwiftBroadband Data		09/12/2013	02:10:33	Air-Ground		0.2 MByte			1.79	
CG02	74981093	Voice	SwiftBroadband Data		09/12/2013	03:18:30	Air-Ground		0.2 MByte			1.79	
CG02	74981096	Voice	SwiftBroadband Data		09/12/2013	03:19:12	Air-Ground		0.7 MByte			6.27	
CG02	74981093	Voice	SwiftBroadband Data		09/12/2013	03:25:48	Air-Ground		8.6 MByte			76.99	
CG02	74981093	Voice	SwiftBroadband Data		09/12/2013	03:47:22	Air-Ground		0.4 MByte			3.58	
CG02	74981096	Voice	SwiftBroadband Data		09/12/2013	03:58:53	Air-Ground		0.2 MByte			1.79	
CG02	74981093	Voice	SwiftBroadband Data		09/12/2013	04:52:05	Air-Ground		0.8 MByte			7.16	
CG02	74981096	Voice	SwiftBroadband Data		09/12/2013	04:43:23	Air-Ground		0.3 MByte			2.69	
CG02	74981093	Voice	SwiftBroadband Data		09/12/2013	04:53:13	Air-Ground		0.3 MByte			2.69	

CG02	74981096	Voice	SwiftBroadband Data	09/12/2013	05:26:55	Air-Ground	12026121645	63.5 MByte	568.48
CG02	74981093	Voice	SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN	09/12/2013	00:02:43	Air-Ground	12026121645	0	8.5
CG02	53447007	AESID	AeroH+I4 Voice	09/13/2013	14:56:38	Ground-Air	Non-Satcom	0	12.08
CG02	53447007	AESID	AeroH+I4 Voice	09/13/2013	19:48:09	Air-Ground	0012022829179	0	6
CG02	74981093	Voice	SwiftBroadband Data	09/13/2013	12:24:42	Air-Ground		417 MByte	3733.14
CG02	74981096	Voice	SwiftBroadband Data	09/13/2013	19:28:35	Air-Ground		196.6 MByte	1760.04
CG02	74981093	Voice	SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN	09/13/2013	13:05:56	Air-Ground	12022829354	0	17
CG02	74981093	Voice	SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN	09/13/2013	13:07:59	Air-Ground	12022828986	0	8.5
CG02	74981093	Voice	SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN	09/13/2013	13:10:12	Air-Ground	12022828140	0	34
CG02	74981093	Voice	SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN	09/13/2013	13:13:34	Air-Ground	12022828140	0	3
CG02	74981093	Voice	SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN	09/13/2013	13:16:58	Air-Ground	12022828140	0	7
CG02	74981093	Voice	SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN	09/13/2013	14:33:32	Air-Ground	12022829748	0	3
CG02	74981093	Voice	SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN	09/13/2013	14:36:37	Air-Ground	12022829748	0	6
CG02	74981093	Voice	SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN	09/13/2013	16:32:23	Air-Ground	12022828140	0	51
CG02	74981093	Voice	SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN	09/13/2013	16:42:27	Air-Ground	12022828140	0	10
CG02	74981093	Voice	SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN	09/13/2013	16:43:08	Air-Ground	12026121645	0	1
CG02	74981093	Voice	SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN	09/13/2013	16:48:45	Air-Ground	12026121645	0	8
CG02	74981093	Voice	SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN	09/13/2013	17:18:13	Air-Ground	12026121645	0	4
CG02	74981093	Voice	SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN	09/13/2013	17:22:15	Air-Ground	12026121645	0	2
CG02	74981093	Voice	SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN	09/13/2013	17:23:57	Air-Ground	12022828140	0	3
CG02	74981093	Voice	SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN	09/13/2013	17:40:22	Air-Ground	12022828140	0	8
CG02	74981093	Voice	SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN	09/13/2013	17:48:22	Air-Ground	12022828140	0	4
CG02	74981093	Voice	SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN	09/13/2013	17:52:00	Air-Ground	12026121645	0	1
CG02	74981093	Voice	SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN	09/13/2013	17:52:55	Air-Ground	12026121645	0	1
CG02	74981093	Voice	SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN	09/13/2013	17:53:34	Air-Ground	12022828140	0	1
CG02	74981093	Voice	SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN	09/13/2013	18:01:50	Air-Ground	12022828140	0	8
CG02	74981093	Voice	SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN	09/13/2013	18:10:08	Air-Ground	12022828140	0	7
CG02	74981093	Voice	SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN	09/13/2013	18:24:19	Air-Ground	12022828140	0	1
CG02	74981093	Voice	SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN	09/13/2013	18:25:15	Air-Ground	12026121645	0	3
CG02	74981093	Voice	SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN	09/13/2013	19:02:08	Air-Ground	12022829258	0	1
CG02	74981093	Voice	SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN	09/13/2013	19:02:38	Air-Ground	12022829179	0	1
CG02	74981093	Voice	SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN	09/13/2013	19:03:12	Air-Ground	12022829258	0	1
CG02	74981093	Voice	SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN	09/13/2013	19:24:43	Air-Ground	12022829179	0	1
CG02	74981093	Voice	SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN	09/13/2013	19:25:38	Air-Ground	12022829258	0	2
CG02	74981093	Voice	SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN	09/13/2013	19:28:17	Air-Ground	12022829258	0	21
CG02	74981093	Voice	SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN	09/13/2013	19:49:35	Air-Ground	12022829258	0	11
CG02	74981093	Voice	SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN	09/13/2013	20:01:42	Air-Ground	12022829258	0	3
CG02	74981093	Voice	SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN	09/13/2013	20:05:59	Air-Ground	12022829258	0	6
CG02	74981093	Voice	SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN	09/13/2013	20:12:06	Air-Ground	12022829258	0	5
CG02	74981093	Voice	SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN	09/13/2013	20:19:34	Air-Ground	12022829258	0	15
CG02	74981093	Voice	SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN	09/13/2013	20:35:54	Air-Ground	12022829258	0	12
CG02	74981093	Voice	SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN	09/13/2013	20:48:04	Air-Ground	12022829258	0	3
CG02	74981093	Voice	SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN	09/13/2013	20:51:04	Air-Ground	12022829258	0	39
CG02	74981093	Voice	SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN	09/13/2013	21:29:52	Air-Ground	12022829258	0	16
CG02	74981093	Voice	SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN	09/13/2013	21:46:33	Air-Ground	12022829258	0	17
CG02	74981093	Voice	SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN	09/13/2013	22:06:17	Air-Ground	12022829258	0	28
CG02	53447007	AESID	AeroH+I4 Voice	09/18/2013	22:02:53	Air-Ground	0019563379482	0	7.5
CG02	53447007	AESID	AeroH+I4 Voice	09/18/2013	22:43:08	Air-Ground	0019562362252	0	3
CG02	74981093	Voice	SwiftBroadband Data	09/18/2013	18:51:24	Air-Ground		60.5 MByte	541.62
CG02	74981093	Voice	SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN	09/18/2013	19:13:35	Air-Ground	12022828140	0	2
CG02	74981093	Voice	SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN	09/18/2013	19:15:48	Air-Ground	12022828140	0	1
CG02	74981093	Voice	SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN	09/18/2013	19:19:59	Air-Ground	12022828140	0	2
CG02	74981093	Voice	SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN	09/18/2013	19:23:04	Air-Ground	12026121645	0	2
CG02	74981093	Voice	SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN	09/18/2013	19:25:30	Air-Ground	12022828140	0	4
CG02	84040804	Fax	SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN	09/18/2013	20:13:25	Ground-Air	3216102318	0	1
CG02	74981093	Voice	SwiftBroadband Data	09/19/2013	13:39:04	Air-Ground		246 MByte	2202.29
CG02	74981096	Voice	SwiftBroadband Data	09/19/2013	16:55:28	Air-Ground		144.1 MByte	1290.04
CG02	74981093	Voice	SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN	09/19/2013	14:19:37	Air-Ground	12022828140	0	6
CG02	74981093	Voice	SwiftBroadband Data	09/20/2013	16:13:55	Air-Ground		288.8 MByte	2583.66
CG-101	53410301	AESID	AeroH Voice	08/26/2013	14:34:45	Ground-Air	Non-Satcom	0	1
CG-101	53410301	AESID	AeroH Voice	08/26/2013	14:35:58	Ground-Air	Non-Satcom	0	1
CG-101	74980708	Voice	SwiftBroadband Data	09/26/2013	13:53:55	Air-Ground		95.4 MByte	854.06
CG-101	74980708	Voice	SwiftBroadband Data	09/26/2013	18:43:27	Air-Ground		54.8 MByte	490.59
CG-101	74980708	Voice	SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN	09/26/2013	14:09:40	Air-Ground	12022828140	0	2
CG-101	74980708	Voice	SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN	08/26/2013	14:11:29	Air-Ground	12022828140	0	12
CG-101	74980649	Voice	SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN	09/26/2013	14:15:16	Air-Ground	12022829354	0	2
CG-101	74980649	Voice	SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN	09/26/2013	14:17:39	Air-Ground	12022828986	0	1
CG-101	53410301	AESID	AeroH Voice	09/27/2013	20:23:25	Ground-Air	Non-Satcom	0	2
CG-101	74980708	Voice	SwiftBroadband Data	09/27/2013	15:50:44	Air-Ground		14.6 MByte	130.7
CG-101	74980708	Voice	SwiftBroadband Data	09/27/2013	16:15:35	Air-Ground		52.5 MByte	470
CG-101	74980708	Voice	SwiftBroadband Data	09/27/2013	19:36:44	Air-Ground		304.8 MByte	2728.69
CG-101	74980708	Voice	SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN	09/27/2013	16:34:48	Air-Ground	12026121645	0	7
CG-101	N/A	DATA	Monthly data plan per new CG Contract - DHS fair share					5	5,943.66

DHS Monthly Bill \$ 28,979.88



Aircraft	Date	Destinations	Traveler	Agency	Hours
No DHS Flights October 2013					
TOTAL					0

Aircraft	Date	Destinations	Traveler	Agency	Hours
CG-01	12 Nov-13	Los Angeles, CA	BEERS, R	Federal	9.7
			BORRAS, R	Federal	
			CARTON, M	Federal	
			CHANDLER, M	Federal	
			ESTRAMONTE, J	USCG	
			LUTZ, A	Federal	
			MANNING, T	Federal	
			SCHULTZ, J	Federal	
			SHEEHAN, K	Federal	
			TUZZOLINO, A	Federal	
			WINKOWSKI, T	Federal	
CG-01 CG-02	26-Nov-13 30-Nov-13	Daytona Beach, FL	ADRIANO, C	Federal	2.1
			AHLASTRAND, E	USCG	1.7
			BEERS, BONNIE	Other	
			BEERS, R	Federal	
			BROWN, R	Federal	
			COLE, A	Federal	
			MANDERSON, K	Federal	
			SHEEHAN, K	Federal	
			TOTAL		

Aircraft	Date	Destinations	Traveler	Agency	Hours
CG-02	3-6 Dec-13	Belgium, Turkey, Germany	BEERS, R	SI-DHS Secretary	23.7
			BRADLEY, S	U.S. Secret Service	
			BYNUM, L	U.S. Secret Service	
			CHANDLER, M	DHS Staff	

DEGENER, J	U.S. Secret Service
ESTRAMONTE, J	DHS Staff
KOUMANS, M	DHS Staff
LUTZ, A	DHS Staff
PAYNE, R	U.S. Secret Service
STEVENS, CLARK	DHS Staff
TOTAL	
23.7	



Tail Num	AESID	Terminal	Service Name	Call Type	Call Date	Call Time	Direction	Called Number	Data Bytes	Data Bytes Units	Duration (Min)	Charge	ESD
No DHS SatCom usage October 2013													
Monthly data plan per new CG Contract - DHS fair share													
CG-101	N/A	DATA										\$ 5,943.66	
												TOTAL	\$ 5,943.66

Tail Num	AESID	Terminal	Service Name	Call Type	Call Date	Call Time	Direction	Called Number	Data Bytes	Data Bytes Units	Duration (Min)	Charge	ESD
CG-101	74980708	Voice	SwiftBroadband Data		11/12/2013	09:51:29	Air-Ground		423.1 MByte			3787.75	
CG-101	74980708	Voice	SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN		11/12/2013	10:43:55	Air-Ground	12022829354	0		2		17
CG-101	74980708	Voice	SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN		11/12/2013	10:45:57	Air-Ground	12022828986	0		1		8.5
CG-101	74980708	Voice	SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN		11/12/2013	11:33:35	Air-Ground	12022828140	0		34		34
CG-101	74980708	Voice	SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN		11/12/2013	11:37:08	Air-Ground	12022828140	0		7		59.5
CG-101	74980708	Voice	SwiftBroadband Data		11/12/2013	20:32:15	Air-Ground		252.3 MByte			2258.69	
CG-101	74980708	Voice	SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN		11/12/2013	20:42:18	Air-Ground	1202411899	0		1		8.5
CG-101	74980708	Voice	SwiftBroadband Data		11/12/2013	23:02:02	Air-Ground		7.7 MByte			68.93	
CG-101	74980708	Voice	SwiftBroadband Data		11/12/2013	23:08:52	Air-Ground		268.6 MByte			2404.61	
CG-101	53410301	AESID	AeroH Voice		11/13/2013	02:43:30	Air-Ground	001J02258604	0		1		5.67
CG-101	74980649	Voice	SwiftBroadband Data		11/13/2013	03:12:51	Air-Ground		0.2 MByte			1.79	
CG-101	74980649	Voice	SwiftBroadband Data		11/13/2013	03:41:54	Air-Ground		0.2 MByte			1.79	
CG-101	74980708	Voice	SwiftBroadband Data		11/13/2013	03:45:33	Air-Ground		0.2 MByte			1.79	
CG-101	74980708	Voice	SwiftBroadband Data		11/13/2013	03:47:53	Air-Ground		0.2 MByte			1.79	
CG-101	74980708	Voice	SwiftBroadband Data		11/13/2013	03:52:30	Air-Ground		2.3 MByte			20.59	
CG-101	74980708	Voice	SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN		11/13/2013	04:14:41	Air-Ground	12022586042	0		1		8.5
CG-101	74980708	Voice	SwiftBroadband Data		11/13/2013	04:37:09	Air-Ground		5.2 MByte			46.55	
CG-101	53410301	AESID	AeroH Voice		11/26/2013	18:49:50	Air-Ground	001J022586041	0		1		5.67
CG-101	53410301	AESID	AeroH Voice		11/26/2013	19:06:49	Air-Ground	001J022586041	0		1		5.67
CG-101	53410301	AESID	AeroH Voice		11/26/2013	19:12:06	Ground-Air	Non-Satcom	0		1		6.16
CG-101	74980649	Voice	SwiftBroadband Data		11/26/2013	18:16:59	Air-Ground		0.2 MByte			1.79	
CG-101	74980649	Voice	SwiftBroadband Data		11/26/2013	18:34:48	Air-Ground		102.7 MByte			919.41	
CG-101	74980708	Voice	SwiftBroadband Data		11/26/2013	21:32:13	Air-Ground		81.5 MByte			725.62	
CG-101	74980708	Voice	SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN		11/26/2013	18:36:58	Air-Ground	12022829354	0		1		8.5
CG-101	74980708	Voice	SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN		11/26/2013	18:41:06	Air-Ground	12022828493	0		1		8.5
CG-101	74980708	Voice	SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN		11/26/2013	18:42:16	Air-Ground	12022829354	0		1		8.5
CG-101	74980708	Voice	SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN		11/26/2013	18:46:23	Air-Ground	12022828140	0		1		8.5
CG-101	74980708	Voice	SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN		11/26/2013	18:58:04	Air-Ground	12022580413	0		1		8.5
CG-101	74980708	Voice	SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN		11/26/2013	19:13:03	Air-Ground	12022580413	0		1		8.5
CG-101	74980708	Voice	SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN		11/26/2013	19:16:03	Air-Ground	12022580413	0		1		8.5
CG-101	74980708	Voice	SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN		11/26/2013	21:13:48	Air-Ground	12022829354	0		1		8.5
CG-101	74980708	Voice	SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN		11/26/2013	21:25:49	Air-Ground	12022828140	0		1		8.5
CG-101	74980708	Voice	SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN		11/26/2013	21:34:03	Air-Ground	12022828140	0		1		8.5
CG-101	74980708	Voice	SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN		11/26/2013	21:39:38	Air-Ground	12022828101	0		1		8.5
CG-101	74980708	Voice	SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN		11/26/2013	21:42:52	Air-Ground	12022829354	0		2		17

CG-101	74980708	Voice	SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN	11/26/2013	21:45:31	Air-Ground	12022828986	0	3	25.5	
CG-101	74980708	Voice	SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN	11/26/2013	21:50:32	Air-Ground	12022828140	0	3	25.5	
CG-101	74980708	Voice	SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN	11/26/2013	21:57:45	Air-Ground	12022828140	0	1	8.5	
CG-101	74980708	Voice	SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN	11/26/2013	22:00:52	Air-Ground	12022828140	0	2	17	
CG-101	74980708	Voice	SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN	11/26/2013	22:05:18	Air-Ground	12022828000	0	1	8.5	
CG-101	74980708	Voice	SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN	11/26/2013	22:08:38	Air-Ground	12022828000	0	1	8.5	
CG02	74981093	Voice	SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN	11/30/2013	21:43:07	Air-Ground	12022829324	0	1	8.5	
CG02	74981093	Voice	SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN	11/30/2013	21:44:12	Air-Ground	12022829354	0	1	8.5	
CG02	74981093	Voice	SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN	11/30/2013	21:46:00	Air-Ground	12024473666	0	1	8.5	
CG02	74981093	Voice	SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN	11/30/2013	21:47:28	Air-Ground	12022828986	0	1	8.5	
CG02	74981093	Voice	SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN	11/30/2013	21:50:30	Air-Ground	12022829354	0	1	8.5	
CG02	74981093	Voice	SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN	11/30/2013	22:33:50	Air-Ground	12022829354	0	2	17	
CG02	74981093	Voice	SwiftBroadband Data	11/30/2013	23:58:27	Air-Ground	12022829354	1.8 MByte		16.11	
CG-101	N/A	DATA	Monthly data plan per new CG Contract - DHS fair share						\$	5,943.66	
TOTAL								\$	16,627.54		

Trail Num	AltSID	Terminal	Service Name	Call Type	Call Date	Call Time	Direction	Called Number	Data Bytes	Data Bytes Units	Duration (Min)	Charge
CG02	74981093	Voice	SwiftBroadband Data		12/03/2013	09:54:28	Air-Ground		71.8 MByte			0
CG02	74981096	Voice	SwiftBroadband Data		12/03/2013	14:05:49	Air-Ground		89.5 MByte			0
CG02	74981093	Voice	SwiftBroadband Data		12/03/2013	15:38:27	Air-Ground		338.5 MByte			0
CG02	74981093	Voice	SwiftBroadband Data		12/03/2013	19:21:21	Air-Ground		0.3 MByte			0
CG02	74981093	Voice	SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN		12/03/2013	10:21:25	Air-Ground	12022829354	0		1	8.5
CG02	74981093	Voice	SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN		12/03/2013	10:27:14	Air-Ground	12022828986	0		1	8.5
CG02	74981093	Voice	SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN		12/03/2013	10:29:30	Air-Ground	120256121645	0		6	51
CG02	74981096	Voice	SwiftBroadband Data		12/05/2013	08:51:07	Air-Ground		533.4 MByte			0
CG02	74981096	Voice	SwiftBroadband Data		12/05/2013	10:18:10	Air-Ground		37.8 MByte			0
CG02	74981096	Voice	SwiftBroadband Data		12/05/2013	10:33:54	Air-Ground		18.8 MByte			0
CG02	74981093	Voice	SwiftBroadband Data		12/05/2013	10:44:03	Air-Ground		48.8 MByte			0
CG02	74981093	Voice	SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN		12/05/2013	06:11:05	Air-Ground	120256121645	0		6	51
CG02	74981093	Voice	SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN		12/05/2013	06:16:55	Air-Ground	12022829354	0		1	8.5
CG02	74981093	Voice	SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN		12/05/2013	06:18:34	Air-Ground	12022828986	0		1	8.5
CG02	74981093	Voice	SwiftBroadband Data		12/06/2013	07:30:31	Air-Ground		641.5 MByte			905.08
CG02	74981096	Voice	SwiftBroadband Data		12/06/2013	16:28:06	Air-Ground		1100.9 MByte			9855.68
CG02	74981093	Voice	SwiftBroadband Data		12/06/2013	23:44:18	Air-Ground		451.7 MByte			4043.79
CG02	74981093	Voice	SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN		12/06/2013	07:31:15	Air-Ground	120256121645	0		10	85
CG02	74981093	Voice	SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN		12/06/2013	07:41:46	Air-Ground	12022829354	0		1	8.5
CG02	74981093	Voice	SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN		12/06/2013	07:43:30	Air-Ground	12022828986	0		2	17
CG02	74981093	Voice	SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN		12/06/2013	07:45:08	Air-Ground	12022828986	0		1	8.5
CG02	74981093	Voice	SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN		12/06/2013	07:46:36	Air-Ground	12022828986	0		1	8.5
CG02	74981093	Voice	SwiftBroadband Fax/ISDN		12/06/2013	07:49:35	Air-Ground	12022828986	0		2	17
CG02	74981093	Voice	SwiftBroadband Data		12/07/2013	02:28:59	Air-Ground		10.2 MByte			91.31

	\$	5,943.66
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>21,120.02</b>

CG-101 N/A DATA Monthly data plan per new CG Contract - DHS fair share

Aircraft	Date	Destinations	Traveler	Hours
CG-01	02-Jan-14	Brownsville, TX	ADRIANO, CARLOS	7.0
			AHLSTRAND, ED	
			CREHAN, DANIEL	
			JOHNSON, JEH	
			MCNAMARA, PHIL	
			MITCHELL, SUSAN	
			O'CONNOR, K	
			PAGE, A	
			RICHARDSON, M	
			SHEEHAN, KERRY	
CG-01	21-22 Jan-14	McAllen TX, Tuscon AZ	STEVENS, CLARK	10.0
			WINKOWSKI, T	
			AHLSTRAND, ED	
			BALDWIN, TRACY	
			BURNS, SCOTT	
			CHANDLER, MATT	
			DEVALLANCE, BRIAN	
			JOHNSON, JEH	
			LUTZ, ART	
CG-01	25-Jan-14	Boston, MA	MAKARA, JARETT	2.2
			SHEEHAN, KERRY	
			STEVENS, CLARK	
			ADRIANO, CARLOS	
			AHLSTRAND, ED	
CG-01	29-Jan-14	Teterboro, NJ	COLE, ANDREW	1.6
			CONLEY, CHRISTOPHER	
			DIMARCO, DR	
			JOHNSON, JEH	
			LUTZ, ART	
			SHEEHAN, KERRY	
CG-01	29-Jan-14	Teterboro, NJ	ESTRAMONTE, JIM	1.6











Call Date / Trail #	Client Name	Description	Terminal ID	Terminal ID	Terminal Type	ES	Minutes	MBytes	MBits	Cost	Rate Per Minute	Per M Called	Per Region	APN	Spot Beam	
20FEB20 CG02	SBB ISDN	SBB ISDN service SIM	8987099114	870774981	Voice	Hawaii	10			30.00	0.00	3.00	120222465	AMER	N/A	123
20FEB20 CG02	SBB ISDN	SBB ISDN service SIM	8987099114	870774981	Voice	Hawaii	2			6.00	0.00	3.00	120284129	AMER	N/A	109
20FEB20 CG02	SBB ISDN	SBB ISDN service SIM	8987099114	870774981	Voice	Hawaii	3			9.00	0.00	3.00	120222437	AMER	N/A	109
20FEB20 CG02	SBB ISDN	SBB ISDN service SIM	8987099114	870774981	Voice	Hawaii	1			3.00	0.00	3.00	120222437	AMER	N/A	109
20FEB20 CG02	SBB ISDN	SBB ISDN service SIM	8987099114	870774981	Voice	Hawaii	1			3.00	0.00	3.00	120222437	AMER	N/A	109
20FEB20 CG02	SBB ISDN	SBB ISDN service SIM	8987099114	870774981	Voice	Hawaii	7			21.00	0.00	3.00	120222465	AMER	N/A	80
20FEB20 CG02	SBB ISDN	SBB ISDN service SIM	8987099114	870774981	Voice	Hawaii	10			30.00	0.00	3.00	120222488	AMER	N/A	65
20FEB20 CG02	SBB ISDN	SBB ISDN service SIM	8987099114	870774981	Voice	Hawaii	3			9.00	0.00	3.00	120222488	AMER	N/A	65
22FEB20 CG02	SBB IP DAT	SBB Class 6 Stan SIM	8987099114	870774981	Voice	Hawaii	1			574.16	7.95	0.00	satcomdire	65		65
22FEB20 CG02	SBB ISDN	SBB ISDN service SIM	8987099114	870774981	Voice	Hawaii	5			3.00	0.00	3.00	120228293	AMER	N/A	65
22FEB20 CG02	SBB ISDN	SBB ISDN service SIM	8987099114	870774981	Voice	Hawaii	1			15.00	0.00	3.00	120261216	AMER	N/A	65
22FEB20 CG02	SBB ISDN	SBB ISDN service SIM	8987099114	870774981	Voice	Hawaii	1			6.00	0.00	3.00	120228288	AMER	N/A	65
23FEB20 CG02	SBB ISDN	SBB ISDN service SIM	8987099114	870774981	Voice	Hawaii	1			3.00	0.00	3.00	187746356	AMER	N/A	65
23FEB20 CG02	SBB ISDN	SBB ISDN service SIM	8987099114	870774981	Voice	Hawaii	1			3.00	0.00	3.00	187746356	AMER	N/A	65
23FEB20 CG02	SBB ISDN	SBB ISDN service SIM	8987099114	870774981	Voice	Hawaii	1			3.00	0.00	3.00	187746356	AMER	N/A	65
TOTAL										\$ 10,890.71						
20MAR2 CG02	SBB ISDN	SBB ISDN service SIM	8987099114	870774981	Voice	Hawaii	7			\$ 21.00	0.00	3.00	120228281	AMER	N/A	122
20MAR2 CG02	SBB ISDN	SBB ISDN service SIM	8987099114	870774981	Voice	Hawaii	1			\$ 3.00	0.00	3.00	120228293	AMER	N/A	107
20MAR2 CG02	SBB ISDN	SBB ISDN service SIM	8987099114	870774981	Voice	Hawaii	4			\$ 12.00	0.00	3.00	120228293	AMER	N/A	107
20MAR2 CG02	SBB ISDN	SBB ISDN service SIM	8987099114	870774981	Voice	Hawaii	3			\$ 9.00	0.00	3.00	120228293	AMER	N/A	107
20MAR2 CG02	SBB ISDN	SBB ISDN service SIM	8987099114	870774981	Voice	Hawaii	3			\$ 9.00	0.00	3.00	120228293	AMER	N/A	107
20MAR2 CG02	SBB ISDN	SBB ISDN service SIM	8987099114	870774981	Voice	Hawaii	4			\$ 12.00	0.00	3.00	120228293	AMER	N/A	107
20MAR2 CG02	SBB ISDN	SBB ISDN service SIM	8987099114	870774981	Voice	Hawaii	1			\$ 3.00	0.00	3.00	120228293	AMER	N/A	107
20MAR2 CG02	SBB ISDN	SBB ISDN service SIM	8987099114	870774981	Voice	Hawaii	2			\$ 6.00	0.00	3.00	120228293	AMER	N/A	92
20MAR2 CG02	SBB ISDN	SBB ISDN service SIM	8987099114	870774981	Voice	Hawaii	1			\$ 3.00	0.00	3.00	120228281	AMER	N/A	92
20MAR2 CG02	SBB ISDN	SBB ISDN service SIM	8987099114	870774981	Voice	Hawaii	1			\$ 3.00	0.00	3.00	120228293	AMER	N/A	92
20MAR2 CG02	SBB ISDN	SBB ISDN service SIM	8987099114	870774981	Voice	Hawaii	6			\$ 18.00	0.00	3.00	120261216	AMER	N/A	92
20MAR2 CG02	SBB ISDN	SBB ISDN service SIM	8987099114	870774981	Voice	Hawaii	1			\$ 3.00	0.00	3.00	120228281	AMER	N/A	92
20MAR2 CG02	SBB ISDN	SBB ISDN service SIM	8987099114	870774981	Voice	Hawaii	6			\$ 18.00	0.00	3.00	120228281	AMER	N/A	92
20MAR2 CG02	SBB IP DAT	SBB Class 6 Stan SIM	8987099114	870774981	Voice	Hawaii		308.0		\$ 2,449.33	7.95	0.00	satcomdire	92		92
19MAR2 CG02	SBB ISDN	SBB ISDN service SIM	8987099114	870774981	Voice	Hawaii	4			\$ 12.00	0.00	3.00	120228285	AMER	N/A	107
19MAR2 CG02	SBB ISDN	SBB ISDN service SIM	8987099114	870774981	Voice	Hawaii	1			\$ 3.00	0.00	3.00	120228295	AMER	N/A	107
19MAR2 CG02	SBB ISDN	SBB ISDN service SIM	8987099114	870774981	Voice	Hawaii	1			\$ 3.00	0.00	3.00	120228291	AMER	N/A	107
19MAR2 CG02	SBB ISDN	SBB ISDN service SIM	8987099114	870774981	Voice	Hawaii	12			\$ 36.00	0.00	3.00	120228281	AMER	N/A	123
19MAR2 CG02	SBB ISDN	SBB ISDN service SIM	8987099114	870774981	Voice	Hawaii	6			\$ 18.00	0.00	3.00	120228281	AMER	N/A	137
19MAR2 CG02	SBB ISDN	SBB ISDN service SIM	8987099114	870774981	Voice	Hawaii	1			\$ 3.00	0.00	3.00	120228295	AMER	N/A	137
19MAR2 CG02	SBB ISDN	SBB ISDN service SIM	8987099114	870774981	Voice	Hawaii	1			\$ 3.00	0.00	3.00	120228293	AMER	N/A	137
19MAR2 CG02	SBB ISDN	SBB ISDN service SIM	8987099114	870774981	Voice	Hawaii	2			\$ 6.00	0.00	3.00	120228295	AMER	N/A	137
19MAR2 CG02	SBB IP DAT	SBB Class 6 Stan SIM	8987099114	870774981	Voice	Hawaii		140.9		\$ 1,120.49	7.95	0.00	satcomdire	137		137
TOTAL										\$ 8,773.82						

**Shore Maintenance Backlog**

4. **Question:** Please provide the figures outlining the shore maintenance backlog. Describe in detail how the Coast Guard prioritizes which projects to address first, and provide a prioritized list of backlogged shore maintenance projects.

**ANSWER:**

Deferred maintenance is maintenance that was not performed when it should have been or was scheduled to be, and which is thus postponed until a future period or not performed that year. Deferred maintenance includes preventative maintenance, normal repairs, replacement of parts and structural components, and other activities needed to preserve the asset so that it continues to provide acceptable service and achieves its expected life. Deferred maintenance excludes activities aimed at expanding the capacity of an asset or otherwise upgrading it to serve needs different from, or significantly greater than, those originally intended.

The shore maintenance backlog is \$653 Million and consists of over 6,000 projects.

The Coast Guard uses a Centralized Planned Obligation Prioritization (C-POP) and a Regional Planned Obligation Prioritization (R-POP) process which focuses on the most critical shore infrastructure projects from an enterprise perspective to be executed within two fiscal years. The prioritization utilizes metrics that consider strategic operations, tactical operations, mission readiness, mission support, facility condition, health and safety, lowering life cycle cost, and incorporating opportunities to reduce the Coast Guard's footprint.

The Coast Guard uses a Centralized Planned Obligation Prioritization (C-POP) process which focuses on the most critical shore maintenance projects from an enterprise. Approximately 30% of the annual AFC-43 appropriation is prioritized through the C-POP using metrics that consider the following: strategic operations, tactical operations, mission readiness, mission support, facility condition, health and safety, lowering life cycle cost, and incorporating opportunities to reduce the CG's footprint. A panel of senior representatives from PAC, LANT, Operations and Mission Support engage in prioritizing the projects annually. The remaining appropriation is prioritized by the Regional Planned Obligation Prioritization (R-POP) process and is managed by Unit Facility Engineers and Civil Engineering Units, with oversight by the Shore Infrastructure Logistics Center and Product Line Managers. The process uses the same criteria as the C-POP and involves close collaboration with stakeholders to ensure available resources for maintenance are applied to the highest service needs at the regional level.

**Vessel Maintenance Backlog**

5. **Question:** Please provide a prioritized list of the backlogged maintenance needs for the entire fleet of vessels over 65', broken down by vessel type and category of maintenance, updating last year's answer. How would the Coast Guard describe the maintenance backlog on its vessels smaller than 65'?

**ANSWER:**

The following table lists the Coast Guard's current FY14 depot maintenance backlog for cutters. Each individual maintenance project or activity has its own relative priority. Potential deferrals are evaluated based on available funding, maintenance schedules, operational schedules, systems obsolescence, and asset materiel condition. Backlogged maintenance differs from deferred maintenance. Deferred maintenance includes preventative maintenance, normal repairs, replacement of parts and structural components, and other activities needed to preserve the asset so that it continues to provide acceptable service and achieves its expected life.

**PDM** = Planned Depot Maintenance which includes dockside availabilities, dry-dock availabilities, and planned inventory procurement.

**TCTO** = Time Compliant Technical Orders which include fleet engineering changes such as system obsolescence correction.

**CASREP** = Casualty Repairs which includes unplanned maintenance on equipment and systems and unplanned parts inventory procurement.

**C4ISR** = C4ISR projects planned to coincide with PDM periods to maintain overall supportability in order to execute current missions.

<b>Vessel Type</b>	<b>Category</b>	<b>FY14 Backlog Amount (\$K)</b>
Medium Endurance Cutters	PDM	\$ 2,824
	TCTO	\$ 1,118
	CASREP	\$ 4,823
	C4ISR	\$ 5,892
Patrol Boats	PDM	\$ 0
	TCTO	\$ 1,907
	CASREP	\$ 1,680
	C4ISR	\$ 7,525
Buoy/Construction Tenders	PDM	\$ 3,856
	TCTO	\$ 857
	CASREP	\$ 3,941
	C4ISR	\$ 1,751
High Endurance Cutters	PDM	\$ 9,064
	TCTO	\$ 6,371
	CASREP	\$ 5,209
	C4ISR	\$ 3,967
Polar Icebreaker	PDM	\$ 1,090
	TCTO	\$ 2,635
	CASREP	\$ 1,000
Domestic Icebreakers	PDM	\$ 85
	TCTO	\$ 25
	CASREP	\$ 100
	C4ISR	\$ 2,332
Small Boats	PDM	\$ 8,292
	TCTO	\$ 2,635

	CASREP	\$ 5,615
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>\$ 84,594</b>

**Aircraft Maintenance Backlog**

6. **Question:** What is the Coast Guard's aircraft maintenance backlog for both fixed and rotary wing assets? Please provide a prioritized list of backlogged maintenance needs for the air assets, broken down by aircraft type and category of maintenance, updating last year's answer.

**ANSWER:**

The following table provides a snapshot of the aircraft maintenance backlog as of 5 May 2014 for all Coast Guard aviation platforms. The definitions for the different columns are found in the Coast Guard Financial Resource Management Manual, COMDTINST M7100.3 (series), chapter 7.G. The basic definitions are as follows:

- (1) REPS-Repairs: the cost of repairs for a repairable part.  
 (2) REPS-New Buy: the cost to buy new repairable parts  
 (3) CONS-New Buy: the cost of a consumable part

<b>Platform</b>	<b>Sum of REPs Repairs</b>	<b>Sum of REPs New Buy</b>	<b>Sum of CONS New Buy</b>
LRS	\$6,245,739	\$3,171,800	\$641,201
MRR	\$2,094,738	\$7,362,309	\$1,472,811
MRS	\$953,847	\$5,572,672	\$269,632
SRR	\$2,330,018	\$12,320,585	\$4,884,295
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$11,624,342</b>	<b>\$28,427,366</b>	<b>\$7,267,939</b>
Grand Total			<b>\$47,319,647</b>

**National Capital Region Airspace Security**

7. **Question:** Please provide the cost data for the Coast Guard's National Capital airspace security mission to include actual expenditures for FY 2013, expenditures and projected expenditure for FY 2014, and the budget anticipated for FY 2015.

**ANSWER:**

FY 13 Actual: \$24.6M  
 FY 14 Expenditure as of 12MAR14-Hearing Date: \$11.0M  
 FY 14 Projected: \$24.8M  
 FY 15 Projected: \$25.0M

**Research, Development, Testing and Evaluation**

8. **Question:** Please detail how the funding requested in 2015 for RDT&E will be allocated, comparing it with FY 2012 and 2013.

**ANSWER:**

The charts below show how the funding requested in FY 2015 for Research Development Test & Evaluation (RDT&E) will be allocated compared to RDT&E FY 2012 and FY 2013 funds.

PROJECTS	FY12 Planned Obligations (\$ Million)	FY 2013 Planned Obligations (\$ Million)	FY 2015 Planned Obligations (\$ Million)
Support and Operations	\$ 10.63	\$ 10.63	\$ 7.77
UAS	\$ 13.39		\$ 1.30
Oil Spill Detection and Response, Including Oil in Ice	\$ 0.27	\$ 2.50	\$ 1.09
Intelligence/Cyber	\$ 0.30	\$ 0.50	\$ 1.25
Alternative Energy/Environmental Analysis	\$ 0.79	\$ 0.75	\$ 0.27
Sensor Optimization, Automation, and Visualization	\$ 0.58	\$ 0.58	\$ 0.48
Other Projects	\$ 1.81	\$ 0.24	\$ 0.21
Arctic Operations		\$ 1.22	\$ 2.17
Pre-Acquisition Exploration		\$ 1.01	\$ 1.40
Modeling & Simulation		\$ 1.50	\$ 1.13
Ballast Water (BWT) Systems/Invasive Species		\$ 0.80	
Strategic Analysis			\$ 0.35

9. **Question:** Since the budget for R&D Center is mostly personnel as compared to projects, what is the justification for why the program is not funded in Operating Expenses within the Military and Civilian Pay and Benefits PPAs?

**ANSWER:**

The RDT&E appropriation provides funding for applied scientific research and development. Projects funded from the RDT&E appropriation are generally multi-year projects which align to the multi-year RDT&E appropriation structure, which helps to ensure uninterrupted progress over the life of the project.

**10. Question:** Please detail why the budget projects to carry over \$7,000,000 and how this compares to prior budget requests. Include a breakout by project.

**ANSWER:**

The RDT&E Program plans to carry over \$500,000 vice \$7,000,000, into FY 2016.

An error in Object Class code 25.1 was identified after OMB budget documents were locked for production. Fixing the Object Class error in the FY2015 Congressional Justification Exhibit E created an inconsistency with the President's Budget Appendix that was resolved by increasing the carryover estimate to ensure the total requirements were the same in both documents. Coast Guard will work with appropriators as requested to ensure that their analysis corrects for this error.

Projected carry over for the RDT&E appropriation into FY16 is approximately \$500K. The RDT&E Program plans to carry over \$300,000 in Arctic Operations and \$200,000 in Unmanned Systems. This planned \$500K carryover is lower than historic amounts.

**Coast Guard Reserves**

**11. Question:** How many reservists are currently serving on active duty in the Coast Guard including assignments, locations, and estimated costs for FY 2013 and so far in FY 2014?

**ANSWER:**

As of April 28, 2014, there were 618 Selected Reserve (SELRES) members serving on active duty, both on voluntary and involuntary orders. Of the total number of SELRES on active duty, 168 are assigned to Port Security Units that are preparing to deploy or are currently deployed to Guantanamo Bay, Cuba providing waterborne security supporting U. S. Southern Command. The remaining SELRES are activated throughout the United States as individual mobilization augmentees providing operational support to the gaining commands, serving side-by-side with their Active component counterparts. Additionally, there 25 SELRES serving on Redeployment Assistance and Inspection Detachments (RAID) teams, supporting U. S. Central Command in the Middle East by inspecting containers for seaworthiness and compatible material stowage.

	<b>FY 2013</b>	<b>FY 2014</b> (as of 28 Apr 14)
<b>Activated Reservists</b>	805	618
<b>Estimated cost</b>	\$69,460,591	\$51,842,635

**Unobligated Balances**

**12. Question:** Please provide the breakdown of all currently unobligated AC&I and RDT&E balances by fiscal year and the execution plan for the balances.

**ANSWER:**

The following "Available Funding Spend Plan (projected obligations by year appropriated)" tables are

excerpts as they appear in the FY 2015 President's Budget Request CJ (Congressional Justification) for the Coast Guard Acquisition Directorate's Programs, Projects and Activities in the Acquisition, Construction and Improvement (AC&I) and the Research, Development, Test and Evaluation (RDT&E) appropriations.

**Available Funding Spend Plan (Projected obligations by year appropriated) - (\$000)**

*Research, Development, Test and Evaluation (RDT&E)*

<i>FY</i>	<i>RDT&amp;E Program Area (page CG-RDT&amp;E-13)</i>	<i>FY 2014</i>	<i>FY 2015</i>	<i>Totals</i>
2015	Unmanned Systems	\$100	\$1,300	\$1,400
	Arctic Operations	\$150	\$2,174	\$2,324
	Pre-Acquisition Exploration for the Surface Fleet		\$1,396	\$1,396
	Oil in Ice/Oil Spill Detection and Response	\$100	\$1,090	\$1,190
	Modeling and Simulation	\$200	\$1,131	\$1,331
	Sensor Optimization, Automation and Visualization	\$50	\$475	\$525
	Intelligence/Cyber	\$30	\$1,250	\$1,280
	Alternative Energy/Environmental Analysis		\$272	\$272
	Strategic Analysis	\$60	\$353	\$413
	Other Projects	\$56	\$206	\$262
	Facilities, Support and Operations	\$700	\$7,771	\$8,471
2016	Facilities, Support and Operations		\$529	\$529
<i>Total</i>	<i>Research, Development, Test and Evaluation</i>	<i>\$1,446</i>	<i>\$17,947</i>	<i>\$19,393</i>

*Acquisition, Construction and Improvement (AC&I)*

**Available Funding Spend Plan (Projected obligations by year appropriated)**

<i>FY</i>	<i>ISVS Cost Category (\$000s)</i>	<i>FY 2014</i>	<i>FY 2015</i>	<i>Totals</i>
2015	Production		\$16,000	\$16,000
	Procurement	\$2,500	\$5,300	\$7,800
	Program Management	\$600	\$200	\$800
	Engineering		\$2,000	\$2,000
	Logistics		\$1,000	\$1,000
<i>Total</i>	<i>In-Service Vessel Sustainment</i>	<i>\$3,100</i>	<i>\$24,500</i>	<i>\$27,600</i>

**Available Funding Spend Plan (Projected obligations by year appropriated)**

<i>FY</i>	<i>NSC Cost Category (\$000s)</i>	<i>FY 2011</i>	<i>FY 2012</i>	<i>FY 2013</i>	<i>FY 2014</i>	<i>FY 2015</i>	<i>Totals</i>
2015	Data			\$550		\$418	\$968
	Engineering Change Order	\$1,533			\$50	\$4,363	\$5,946
	Government Furnished Equipment	\$345		\$1,075		\$31,555	\$32,975
	Initial Spares					\$919	\$919
	In-Service Improvements					\$20,000	\$20,000
	Procurement					\$12,000	\$12,000
	Logistics					\$813	\$813
	Post Delivery Activities			\$1,031		\$8,936	\$9,967
	Program Management	\$1,085		\$800		\$10,298	\$12,183
	Systems Engineering					\$200	\$200
	Ship Production					\$515,000	\$515,000
	Antecedent Liability	\$19,770					\$19,770
	Systems Test & Evaluation	\$373		\$508		\$4,434	\$5,315
	Training					\$2,373	\$2,373
	Travel					\$429	\$429

<i>FY</i>	<i>NSC Cost Category (\$000s)</i>	<i>FY 2011</i>	<i>FY 2012</i>	<i>FY 2013</i>	<i>FY 2014</i>	<i>FY 2015</i>	<i>Totals</i>
2016	Government Furnished Equipment			\$1,325			\$1,325
	Initial Spares			\$234			\$234
	Procurement		\$300				\$300
	Logistics		\$152				\$152
	Program Management		\$107	\$200			\$307
	Antecedent Liability			\$8,000			\$8,000
	Systems Production			\$63			\$63
2017	Engineering Change Order			\$3,598	\$3,763		\$7,361
	Government Furnished Equipment			\$450			\$450
	Initial Spares				\$5,372		\$5,372
	Procurement			\$140			\$140
	Logistics			\$158			\$158
	Post Delivery Activities			\$200			\$200
	Antecedent Liability			\$17,950			\$17,950
2018	Warranty			\$1,001			\$1,001
	Procurement			\$220			\$220
	Antecedent Liability				\$24,083		\$24,083
2019	Systems Test & Evaluation				\$66		\$66
	Antecedent Liability					\$26,262	\$26,262
<b>Total</b>	<b>National Security Cutter</b>	<b>\$23,106</b>	<b>\$559</b>	<b>\$37,503</b>	<b>\$33,334</b>	<b>\$638,000</b>	<b>\$732,502</b>

**Available Funding Spend Plan (Projected obligations by year appropriated)**

<i>FY</i>	<i>OPC Cost Category (\$000s)</i>	<i>FY 2011</i>	<i>FY 2012</i>	<i>FY 2013</i>	<i>FY 2014</i>	<i>FY 2015</i>	<i>Totals</i>
2015	Design	\$2,200	\$2,200	\$2,200			\$6,600
	Program Management				\$518	\$6,169	\$6,687
	Systems Engineering			\$109		\$12,292	\$12,401
	Government Furnished Info					\$1,539	\$1,539
<b>Total</b>	<b>Offshore Patrol Cutter</b>	<b>\$2,200</b>	<b>\$2,200</b>	<b>\$2,309</b>	<b>\$518</b>	<b>\$20,000</b>	<b>\$27,227</b>

**Available Funding Spend Plan (Projected obligations by year appropriated)**

<i>FY</i>	<i>FRC Cost Category (\$000s)</i>	<i>FY 2011</i>	<i>FY 2012</i>	<i>FY 2013</i>	<i>FY 2014</i>	<i>FY 2015</i>	<i>Totals</i>
2015	Training		\$2,216	\$1,300	\$2,600		\$6,116
	Post Delivery Activities	\$996	\$1,000		\$1,000		\$2,996
	Antecedent Liability	\$7,583					\$7,583
	Program Management	\$1,011	\$1,500	\$1,300	\$60	\$4,000	\$7,871
	Travel	\$240	\$125				\$365
	Logistics			\$165	\$310	\$2,000	\$2,475
	Systems Engineering		\$672			\$6,000	\$6,672
	Economic Price Adjustment	\$4,800					\$4,800
	Boat Production				\$5,000		\$5,000
	Production					\$83,000	\$83,000
2016	Government Furnished Equipment				\$481		\$481
	Antecedent Liability		\$12,000				\$12,000
	Program Management		\$1,621	\$6,060			\$7,681
	Economic Price Adjustment		\$19,297				\$19,297
	Systems Engineering			\$700	\$3,000		\$3,700
	Logistics				\$175		\$175
	Government Furnished Equipment				\$2,500		\$2,500
	Government Furnished Information				\$1,500		\$1,500
2017	Training		\$400	\$300			\$700
	Post Delivery Activities			\$1,000			\$1,000
	Economic Price Adjustment			\$24,000			\$24,000
	Antecedent Liability			\$12,000			\$12,000



FY	FRC Cost Category (\$000s)	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	Totals
	Program Management			\$3,651			\$3,651
2018	Antecedent Liability				\$12,000		\$12,000
	Program Management				\$571		\$571
	Economic Price Adjustment				\$30,000		\$30,000
2019	Antecedent Liability					\$5,000	\$5,000
	Economic Price Adjustment					\$10,000	\$10,000
Total	Fast Response Cutter	\$14,630	\$38,831	\$50,476	\$59,197	\$110,000	\$273,134

**Available Funding Spend Plan** (Projected obligations by year appropriated)

FY	Cost Category (\$000s)	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	Totals
2015	Antecedent Liability	\$153					\$153
	Procurement					\$1,780	\$1,780
	Program Management			\$150		\$556	\$706
2016	Antecedent Liability		\$335				\$335
	Program Management				\$226	\$1,487	\$1,713
2017	Antecedent Liability			\$455			\$455
2018	Antecedent Liability				\$177		\$177
2019	Antecedent Liability					\$177	\$177
Total	Cutter Boats	\$153	\$335	\$605	\$403	\$4,000	\$5,496

**Available Funding Spend Plan** (Projected obligations by year appropriated)

FY	Polar Icebreaker Cost Category (\$000s)	FY 2014	FY 2015	Totals
2015	Program Management	\$1,000	\$3,000	\$4,000
2016	Program Management		\$3,000	\$3,000
Total	Polar Icebreaker	\$1,000	\$6,000	\$7,000

**Available Funding Spend Plan** (Projected Obligations by Year Appropriated)

FY	HC-144A Cost Category (\$000s)	FY 2013	FY 2015	Totals
2015	Production	\$500		\$500
	Program Management	\$464		\$464
	Initial Spares		\$15,000	\$15,000
Total	HC-144A Conversion, Sustainment	\$964	\$15,000	\$15,964

**Available Funding Spend Plan** (Projected obligations by year appropriated):

FY	HC-27J Cost Category (\$000s)	FY 2015	Totals
2015	Systems Engineering	\$7,800	\$7,800
	Support Equipment	\$2,200	\$2,200
	Training	\$3,600	\$3,600
	Travel	\$200	\$200
	Aircraft Production	\$1,200	\$1,200
Total	HC-27J Conversion, Sustainment	\$15,000	\$15,000

**Available Funding Spend Plan** (Projected obligations by year appropriated)

FY	Cost Category (\$000s)	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	Totals
2015	Production	\$7,642	\$598	\$25,835	\$34,075
	Program Management			\$300	\$300
	Design		\$4,000	\$3,350	\$7,350
	Travel			\$200	\$200
	Support Equipment			\$50	\$50
	Training	\$4,000	\$2,000	\$265	\$6,265
Total	H-65 Conversion and Sustainment	\$11,642	\$6,598	\$30,000	\$48,240

**Available Funding Spend Plan** (Projected obligations by year appropriated)

<i>FY</i>	<i>Cost Category (\$000s)</i>	<i>FY 2012</i>	<i>FY 2013</i>	<i>FY 2014</i>	<i>FY 2015</i>	<i>Totals</i>
2015	Logistics	\$100				\$100
	Travel		\$31	\$200	\$1	\$232
	Initial Spares				\$6,960	\$6,960
	Program Management			\$506		\$506
	Government Furnished Equipment	\$3				\$3
2016	Test & Evaluation	\$1,100				\$1,100
	Program Management				\$1,039	\$1,039
	Initial Spares			\$112		\$112
	Production	\$11,407				\$11,407
	Travel		\$31			\$31
	Government Furnished Equipment	\$3				\$3
<i>Total</i>	<i>HC-130J Acquisition, Conversion, Sustainment</i>	<i>\$12,613</i>	<i>\$62</i>	<i>\$818</i>	<i>\$8,000</i>	<i>\$21,493</i>

**Available Funding Spend Plan** (Projected obligations by year appropriated)

<i>FY</i>	<i>Cost Category (\$000s)</i>	<i>FY 2011</i>	<i>FY 2012</i>	<i>FY 2013</i>	<i>FY 2014</i>	<i>FY 2015</i>	<i>Totals</i>
2015	Program Management	\$72	\$1,249	\$2,103	\$2,373	\$15,560	\$21,357
2016	Program Management		\$679	\$786	\$247	\$2,440	\$4,152
<i>Total</i>	<i>Program Oversight &amp; Mgmt</i>	<i>\$72</i>	<i>\$1,928</i>	<i>\$2,889</i>	<i>\$2,620</i>	<i>\$18,000</i>	<i>\$25,509</i>

**Available Funding Spend Plan** (Projected obligations by year appropriated):

<i>FY</i>	<i>C4ISR Cost Category</i>	<i>FY 2011</i>	<i>FY 2012</i>	<i>FY 2013</i>	<i>FY 2014</i>	<i>FY 2015</i>	<i>Totals</i>
2015	Program Management	\$86				\$2,650	\$2,736
	Engineering Change Order				\$1,769	\$2,285	\$4,054
	Test & Evaluation					\$6,800	\$6,800
	Software					\$2,030	\$2,030
	Outfit					\$10,300	\$10,300
	Travel					\$165	\$165
	Design					\$10,000	\$10,000
2016	Program Management		\$85				\$85
	Outfit					\$2,070	\$2,070
2017	Program Management			\$180			\$180
2018	Program Management				\$81		\$81
<i>Total</i>	<i>C4ISR (\$000s)</i>	<i>\$86</i>	<i>\$85</i>	<i>\$180</i>	<i>\$1,850</i>	<i>\$36,300</i>	<i>\$38,501</i>

**Available Funding Spend Plan** (Projected obligations by year appropriated)

<i>FY</i>	<i>CG-LIMS Cost Category (\$000s)</i>	<i>FY 2011</i>	<i>FY 2013</i>	<i>FY 2014</i>	<i>FY 2015</i>	<i>Totals</i>
2015	Program Management	\$3	\$2			\$5
	Training		\$51		\$1,438	\$1,489
	Software			\$112	\$1,562	\$1,674
	Design			\$928		\$928
<i>Total</i>	<i>CG-LIMS</i>	<i>\$3</i>	<i>\$53</i>	<i>\$1,040</i>	<i>\$3,000</i>	<i>\$4,096</i>

**Available Funding Spend Plan** (Projected Obligations by Year Appropriated)

<i>FY</i>	<i>MASI Cost Category (\$000s)</i>	<i>FY 2011</i>	<i>FY 2012</i>	<i>FY 2013</i>	<i>FY 2015</i>	<i>Totals</i>
2015	Facilities	\$16	\$1,432	\$26,083	\$13,500	\$41,031
	Engineering Change Order	\$352	\$648		\$250	\$1,250
	Program Management				\$220	\$220
	Travel	\$13			\$40	\$53
2016	Facilities		\$1,181	\$2,830		\$4,011
	Program Management				\$150	\$150
	Travel				\$40	\$40

<i>FY</i>	<i>MA SI Cost Category (\$000s)</i>	<i>FY 2011</i>	<i>FY 2012</i>	<i>FY 2013</i>	<i>FY 2015</i>	<i>Totals</i>
	Engineering Change Order		\$3,227		\$350	\$3,577
2017	Program Management				\$50	\$50
	Facilities			\$4,044		\$4,044
	Travel				\$40	\$40
	Engineering Change Order				\$500	\$500
2018	Program Management				\$50	\$50
	Travel				\$40	\$40
	Engineering Change Order				\$350	\$350
2019	Engineering Change Order				\$350	\$350
	Travel				\$40	\$40
	Program Management				\$30	\$30
<i>Total</i>	<i>Major Acquisition Systems Infrastructure</i>	<i>\$381</i>	<i>\$6,488</i>	<i>\$32,957</i>	<i>\$16,000</i>	<i>\$55,826</i>

**Available Funding Spend Plan** (Projected obligations by year appropriated)

<i>FY</i>	<i>RB-M Cost Category (\$000s)</i>	<i>FY 2011</i>	<i>FY 2012</i>	<i>FY 2013</i>	<i>FY 2014</i>	<i>Totals</i>
2015	Travel		\$110			\$110
	Antecedent Liability	\$554	\$3,020		\$143	\$3,717
	Program Management		\$6,120			\$6,120
2016	Program Management		\$897			\$897
2017	Antecedent Liability			\$147		\$147
	Program Management			\$170		\$170
<i>Total</i>	<i>Response Boat - Medium</i>	<i>\$554</i>	<i>\$10,147</i>	<i>\$317</i>	<i>\$143</i>	<i>\$11,161</i>

**Available Funding Spend Plan** (Projected obligations by year appropriated)

<i>FY</i>	<i>MEP Cost Category (\$000s)</i>	<i>FY 2011</i>	<i>FY 2012</i>	<i>FY 2013</i>	<i>Totals</i>
2015	Production	\$1,775			\$1,775
	Engineering Change Order		\$120		\$120
	Program Management			\$1,014	\$1,014
	Travel			\$14	\$14
	Initial Spares			\$3,992	\$3,992
	Data			\$200	\$200
2016	Program Management			\$1,721	\$1,721
<i>Total</i>	<i>Medium Endurance Cutter Sustainment</i>	<i>\$1,775</i>	<i>\$120</i>	<i>\$6,941</i>	<i>\$8,836</i>

**Available Funding Spend Plan** (Projected obligations by year appropriated)

<i>FY</i>	<i>H-60 Cost Category (\$000s)</i>	<i>FY 2011</i>	<i>FY 2012</i>	<i>Totals</i>
2015	Aircraft Upgrade	\$2,593	\$200	\$2,793
	Program Management		\$875	\$875
	Travel		\$25	\$25
2016	Aircraft Upgrade		\$3,807	\$3,807
<i>Total</i>	<i>H-60 Conversion Projects</i>	<i>\$2,593</i>	<i>\$4,907</i>	<i>\$7,500</i>

**Available Funding Spend Plan** (Projected obligations by year appropriated):

<i>FY</i>	<i>R21 Cost Category (\$000s)</i>	<i>FY 2011</i>	<i>FY 2012</i>	<i>Totals</i>
2015	Program Management	\$480	\$3,585	\$4,065
	Non-Recurring		\$938	\$938
	Procurement		\$1,500	\$1,500
	Data		\$45	\$45
	Test & Evaluation		\$1,609	\$1,609
	Software		\$350	\$350
2016	Program Management		\$2,632	\$2,632
	Engineering Change Order		\$808	\$808
	Non-Recurring		\$336	\$336

<i>FY</i>	<i>R21 Cost Category (\$000s)</i>	<i>FY 2011</i>	<i>FY 2012</i>	<i>Totals</i>
<i>Total</i>	<i>Rescue 21</i>	<i>\$480</i>	<i>\$11,803</i>	<i>\$12,283</i>

**Available Funding Spend Plan (Projected Obligation by Year Appropriated):**

<i>FY</i>	<i>NAIS Cost Category (\$000s)</i>	<i>FY 2012</i>	<i>FY 2013</i>	<i>FY 2014</i>	<i>Totals</i>
2015	Government Furnished Equipment			\$5,700	\$5,700
	Travel			\$86	\$86
2016	Program Management	\$21			\$21
2017	Program Management		\$394		\$394
2018	Program Management			\$817	\$817
<i>Total</i>	<i>Nationwide Automatic Identification System</i>	<i>\$21</i>	<i>\$394</i>	<i>\$6,603</i>	<i>\$7,018</i>

**Maritime Search and Rescue Detection Technology**

- 13. Question:** Currently, the S&T Directorate in the Department of Homeland Security is supporting the development of a new maritime detection technology that will revolutionize the manner in which the Coast Guard conducts Search and Rescue operations. This program is known as “Detection of Persons in the Water (PIW)-Wide Area Search and Cueing.” If successful, this would be one of the most operationally significant technology transfers ever done by the S&T Directorate for one of the DHS Agencies. The fact that the technology originated out of the first SBIR process for USCG makes it even more meaningful from a Government investment perspective and speaks to the continuing diligence on the part of the Coast Guard to seek all opportunities to close technology gaps in critical platform capability. Are you personally aware of this technology development?

**ANSWER:**

The Coast Guard’s Sensor Integration Office (CG-7113) at Coast Guard Headquarters is the liaison between DHS S&T and the Coast Guard. The Assistant Commandant for Capability (CG-7) has been briefed on this program.

- 14. Question:** The plan is to provide an operational prototype to the Coast Guard for operational test and evaluation by the Fall of 2015. Coast Guard personnel are involved in the Government’s oversight of the development effort. Have you been briefed on the flight test results to date?

**ANSWER:**

The Coast Guard has been actively participating with DHS S&T in the development of this program. As a result of the brief to the Assistant Commandant for Capability, a MOA between DHS S&T and CG-7 was signed in July 2012 and the relevant CG-7 offices remain aware of ongoing developments in this project.

- 15. Question:** Is it too soon for the Coast Guard to begin development of an implementation plan for installation of the system into the MH-60 and MH-65 helicopters?

**ANSWER:**

The project calls for the prototype sensor to be installed on a MH-65 helicopter for Coast Guard operational testing. This test will provide the necessary information for potential implementation on our aircraft.

**16. Question:** Do you have the budgetary resources planned for the transition of this technology including any planning resources needed in FY 2015?

**ANSWER:**

The Coast Guard cannot make a funding determination until a successful operational evaluation is complete. Operational testing is projected to occur in the third quarter fiscal year 2015.

**Maritime Operations Coordination Plan and the Air and Marine Operations Center**

**17. Question:** What is the status of the implementation of the Maritime Operations Coordination Plan?

**ANSWER:**

As of June 2013, 33 Regional Coordinating Mechanisms have been established at critical port locations.

**18. Question:** How does the Coast Guard interact with the Air Marine Operations Center (AMOC)?

**ANSWER:**

The AMOC facilitates communication and coordination of DHS Air Assets throughout the District 7, District 8, and District 11 AORs. AMOC's specialty is fusing RADAR, sensor, and tracking data. Primary support for the Coast Guard is through AMOC's Air Marine Operations Surveillance System (AMOSS) picture, which is distributed to ten CG Units through stand alone computers. These AMOSS units allow the CG to see CG aircraft within RADAR contact, all CBP air and Marine Units, Low Flying Aircraft, LINK data, Automatic Identification System (AIS) feeds, and CG Cutters on one screen. Additionally, AMOC intelligence is working with CG intelligence to tie in low flying aircraft with marine movements of narcotics.

**19. Questions:** What are the challenges for sharing all air and marine tracks with the AMOC?

**ANSWER:**

The Coast Guard is able to seamlessly share all unclassified air and marine tracks with AMOC.

QUESTIONS FOR THE RECORD SUBMITTED BY

**THE HONORABLE Jack Kingston**

**Admiral Robert J. Papp, Jr., Commandant, United States Coast  
Guard**

Committee on Appropriations  
Subcommittee on Homeland Security  
FY 2015 Coast Guard Budget Request  
March 12, 2014

**Vessel Boarding Security Teams (VBSTs) and Port Security**

**20. Question:** The fiscal year 2015 budget request fails to support the operations of the Coast Guard. I have two significant deep water ports in my district, the Port of Savannah and Brunswick, and I am very concerned with the elimination of four Vessel Boarding Security Teams in the budget request. While the four that are targeted are not in the First District of Georgia, it is very concerning that the Coast Guard is cutting this capability.

How can you assure that our ports are safe while at the same time you are cutting programs that are targeted towards port security? As our ports deepen and bigger vessels with larger capacity enter our nation's ports, how do you plan to address the increased security needs?

**ANSWER:**

The Coast Guard uses risk-based decision-making to appropriately align resources and operational risk in the maritime environment. The VBST workload will be distributed to other Coast Guard Sector, Station or cutter personnel that have sufficient capacity to absorb the work. The Coast Guard will also maintain sufficient surge personnel and assets to provide presence and/or respond to specific port security threats.

Area Maritime Security Committees (AMSCs) respond to ever changing characteristics of our Nation's ports. Both Federal law and Coast Guard policy mandate that a risk-based AMSA be conducted at each of the 43 Coast Guard Captains of the Port Zones; to include annual review and validation.

**Fast Response Cutters**

**21. Question:** The fiscal year 2015 budget request only provides funding for two Fast Response Cutters (FRC). This is a drastic decrease of four from the number provided last year in the fiscal year 2014 Omnibus. As you know, FRC's conduct a wide variety of crucial missions from port, waterways and coastal security to search and rescue to fishery patrols.

Does the funding requested for two FRC's sufficiently cover the mission? What is the operational impact of the reduced numbers?

**ANSWER:**

The FY 2015 request supports the Coast Guard's highest priority recapitalization goals and maintains funding for critical operations and frontline personnel.

The Coast Guard will continue to direct available resources to meet the highest priority mission needs.

**Disposal of Decommissioned Coast Guard Cutters**

- 22. Question:** As you know, one process the USCG uses to dispose of vessels is the GSA excess property program. Once the USCG declares a small vessel excess and turns it over to GSA for disposition, GSA offers the boat for transfer to other federal agencies first, then states, and if there is no governmental interest, then it is put up for general auction. Proceeds from this auction are then returned to the general treasury.

Once the vessel is auctioned, what requirements or restrictions are placed on the party who acquires the vessel? If the owner chooses to scrap the vessel, are there any requirements that this should be done in the United States. Are there any statutory requirements for proceeds to benefit maritime related programs?

**ANSWER:**

The restrictions on the disposal of a privately owned vessel are dependent on the gross tonnage of the vessel, such as Certificate of Financial Responsibility (COFR) for vessels over 300 gross tons.

There are no requirements to scrap a privately owned vessel within the United States

Once the proceeds from the GSA excess property program are returned to the general U.S. Treasury account, there are no restrictions on its use.

- 23. Question:** The USCG and the Maritime Administration (MARAD) recently signed a Memorandum of Agreement concerning the disposal of excess USCG vessels. The document specifically references two vessels but is broadly written to cover the disposal of additional vessels.

How many USCG vessels will be disposed of by the MARAD in 2014 and 2015? Will the USCG post interagency agreements on its website for public view?

**ANSWER:**

The Coast Guard currently has no plans to add vessels to the MARAD Ready Reserve Fleet in 2014 or 2015. The USCGC IRIS and USCGC PLANETREE have been held in storage for more than 10 years and the Coast Guard seeks to have them scrapped in 2014 or 2015.

The Coast Guard has no plans to post interagency agreements regarding disposal of USCG vessels on a public web-site.





THURSDAY, MARCH 13, 2013.

**UNITED STATES IMMIGRATION AND CUSTOMS  
ENFORCEMENT**

**WITNESSES**

**DANIEL RAGSDALE, DEPUTY DIRECTOR**

**PETER EDGE, DEPUTY ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR, HOMELAND SECURITY  
INVESTIGATIONS**

**THOMAS HOMAN, EXECUTIVE ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR, ENFORCEMENT  
AND REMOVAL OPERATIONS**

**OPENING STATEMENT: MR. CARTER**

Mr. CARTER. I am going to call this hearing to order.

Let me just open up by saying there are multiple hearings today and people will be coming and going a lot, as they move from one subcommittee hearing to the other.

We are pleased to get started. Our panel this morning is made up of three exceptional professionals who have almost 75 years of law enforcement experience between them, Dan Ragsdale, ICE acting director; Tom Homan, executive associate director, Enforcement and Removal Operations; and Pete Edge, deputy executive associate director, Homeland Security Investigations, HSI.

Before we begin, I want to thank all of you for what you do and for all the agents and officers that work with you and the investigative teams in the service. You do exceptional work. We are aware of your work and we are very proud of you. The subcommittee knows your efforts are essential to keep this Nation safe and we are very grateful for the effort that all in your department do.

Our job today is to learn whether the President's budget request enables you to do your jobs taking down transnational criminal organizations, combating illegal border crossing activity, and enforcing immigration laws.

Gentlemen, I am going to be blunt. As chairman of the subcommittee, I must be convinced the budget supports your operations. Unfortunately from what I have reviewed so far, cuts to operational accounts are not justified by the facts, analysis, or data.

For example, I am not convinced the detention bed request is sufficient to detain level one, two, and three criminals, fugitives, and criminal aliens being released from prison.

I am worried the cut in HSI salaries means fewer investigative hours and continued imbalance between the need for special agents and a team of wire tap specialists, intel analysts, and assistants.

It upsets me that politically motivated policies and directives are creating an invitational posture at the border, and that this open

invitation causes human suffering and law enforcement nightmares.

I get even more agitated or irritated when these policies and directives undermine legitimate budgetary needs. Bottom line, ICE is not an organization that should be politicized. Its law enforcement mission is just too important to this Nation.

Here are some cold, hard facts. From October through December, the Border Patrol apprehended 66,928 people in the Rio Grande Valley of Texas. This is a place we in Texas call the Valley. A total of 49,815 were "other than Mexicans" and 18,555 were juveniles. And the juvenile issue is quite honestly a human suffering issue as far as I am concerned.

When these folks were apprehended, they met ICE's mandatory detention criteria because they were all recent illegal entrants. But needless to say, they were not all placed in detention beds.

What I would like for you to provide for the record is what happened to them once they were processed by CBP and turned over to ICE. Of the 66,928 people, how many were actually placed in detention? What happened to the people ICE did not detain? How many were removed, remain in detention, were placed on alternative initiatives to detention or claimed credible fear and are waiting for immigration hearings? Of the 18,555 children, how many were delivered to their families?

We would like to have the statistics to understand what is going on.

Gentlemen, all too often this debate ends up focusing on stories of good, hard-working people who make this dangerous journey to care for their families.

Well, what do we know about the criminal organizations that brought these migrants to the United States? From the stories that I hear on the Rio Grande border, no one now crosses the border in Texas that does not have the permission of the cartels that operate across the border. I would like to know what your thoughts are on that, but we will get to all that when we go to the questioning.

How are they networked inside of our borders? Is the human trafficking business providing the capital they need to develop cyber pornography, sell drugs, or sell the kids they are transporting? These are the criminals ICE goes after. This is the evil ICE confronts and you deserve a robust budget to do this effectively.

In closing, I know you mean well, but I would be irresponsible if I did not ask whether these very policies and directives creating this massive migration of people are contributing to an environment that supports criminal activity. This is my biggest frustration and constant worry.

We have a common goal to keep the homeland as safe as possible. We are counting on you to give us the facts and the benefit of your professional judgment.

Before we get to your testimony, however, I will turn the floor over to my distinguished colleague from North Carolina, the subcommittee ranking member, Mr. Price.

[The information follows:]

The Honorable John Carter  
Committee on Appropriations  
Subcommittee on Homeland Security

Opening Statement:

Witnesses:  
Deputy Director Ragsdale  
Executive Associate Director Homan  
Deputy Executive Associate Director Edge

10:00 AM | Thursday | March 13, 2014 | 2362-A RHOB

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Hearing is called to order –

I'm pleased to welcome our panel this morning, which is made up of three exceptional professionals who have almost 75 years of law enforcement experience between them:

- Dan Ragsdale, ICE's Acting Director;
- Tom Homan, Executive Associate Director, Enforcement and Removal Operations; and
- Pete Edge, Deputy Executive Associate Director, Homeland Security Investigations (HSI).

Before we begin, I want to thank you and all of your agents, officers, and investigative teams for your service. This subcommittee knows your efforts are essential to keep our nation safe, and we are grateful.

Our job today is to learn whether the President's budget request enables you to do your jobs taking down transnational criminal organizations, combating illegal cross border activity, and enforcing immigration laws.

Gentlemen, I'm going to be blunt. As Chairman of this subcommittee, I must be convinced the budget supports your operations. Unfortunately, from what I have reviewed so far, cuts to operational accounts aren't justified by facts, analysis, or data.

For example, I'm not convinced the detention bed request is sufficient to detain Level 1, 2, and 3 criminals, fugitives, and criminal aliens being released from prison.

I'm worried the cut to HSI salaries means fewer investigative hours, and continued imbalance between the need for special agents and a team of wire-tap specialists, intel analysts, and assistants.

It upsets me that politically motivated policies and directives are creating an invitational posture at the border... and that this open invitation causes human suffering and law enforcement nightmares. I get even more irritated when those policies and directives undermine legitimate budgetary needs. Bottom line -- ICE is not an organization that should be politicized. Its law enforcement mission is just too important.

Here are some cold, hard facts. From October through December, the Border Patrol apprehended 66,928 people in the Rio Grande Valley, a place we Texans call “the Valley.” Of the total, 49,815 were “Other-Than-Mexicans” and 18,555 were juveniles.

When these folks were apprehended, they met ICE’s mandatory detention criteria because they were “recent illegal entrants” but, needless to say, they weren’t all placed in detention beds.

What I’d like for you to provide for the record, is what happened to them once they were processed by CBP and turned over to ICE.

- Of the 66,928 people, how many were actually placed in detention? What happened to the people ICE didn’t detain?
- How many were removed, remain in detention, were placed in alternatives to detention, or claimed credible fear and are waiting for immigration hearings?
- Of the 18,555 children, how many were delivered to family members living legally or illegally in the United States, and how many children continue to wait in shelters because they couldn’t be reunited with family members?

With statistics like this, it is hard to believe the President’s budget supports ICE’s operational requirements. I’m concerned that CBP and ICE are stretched beyond their capacity. Public safety is at risk. We can only hope that criminals and terrorists – who are most certainly exploiting the gaps – won’t be successful in their unlawful and treacherous endeavors.

Gentlemen, all too often this debate ends up focusing on stories of good, hard-working people who make this dangerous journey to take care of their families. But what do we know about the criminal organizations that brought these migrants into the United States? What other illegal activity do they conduct? How are they networked inside our borders? Is the human trafficking business providing the capital they need to develop cyber pornography, sell drugs, or sell the very kids they’re transporting? These are the criminals ICE goes after...this is the evil ICE confronts...and you deserve a robust budget to do it effectively.

In closing, I know you mean well. But I’d be irresponsible if I didn’t ask whether the very policies and directives creating this massive migration of people are contributing to an environment that supports criminal activity. This is my biggest frustration and constant worry.

Gentlemen, we have a common goal – to keep the homeland as safe as possible. We are counting on you to give us the facts and the benefit of your professional judgment.

Before we get to your testimony, however, I’ll turn the floor over to my distinguished colleague from North Carolina and the subcommittee’s ranking member, Mr. Price.

#####

## OPENING STATEMENT: MR. PRICE

Mr. PRICE. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Gentlemen, good morning. Glad to have you here. We appreciate your appearing before the subcommittee. We appreciate your service to the country, particularly during this time of transition for U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement.

I hope, of course, that an individual will soon be nominated to be the director of ICE. That is all the more important in light of the national debate we continue to have about reforming our immigration system.

But for this morning, I am very happy to have the benefit of your expertise and experience, and the three of you bring a great deal to the table.

Much of the discussion this morning will likely focus on ICE's role in detaining and removing aliens from the country, but I hope we can also pay attention to the other important ICE activities, many of which are as critical to homeland security as civil immigration enforcement and should be resourced accordingly.

These activities include investigations to combat illegal cross-border trafficking and weapons, illicit drugs and other contraband, money laundering and other financial crimes, fraudulent trade practices, identity and benefit fraud, and human trafficking and child exploitation.

ICE's efforts in these areas are not controversial in the way that immigration enforcement has become, but they are extremely important. Too few people understand this aspect of ICE's mission or give ICE enough credit for the good work it is doing.

Having said that, the debate surrounding immigration enforcement is important, and I will have several questions in that area as well.

As I said at the secretary's hearing on Tuesday afternoon, this is not only because of the fact that our immigration system is fundamentally flawed, but also because the politics surrounding immigration are so contentious, plagued, I am afraid, by exaggerations of both fact and rhetoric, as well as legitimate policy differences.

I have to say the politics of this issue has been on full display this week on the House floor even as we are having this hearing. The republican majority has the House considering two bills as deeply misguided as they are unprecedented.

Heaven forbid the House consider unemployment insurance or raising the minimum wage. Instead we are once again playing politics on immigration.

My experience on this subcommittee ever since its creation has convinced me of the futility of approaching immigration as simply an enforcement issue or simply throwing money at the border or any other aspect of the problem. We must have comprehensive reform.

One of the things the subcommittee would greatly benefit from and might help clear the air somewhat around the overall immigration debate would be more comprehensive and timely data about how the department is managing its border and immigration enforcement responsibilities.

We do hear disturbing stories, as you know, about families being broken up when ICE deports a family member who, as far as we know, is not a criminal, poses no threat to the community. These are families in many cases who have been in the country for decades, working, paying taxes, attending church, contributing to their communities.

So we need more information about who you are apprehending, detaining and removing, and how they fit into your enforcement priorities.

We need to have more confidence that our detention resources are used for those who really are threats to the community or serious flight risks, and that alternative to detention programs, which are much less expensive, are being fully utilized as a detention alternative.

Now, better information may not be the way to reach consensus on vexing questions of border and immigration enforcement policy, but surely it would help. It would help elevate the discussion to one based more on empirical evidence.

The agency's budget request is for \$5.36 billion. That is a reduction of \$255 million or 4.8 percent below the current year. We want to hear from you regarding the rationale behind all the agency's funding proposals and how they fit into your overall strategy for prioritizing activities.

I know some of my colleagues are very quick to attack the proposed reductions in ICE's overall budget, particularly the proposed reduction in the detention bed requirement and elimination of the detention bed mandate.

But ICE's budget request simply has to be considered in the proper budget context. In an era of limited resources, we simply cannot do it all. If we want to fix holes we identify in the President's budget, we are going to have to find savings elsewhere in the bill and we are going to be hard pressed to do that.

Of course, many of the other appropriations subcommittees have even bigger challenges than this one does under this constrained budget. And let me be clear. It is a good thing that we have an agreed upon top-line funding level for the coming fiscal year. It should help us get our work done. It should help us do what appropriations is supposed to do.

But there are consequences to arbitrarily limiting investments in enforcement priorities, and we are experiencing those consequences right now. It is very easy to complain about individual items or individual functions, but they are part of this larger picture which we need to take responsibility for and ultimately to fix in this institution.

Before I end, I want to reiterate what I and many others have said for years now. We are setting the department and ourselves up for failure by not enacting legislation to reform and rationalize our immigration system.

According to a variety of recent polls, a clear majority of Americans want Congress to enact immigration reform and support a pathway to legal status and eventual citizenship for most unauthorized immigrants. We need to get on with that task.

Gentlemen, thank you for joining us this morning. I look forward to our discussion.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

[The information follows:]

## Opening Statement by Ranking Member Price

## U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement Hearing

March 13, 2014

Good morning gentlemen. We appreciate your appearing before the subcommittee, and we appreciate your service to the country, particularly during this time of transition for U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement. I am hopeful that an individual will soon be nominated to be the Director of ICE; that is all the more important in light of the national debate we continue to have about reforming the immigration system. But for this morning, I am happy to have the benefit of your expertise and experience.

Much of the discussion this morning will likely focus on ICE's role in detaining and removing aliens from the country, but I hope we can also pay attention to the other important ICE activities, many of which are as critical to homeland security as civil immigration enforcement and should be resourced accordingly. These activities include investigations to combat illegal cross-border trafficking in weapons, illicit drugs, and other contraband; money laundering and other financial crimes; fraudulent trade practices; identity and benefit fraud; and human trafficking and child exploitation.



ICE's efforts in these areas are not controversial in the way that immigration enforcement has become, but they are extremely important. Too few people understand this aspect of ICE's mission or give ICE enough credit for the good work it is doing.

The debate surrounding immigration enforcement is important, however, and I will have several questions in that area as well. As I said at the Secretary's hearing on Tuesday afternoon, this is not only because of the fact that our immigration system is fundamentally flawed, but also because the politics surrounding it are so contentious – plagued, I am afraid, by exaggerations of both facts and rhetoric as well as legitimate policy differences. The politics of this issue have been on full display this week on the House floor as well, as the Republican majority has the House considering two bills as deeply misguided as they are unprecedented. Heaven forbid the House consider unemployment insurance or raising the minimum wage instead.

My experience on this subcommittee ever since its creation has convinced me of the futility of approaching immigration as simply an enforcement issue or simply throwing money at the border or any other aspect of the problem. We must have comprehensive reform.

One of things that the subcommittee would greatly benefit from – and that would help clear the air around the overall immigration debate –

would be more comprehensive and timely data about how the Department is managing its border and immigration enforcement responsibilities.

We hear lots of disturbing stories about families being broken up when ICE deports a family member who, as far we know, is not a criminal and poses no threat to the community. These are families in many cases who have been in the country for decades, working, paying taxes, attending church, and contributing to their communities. So we need more information about who you are apprehending; detaining, and removing, and how they fit into your enforcement priorities.

We need to have more confidence that our detention resources are used for those who are threats to the community or are serious flight risks, and that ATD programs, which are much less expensive, are fully utilized as a detention alternative. Better information may not be the way to reach consensus on questions of border and immigration enforcement policy, but it would help elevate the discussion to one based more on empirical evidence.

The agency's budget request is for \$5.36 billion, a reduction of \$255.3 million, or 4.8 percent, below the current year. We will want to hear from you regarding the rationale behind all of the agency's funding

proposals and how they fit into the your overall strategy for prioritizing activities.

I know some of my colleagues will be quick to attack the proposed reductions in ICE's overall budget, and particularly the proposed reduction in the detention bed requirement and elimination of the detention bed mandate. ICE's budget request must be considered in the proper budget context, however. In this era of limited resources, we simply can't do it all. If we want to fix holes we identify in the President's budget, we're going to have to find savings elsewhere in the bill, which we will be hard-pressed to do. Of course, many of the other appropriations subcommittees have even bigger challenges than we do under this constrained budget.

Let me be clear: it is a good thing to have an agreed-upon top-line funding level for the coming fiscal year, which should help us get our work done. But there are consequences to arbitrarily limiting investments in important priorities, and we are experiencing those consequences right now.

Before I end, I want to reiterate what I and many others have said for years now: we are setting the Department, and ourselves, up for failure by not enacting legislation to reform and rationalize our immigration system. According to a variety of recent polls, a clear

majority of Americans want Congress to enact immigration reform and support a pathway to legal status, and eventual citizenship, for most unauthorized immigrants.

Gentlemen, thank you again for joining us this morning. I look forward to our discussion.

Mr. CARTER. Thank you, Mr. Price.

Before I start, we have received your written testimony. It will be entered into the record. And we want to ask you for your testimony.

We are ready to go.

#### OPENING STATEMENT: MR. RAGSDALE

Mr. RAGSDALE. Well, good morning again, Chairman Carter, Ranking Member Price, and distinguished Members of the committee.

I am honored to appear here today with two of my colleagues, Tom Homan, executive associate director of Enforcement and Removal Operations, and Peter Edge, deputy associate director of Homeland Security Investigations. Both of these men are long-time career enforcement officers and employees and they are a significant credit to our agency.

Before I begin, I would like to start by expressing my appreciation for your support of the men and women of ICE. Carrying out our mission and achieving the law enforcement results our folks realize every day would not be possible without your strong support.

ICE is the principal investigative arm of the Department of Homeland Security and is responsible for one of the broadest investigative portfolios among any federal law enforcement agency.

Our primary law enforcement operations are carried out by the two offices these gentlemen represent, the Office of Homeland Security Investigations and Enforcement and Removal Operations. Their work is bolstered by the men and women of the Office of the Principal Legal Advisor, the Office of Professional Responsibility, and the key mission support personnel in management and administration.

The President's fiscal year 2015 budget supports ICE's law enforcement programs and ensures ICE operates with maximum efficiency. The fiscal year 2015 request totals \$5.359 billion. This is approximately a five percent reduction of our fiscal year 2014 level.

As the principal investigative arm of DHS, ICE enhances national and border security by dismantling transnational criminal organizations that seek to exploit our border.

In fiscal year 2013, HSI's special agents made 32,401 criminal arrests and initiated 100,026 new investigations. We seized \$1.3 billion in currency and 1.6 million pounds of narcotics and other dangerous drugs.

ICE conducts national security investigations through interconnected investigative programs that prevent criminals and terrorists from exploiting our Nation's border control system.

This includes investigating criminal and terrorist organizations, preventing the acquisition and trafficking in weapons and other sensitive or licensable technology, identifying and removing war criminals and human rights abusers from the United States.

This budget request supports ICE's investigative efforts in the coming fiscal year by continuing our efforts against illicit finance by supporting our bulk cash smuggling center's efforts to add additional law enforcement partners.

We will expand our commercial fraud efforts by expanding investigative support and leveraging enforcement operations with our state and local partners. We will continue to develop our illicit pathways attack strategy to focus on cross-border threats and global illicit pathways including contraband smuggling, arms trafficking, money laundering, bulk cash smuggling, and human smuggling and trafficking.

In fiscal year 2013, ERO's officers and agents identified, arrested, and removed 368,644 aliens. One hundred and thirty-three thousand of those removed were apprehended in the United States. Eighty-two percent of that number were criminal aliens.

We conducted 235,000 removals of individuals apprehended along our borders for a total of 368,000. Fifty-nine percent of all ICE removals were aliens who had previously been convicted of a crime.

To support these operations, ICE will also leverage IT solutions to increase our efficiency in screening, vetting, and recording Visa applications through our patriot system. This modernization effort will allow all ICE attache offices to perform Visa security operations.

Further, to support our immigration enforcement efforts, our budget request, as the chairman said, 30,539 detention beds at a rate of \$119 a day. This detention level will allow us to detain all aliens subject to mandatory detention provisions as well as other high-risk non-mandatory detainees.

ICE will ensure the most cost-effective use of our funding by focusing detention capabilities on priority and mandatory detainees while placing lower-risk, non-mandatory detainees on lower-cost alternatives.

The budget also proposes that a portion of our custody operations funding be available for five years. This will allow us to pilot and try to seek more favorable pricing for detention beds and using multi-year contracts.

If approved, this change would empower ICE to negotiate more advantageous contract terms and realize efficiencies not available with current one-year funding.

This budget also supports the alternatives to detention program as a cost-effective alternative from traditional detention that makes bed space available for those aliens posing the greatest risk to public safety or national security.

ICE will continue to focus on identifying, arresting, and removing criminal aliens, recent border entrants, and other priority aliens to support DHS's national security, border security, and public safety mission.

Finally, the budget supports some key investments. It continues an important automation project to replace our investigative case management system known as TECS at \$21 million to ensure we can deploy core case management in late 2015.

The budget also proposes \$20 million in achievable reductions for IT contractor conversions, contract staff reductions, and our detainee to guard ratio at certain SBC facilities to bring our staff detainee ratio in line with our national detention standards.

Let me thank you again for your support and we look forward to answering your questions. Thank you.  
[The information follows:]



# U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement

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STATEMENT

OF

DANIEL H. RAGSDALE  
DEPUTY DIRECTOR  
U.S. IMMIGRATION AND CUSTOMS ENFORCEMENT  
DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

THOMAS HOMAN  
EXECUTIVE ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR  
ENFORCEMENT AND REMOVAL OPERATIONS  
U.S. IMMIGRATION AND CUSTOMS ENFORCEMENT

AND

PETER T. EDGE  
DEPUTY ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR  
HOMELAND SECURITY INVESTIGATIONS  
U.S. IMMIGRATION AND CUSTOMS ENFORCEMENT  
DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

BEFORE THE

U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS  
SUBCOMMITTEE ON HOMELAND SECURITY

THURSDAY, MARCH 13, 2014 -- 10 a.m.



INTRODUCTION

Chairman Carter, Ranking Member Price, and distinguished Members of the Subcommittee:

Thank you for the opportunity to appear before you today to present the President's Fiscal Year (FY) 2015 budget request for U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE). I look forward to discussing our priorities for the upcoming fiscal year and our efforts to ensure the most efficient and effective use of our resources in carrying out our mission.

I would like to begin by expressing my thanks for this Committee's strong support for ICE. In FY 2013, we arrested 40,218 criminals and removed 216,810 criminal aliens. The President's FY 2015 budget request continues support to key law enforcement programs and ensures that ICE operates with maximum efficiency in its core operational programs.

Created in 2003, through a merger of the U.S. Customs Service and the Immigration and Naturalization Service, today ICE has more than 19,000 employees in all 50 states, the District of Columbia, and 48 foreign countries. We are the principal investigative arm of the U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS). ICE promotes homeland security and public safety through broad criminal and civil enforcement of approximately 400 federal laws governing border control, customs, trade, and immigration.

The agency carries out its mission through three principal operating components: Homeland Security Investigations (HSI), Enforcement and Removal Operations (ERO), and Management and Administration (M&A). Additionally, the Office of Detention and Policy Planning leads ICE's efforts to overhaul the current immigration detention system, the Office of the Principal Legal Advisor (OPLA) leads ICE's legal operations, and the Office of Professional Responsibility (OPR) investigates allegations of criminal misconduct at ICE and U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP)

ERO enforces civil immigration laws in a manner to best promote public safety, border security, and the integrity of the immigration system. To protect public safety and national security, ICE prioritizes the removal of criminal aliens and those who pose a threat to our communities. ERO's core functions are executed by a team of 5,900 deportation officers and immigration enforcement

agents that operate in nearly every jurisdiction of the United States. Our detention operations consist of ICE-owned Service Processing Centers, as well as facilities ICE utilizes through Intergovernmental Service Agreements and dedicated contracts. These facilities operate under performance based standards to ensure the best treatment and care for detainees in our system.

HSI's 6,400 criminal investigators conduct criminal investigations to protect the United States against terrorist and other criminal organizations that threaten public safety and national security and bring to justice those seeking to exploit our customs and immigration laws worldwide. HSI uses its legal authorities to investigate immigration and customs violations, including export enforcement, human rights violations, narcotics, weapons and contraband smuggling, financial crimes, cybercrimes, human trafficking and smuggling, child exploitation, intellectual property violations, transnational gangs, and immigration benefit fraud.

OPLA's 900 attorneys represent the United States in exclusion, deportation, bond, and removal proceedings before the Department of Justice's (DOJ) Executive Office for Immigration Review (EOIR). OPLA attorneys prioritize the litigation of removal hearings that involve criminal aliens, terrorists, and human rights abusers, as well as other priorities for enforcement. OPLA also provides critical legal advice to ICE's law enforcement components that focus on criminal and administrative customs and immigration offenses.

M&A provides a full-range of mission and operational support for ICE's program offices. M&A manages ICE's financial and human resources, information technology, sensitive property, and other assets. M&A ensures collaboration with internal and external stakeholders to increase ICE's ability to attract and retain a diverse workforce. M&A also processes Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) requests, provides firearms and tactical training to special agents and officers, trains new and existing ICE employees, and procures goods and services for the agency.

#### **FISCAL YEAR 2015 BUDGET REQUEST**

ICE's FY 2015 budget request totals \$5.359 billion in discretionary funding and mandatory fee authority, supporting ICE's enforcement mission while identifying efficiencies and cost saving measures that allow ICE to sustain its frontline operations during these difficult economic times.

The President's FY 2015 budget request supports immigration enforcement operations and criminal investigations and the removal of criminal and other priority aliens. First, the budget request funds 30,539 detention beds at the projected FY 2015 bed rate of \$119. This funding level of beds will allow ICE to detain the current mandatory population, as well as the higher-risk, non-mandatory detainees. ICE will work to realize continued efficiencies in detention operations to achieve this bed rate level. The budget also proposes that \$45 million of Custody Operations funding be available for five years to pilot a plan to obtain more favorable pricing for detention beds through the use of multi-year contracts. If approved, this change would empower ICE to negotiate more advantageous contract terms and realize efficiencies not possible under the current one-year funding. This budget also supports expanded use of the Alternatives to Detention (ATD) program as a cost-effective alternative to traditional detention that makes detention bed space available for those aliens posing the greatest risk to public safety or national security. ICE will continue to focus on the most serious criminals and continue to achieve record- criminal removal levels at a reduced cost under this proposed budget.

Second, the budget funds TECS modernization at \$21 million to complete deployment of Core Case Management functionality, allowing ICE to avoid an annual legacy Operations and Maintenance cost of \$28 million for the legacy TECS system by the end of FY 2015. Third, it proposes \$20 million in targeted, achievable efficiency reductions for IT contractor conversions and contract staff reductions of \$18.3 million at SPC facilities to bring the staff-to-detainee ratio in line with national detention standards.

ICE's FY 2015 budget request, will permit the agency to continue its three primary operational missions in alignment with the DHS Quadrennial Homeland Security Review report: preventing terrorism and enhancing security; securing and managing our borders; and enforcing and administering our immigration laws.

#### **PREVENTING TERRORISM, ENHANCING SECURITY, AND SECURING OUR BORDERS**

As the largest investigative arm of DHS, ICE enhances national and border security by interrupting the illicit flow of money, merchandise, and contraband that supports terrorist and criminal organizations. Last year, ICE's criminal investigators initiated 126,425 new investigations and made over 40,218 criminal arrests. ICE seized \$1.3 billion in currency and other monetary instruments and

1.6 million pounds of narcotics and other dangerous drugs. In addition, ICE agents and officers responded to 1.4 million inquiries and calls for assistance from other federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies through ICE's Law Enforcement Support Center (LESC).

ICE leads efforts in national security investigations through five interconnected programs that prevent criminals and terrorists from using our nation's immigration system to gain entry to the United States. This includes investigating criminal and terrorist organizations and their actors; preventing criminal and terrorist organizations from acquiring and trafficking weapons and sensitive technology; and identifying and removing war criminals and human rights abusers from the United States.

The President's FY 2015 budget request supports ICE continued investigative efforts in the upcoming fiscal year. Specifically, the budget will support ICE's continued efforts against illicit finance by expanding the Bulk Cash Smuggling Center to a task force model that includes law enforcement partners; expand our intellectual property efforts by expanding investigatory support and leveraging enforcement operations with state and local law enforcement agencies; focus on U.S./Mexico cross-border threats and global illicit pathways, including contraband smuggling, arms trafficking, money laundering, bulk cash smuggling, human smuggling and trafficking, to include special interest aliens, and transnational gangs; and continue our ability to use IT solutions to increase ICE's efficiency in screening, vetting, and recording visa applications. ICE aims to increase screening capabilities by enhancing the existing PATRIOT technology to cover all visa issuing posts worldwide. This modernization effort will enable all ICE Attaché offices to perform visa security operations.

#### *Human Trafficking and Human Smuggling Investigations*

ICE's Office of Intelligence Human Trafficking Unit develops intelligence and identifies potential human trafficking investigative targets. Last year, ICE initiated 1,025 human trafficking investigations and made more than 1,877 criminal arrests. ICE continued its "Hidden in Plain Sight" campaign with the airing of a human trafficking public service announcement on 24 English language radio stations and 19 Spanish language stations.

A significant number of human trafficking victims are children. Last year, ICE identified or provided assistance to approximately 919 victims of child sexual exploitation.

#### *Cyber Crime Investigations*

The President's request continues support for the Cyber Crimes Center (C3), which leads ICE's efforts to identify, disrupt, and dismantle criminal organizations engaged in criminal activity facilitated by the use of computers, electronic media, or cyberspace. C3 trains, guides, and assists ICE's 11 regional forensic laboratories, and more than 250 Computer Forensics Agents (CFAs) assigned to field offices located throughout the world.

In FY 2015, C3 will continue to participate as the U.S. Representative of the Virtual Global Taskforce, which is an international alliance of law enforcement agencies and private industry sector partners working together to prevent and deter online child sexual exploitation.

#### *Counter Proliferation Investigations*

ICE leads the U.S. Government's efforts to prevent the illegal acquisition of U.S. military products and sensitive technology. Last year, the Counter Proliferation Investigations (CPI) Program was responsible for 511 criminal arrests and 54 administrative arrests. Our prior year efforts in this area supported 494 indictments and 414 convictions of individuals and entities involved in violating U.S. export law in cases resulting from ICE law enforcement actions. The CPI Program was also responsible for 1,253 seizures of sensitive controlled commodities that were being illegally exported from the United States.

#### *Joint Efforts with Law Enforcement Partners*

ICE's participation on the Joint Terrorism Task Forces (JTTFs) and the utilization of unique immigration and cross-border trade authorities to identify, deter, disrupt, and dismantle terrorist and other criminal organizations has continuously proven to play a critical role in the U.S. effort to combat threats posed to the homeland. ICE is the second largest federal contributor to the JTTF and currently dedicates over 300 HSI Special Agents to the task forces nationwide. As a result of counterterrorism-related investigative efforts last year, HSI Special Agents assigned to the JTTF

were responsible for 212 administrative arrests, 161 criminal arrests, 117 criminal indictments, 125 criminal convictions and 171 seizures relating to ongoing counterterrorism investigations. In support of ICE's work in this area, ICE played a critical role in the April 15, 2013 Boston Marathon bombing response and investigation.

#### *Intellectual Property Rights*

ICE's National Intellectual Property Rights Coordination Center (IPR Center) leads efforts to stop global intellectual property rights (IPR) violations that threaten our economic stability, impact the competitiveness of U.S. industry, endanger public health and safety, and contribute to predatory and unfair trade practices.

Last year, ICE initiated 1,361 IPR investigations and made 693 arrests, and seized over \$248 million in merchandise and property that resulted in 411 indictments and 465 convictions from current and prior year investigations. In FY 2015 and beyond, the IPR Center will increase its focus both domestically and internationally on strengthening bilateral partnerships, developing multilateral initiatives, building capacity, and conducting further outreach to industry.

#### *Border Enforcement and Security*

ICE strengthens border security through the efforts of its Border Enforcement Security Task Forces (BESTs). The 2015 budget request supports 35 BEST units working jointly with CBP, as well as other federal, state, local, tribal, and foreign law enforcement agencies along the southern border, northern border, and at major seaports to identify, disrupt, and dismantle criminal organizations that pose significant threats to border security. These ICE-led task forces are located in 16 states and Puerto Rico with approximately 1,000 members from 100 law enforcement agencies. Last year, BEST investigators collectively initiated more than 2,594 cases, made approximately 2,964 criminal arrests, and contributed to 1,603 indictments and 1,247 convictions. BEST units seized more than 206,000 pounds of narcotics and other dangerous drugs, 1,369 weapons, and approximately \$26.9 million in U.S. currency and monetary instruments.

**ENFORCING AND ADMINISTERING OUR IMMIGRATION LAWS**

ERO's 5,900 deportation officers and immigration enforcement agents enforce our Nation's immigration laws by identifying and apprehending priority aliens, detaining these individuals when necessary, and removing them from the United States. To protect public safety and national security, ICE prioritizes the removal of individuals who pose a danger to national security or a risk to public safety, including aliens convicted of crimes, with particular emphasis on violent criminals, felons, and repeat offenders.

In FY 2013, ERO removed 368,644 individuals, of which 98 percent fell into one of ICE's immigration enforcement priorities (criminal aliens, repeat immigration violators, and recent border crossers). Of these removals, 59 percent (216,810) were convicted criminal aliens, which is an 89 percent increase in the removal of criminal aliens since FY 2008. This includes 74,159 Level 1 criminal aliens (aliens convicted of crimes such as homicide, rape, and kidnapping). ERO effected 235,093 priority border removals in FY 2013, of which 106,695 were criminal aliens (nearly half of the 216,810 convicted criminal alien total). There were approximately 1.8 million aliens managed on ICE's non-detained docket at the end of FY 2013. This includes 48 percent with a final order of removal. There are over 329,000 convicted criminals and over 1.4 million non-criminal immigration violators on ICE's non-detained docket. In FY 2013, ERO completed the deployment of Secure Communities to all 3,181 U.S. jurisdictions in 50 states, 5 territories, and the District of Columbia.

ICE also continued to focus on smart enforcement initiatives including deferred action on childhood arrivals (DACA), which has allowed ICE to focus more resources on criminal aliens. Additionally, in FY 2013, ERO, in coordination with OPLA, adjudicated 6,166 requests for prosecutorial discretion and granted 3,557 of those requests.

*Detention Bed Mandate*

This budget reduces the number of immigration detention beds from 34,000 to 30,539 at a bed rate of \$119 per day. This level of beds will allow ICE to detain the current mandatory population, as well as the highest-risk, non-mandatory detainees. ICE will ensure the most cost-effective use of our appropriated funding by focusing costly detention capabilities on priority and mandatory detainees, while placing lower-risk, non-mandatory individuals in lower cost alternatives to detention programs.

*Alternatives to Detention*

This budget supports the expanded use of the Alternatives to Detention (ATD) program. ATD is a cost-effective alternative to traditional detention that makes detention bed space available for those aliens posing the greatest risk to public safety or national security. For FY 2015, the budget request includes an enhancement of \$2.6 million to increase the total number of participants enrolled in the program, utilizing bed space for aliens who pose the greatest risk.

*Fugitive Operation Teams*

A key component of ICE's strategy in targeting fugitive and criminal aliens is the deployment of specially trained Fugitive Operations Teams (FOTs). Last year, ICE's 129 FOTs were responsible for 31,222 arrests, 23,504 of which were criminal aliens.

The President's request includes an enhancement of \$1.8 million for the National Fugitive Operations Program. This will provide funding to expand information sharing efforts with other law enforcement agencies to identify public safety threats, including persons known to be engaged in crimes such as assault, homicide, kidnapping, and child abuse.

*Detention Reform*

In recent years, ICE has taken significant steps toward detention reform at our facilities. In FY 2010, ICE realized \$30 million in cost savings by closing high-dollar facilities and replacing contractors with federal employees, including hiring full time equivalent staff to perform the function of Detention Service Monitors (DSMs). These DSMs replace more costly contractor staff and will monitor the facilities in compliance with ICE detention standards. ICE's FY 2015 budget request includes \$45 million in multi-year funding for a pilot program to continue the work of maximizing contract efficiencies and savings.

ICE also requested \$1.4 million in detention reform outreach. These funds will provide training and stakeholder outreach related to the Prison Rape Elimination Act and subsequent applicable guidance, the application of Performance Based National Detention Standards at detention facilities, the use of segregation and applicable guidance, and other critical detention reform initiatives.



**ENSURING FISCAL AND MANAGEMENT EFFICIENCY**

ICE's M&A office provides the full-range of mission and operational support to ICE, including financial management, law enforcement training, and policy management. In FY 2013, M&A designed specialized law enforcement training programs for ERO officers and HSI special agents, drafted the ICE Strategic Plan, contributed towards DHS's first unqualified clean audit opinion, established a civil rights division, completed 135 facilities projects to provide the ICE workforce with more efficient and modern facilities, and realigned agency project management resources to streamline project delivery.

M&A's Balanced Workforce Strategy office reviewed 198 contracts and realized savings of \$33.7 million by reducing 218 contractor positions that were determined to be redundant or duplicative using contract termination, conversions, and/or de-scoping. These measures have reduced the overall cost of management functions across ICE.

*Freedom of Information Act*

Within M&A, ICE's Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) office processed over 30,800 FOIA requests, disclosed more than 1.1 million pages of documents, and began posting documents to the ICE FOIA electronic reading room last year to support enhanced public access to these documents.

To support our FOIA operations, the President's request includes \$964,000 to provide for 12 additional personnel supporting ICE's timely disclosure of public records. The additional personnel will allow ICE to eliminate its FOIA backlog, as well as process the projected caseload in FY 2015.

*Automation Modernization*

The President's request continues the modernization of ICE's information technology and systems infrastructure for two program initiatives: TECS Modernization and the Consolidated ICE Financial Solution. The request includes an increase of \$26 million to sustain ICE's efforts to improve interoperability with DHS and other federal law enforcement partners, and modernize the financial management system that supports ICE and five other DHS components.

Last year, ICE also began acquisition planning activities to support migration of ICE financial data from its current legacy system to a Shared Service Provider. Activities undertaken by ICE in support of this initiative included issuing a Request for Information, meeting with federal Shared Service Providers, and conducting an Analysis of Alternatives. The President's request funds financial systems modernization at \$5 million to fully staff the oversight efforts associated with the transition.

#### CONCLUSION

Thank you again for the opportunity to testify today and for your ongoing support of ICE and its mission. I would be pleased to answer any questions you have at this time.

Mr. CARTER. Once again, the President's budget calls for a cut in funds for detention beds of about ten percent, taking the beds down from 34,000 to 30,539. Explain how this number was developed.

Mr. RAGSDALE. So we looked at our historical averages of the number of aliens we apprehend who are subject to the Immigration Nationality Act's mandatory detention provisions. And that number is roughly around 26 to 28 thousand over the last couple of years.

So we can detain everyone who is subject to mandatory detention. This number also gives us some flexibility for other aliens not subject to mandatory detention but are nonetheless presenting a risk to public safety.

The point that I would like to make sort of most strenuously the detention piece is only, I will say, a step in the process. The real key is getting folks through the immigration court system to get a determination about whether or not we can remove them or whether they can stay.

So we are focusing on not the detention beds as a outcome but rather working with EOIR to make sure there are immigration judges to hear cases whether detained or not detained.

In fact, from fiscal year 2014 into 2015, EOIR is going to add 65 immigration judges, so we are hoping to see our average length of stay in those beds fall so we can essentially remove increasing number of people with less beds.

Mr. CARTER. And I think that is good. Let's just talk about the 30,539 will you be able to detain all level one criminals?

Mr. RAGSDALE. I believe we will be able to detain all level one criminals assuming again—

Mr. CARTER. That is violent crimes. These are important crimes. These are felony crimes we are talking about.

Mr. RAGSDALE. They are.

Mr. CARTER. All right. How about all level two criminals?

Mr. RAGSDALE. I believe it will cover all level ones and level twos.

Mr. CARTER. How about all level three criminals?

Mr. RAGSDALE. I do not think it will cover all level threes. And, of course, as the chairman knows, you know, custody determinations are made on a case-by-case basis, balancing dangerousness and flight risk.

You know, we use the levels for, you know, statistical record-keeping purposes. However, we would certainly say that every case is not created equally and we would have to use our resources appropriately to make essentially those individual case determinations.

Mr. CARTER. I have recently visited the ICE detention and work provided by ICE down in the Rio Grande Valley where I just gave you some statistics about what has happened the last four months, 60,000 people. Many of these people are being released on some form of some program, whether you put a monitor on them, whether you put extensive supervision of some sort, whether you have telephone call-in supervision, but you turn them loose.

Mr. RAGSDALE. So a couple things here. You know, we actually work obviously very closely with Customs and Border Protection on the front end in terms of the apprehension and Citizenship and Im-

migration Services on what is sort of the middle piece of the credible fear process.

It is important, sir, to put this in context, that one of the sort of advantages after the 1996 bill with the expansion of expedited removal, that CBP without putting people in removal proceedings that need to go in front of immigration judges can order the vast majority of folks removed.

So we receive the vast majority of apprehended aliens, OTMs and Mexicans from CBP with final orders of removal. There is a subset of that category who are placed in expedited removal that express credible fear.

Those folks go to Citizenship and Immigration Services while they are being detained by ICE because they are subject to mandatory detention and then Citizenship and Immigration Services makes a finding whether or not that alien possesses a credible fear.

ICE does not look behind that decision. Once a credible fear is found, the ER order, the expedited removal order is vacated and a notice to appear is issued. Once that notice to appear is issued, that person becomes eligible for bond. They can be eligible for bond from DHS as well as an immigration judge.

All of those folks remain in immigration proceedings. But as I mentioned earlier, the challenge, of course, is again court hearing capacity. For folks that, you know, stay——

Mr. CARTER. Well, there is more than that. Do you know what the statistics are for no shows on hearings?

Mr. RAGSDALE. So we certainly had many discussions about this. The struggle with giving those numbers, first of all, they are maintained by the Department of Justice, but it is also a blended data set. There is not a year-to-year capture of folks that are put into proceedings in the same fiscal year and whether a case would be heard that same year.

So you end up with someone who may have entered years ago, gets that final hearing several years later, and then is counted as a no show. So what I cannot do, at least from ICE's data, is tell you sort of one to one apprehensions versus no shows because the immigration court docket is sort of backlogged.

Mr. CARTER. The reality is if the court cannot get to them for two years, it just gives them an additional excuse for not showing up for court, but they could be in Bangor, Maine. I mean, they are not sitting down in the Rio Grande Valley waiting to go to court like good little citizens. They are off to anywhere in the 50 states.

Mr. RAGSDALE. That is exactly correct. What we really again sort of need to do is obviously work with our partners at——

Mr. CARTER. And 66,000 in four months is a shocking number in any criminal court in the land. Okay.

Mr. RAGSDALE. It is a considerable volume.

Mr. CARTER. Having been there, I can tell you I do not want any 66,000 criminals in my court in four months.

Mr. RAGSDALE. It is a challenge.

Mr. CARTER. So take that and average it over a two-year period of time. If we kept that kind of consistency of crossings, it is an overwhelming flood.

And my real question is that if we do not have available detention beds that we can fill and we have a shortfall, aren't we, in effect, back to catch and release?

Mr. RAGSDALE. So, again, I think we are certainly sort of back to catch and release because, again, the folks do remain in proceedings. And from the ICE perspective, we cannot what I will say is re-arrest or remove anybody until an immigration judge makes a decision.

Mr. CARTER. Well, let's just take one of our best ankle monitors. Okay? There is a point in time, roughly 60 days would be my guess, when the cost to the government of that ankle monitor equals or exceeds the cost of incarceration.

Mr. RAGSDALE. That is exactly right. I mean, again, it goes back to the speed of the immigration docket.

Mr. CARTER. And the immigration docket is slow as a snail in the wintertime right now.

Mr. RAGSDALE. I am sure it did not operate with the speed of your court. That I am sure of.

Mr. CARTER. Yeah. Well, of course not, but we had a different world. And I do not mean any criticism. I was felony only, so I did not have to mess with misdemeanors and, yeah, we could move. But even then, a thousand felony docket a year was a hard job. You are talking about tens of thousands of people on people's dockets.

And the whole question, and one of the things that we have to deal with as a reality, is that there is a vast number of people who know if you overwhelm the border—I mean, they know how many people can be processed in the Rio Grande Valley. The network of rumors on the border has been around for longer than I have been alive and I have been alive a while.

And I have been down there. I live in this world and I know they know which sector is open, which sector is closed. They know what courts are overwhelmed, what are not. They know they have overwhelmed the Valley right now.

That means your chances of going across and surrendering to the Border Patrol, your chances are pretty darn good, probably one in three that you are going to be released. And you are on your way.

And the court date, if you are given a court date, the court date you are given is probably 18 months away, maybe longer. In 18 months, you could have held four jobs in five states, you know. I mean, we do not know where you are. And if you have to pick every one of those people up, the United States Army could not pick those people up. They got right now until they cut us again, they got 450,000 troops.

So, I mean, at some point, the reality is the system is being intentionally overwhelmed and if we give up the one thing we know that can at least make them worry is that if you go across, you might end up in detention. If they know the odds have gotten so good that they are not going to end up in detention, then it is going to enhance the number of people coming across the border.

So this is my whole issue. Whether we like it or not, criminal justice is about deterrence as well as punishment. And would you agree or disagree that the chance of being detained and put in some kind of lockup is a deterrent to people coming across the border?

Mr. RAGSDALE. Our custody authority does not equate to the criminal justice. There is no punitive function in our detention authority. Our detention authority is solely for the purpose of removal, so we are sort of again similar—

Mr. CARTER. I know that is your theory. If I go interview the people that are in detention, you think they are going to tell me it is not punitive?

Mr. RAGSDALE. Well, I would not want to speculate as to what they think.

Mr. CARTER. Right.

Mr. RAGSDALE. I will say that again as a consumer of the immigration court docket, I think as you correctly pointed out, speed of that docket is really the key.

Mr. CARTER. By the way, I forgot to ask you. Is this number sufficient to detain all criminal aliens identified in prisons and jails throughout the criminal alien program assuming all jurisdictions honored ICE detainers before they are released from incarceration?

I happen to be from the world of crowded county jails in Texas. And is the number that you are telling me that you all came up with, the 30,000 plus number, is that sufficient to take care of level one, level two, no level three? Can you still pick up everybody that is needed to be picked up at every jail in the United States?

Mr. RAGSDALE. So I believe the level one and level two number covers all our enforcement programs in terms of our flows. I can defer to Mr. Homan if he—

Mr. CARTER. Mr. Homan, you got any comment on that?

Mr. HOMAN. I think with 30,500 beds will, as Mr. Ragsdale said, we will be able to detain the mandatory cases and the high-risk community threat aliens. The rest will be going to the ATD docket. That is based on current population.

But to your point, more and more jurisdictions do not honor our detainers.

Mr. CARTER. I know. I know.

Mr. HOMAN. I think criminal population is down. So if that was to turn around, that would be a population that we are not dealing with now. So I do not know the answer to your question, but it would add to the criminal alien population that we would have to detain.

Mr. CARTER. Well, I cannot speak for every jail in the United States. I can only speak for the Williamson County Jail, especially before we built our new expanded jail. We had the Texas Jail Commission on our backs about our daily numbers in our jail. And we had to move people out of our jail.

And the first people we called, and this was back under the old system, we called the immigration folks and said come pick your people up because we need them out of our jail. They came on Tuesday. If they did not show up on Tuesday, we would turn them loose on Wednesday because they were overpowering, overwhelming our jail population and causing us to be fined a daily fine for being over our numbers.

Now, that is just Williamson County, one county out of 254 counties in Texas. Do the numbers.

Mr. HOMAN. Well, sir, almost every week another county is choosing not to honor detainers. I mean, the fact is for California

alone after the passing of the Trust Act, our criminal alien arrests in California has dropped over 25 percent. You are talking about tens of thousands of aliens.

I mean, it has gotten to the point it is a community safety issue now because level ones and twos are walking out of jails without attention from ICE. So it is a concern of ours. It something we need to—we need some changes.

Mr. CARTER. Well, it should be a concern of the citizens of the United States that—and, once again, I am making the argument that the people we are trying to have a policy to prevent coming into our country illegally know that when you overwhelm—it is just like back in the old days when they get there and 500 people would run across the border at the Border Patrol. The border patrol could not catch 500 people and so they would have—400 would get in and 100 get caught. That was good odds.

It is the same concept knowing what you can process and they know they overwhelm the process. Knowing what you can detain, and they know they overwhelm the detention. And at that point in time, the effectiveness of the overall criminal justice plan, and I use that term because that is a term I am used to, if you want to call it noncriminal, I do not know what to call it, justice plan, law enforcement, it is enforcement, the overall law enforcement plan is to set up a way where we are dealing with people who are coming into our country illegally.

Whether they come in and they are the nicest people in the world or they are the baddest people in the world is irrelevant to the plan to do it. And I think there is a conscientious effort to overwhelm. And I worry if we reduce the number of available beds, because where I came from, if we had to keep somebody in jail and we did not have a bed, we had to go out and contract for that bed. I do not know whether you have to do that or not.

Mr. RAGSDALE. We do have contract vehicles in place that allows us to bring our detention up and down. And, again, we certainly are mindful of obviously the instruction of our appropriation language and we will obviously meet that goal.

Mr. CARTER. And the contracts cost more, doesn't it?

Mr. RAGSDALE. It varies by location. Sometimes they are less expensive, some they are more expensive. But, you know, again, having what I will say is the multi-year funds would hopefully help us sort of—

Mr. CARTER. And I have gone way too far. Mr. Price.

Mr. PRICE. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I would like to continue this discussion just to gain some further clarity, if we might, and turn to some other questions later in the hearing.

If the circumstance Mr. Homan detailed developed, that really would affect the projections for the ability to take care of level one and two offenders and it might indeed call for more detention beds. In the meantime, it seems to me you have made a reasonable estimate based on your best projections.

And while this is a real dilemma, I understand that, the system is overwhelmed with these people coming over and with the kind of claims they are making, the credible fear processing that has to go on. It just is not clear to me that the answer to this is more de-

tention beds or for there to be a congressional requirement that a certain minimum number of detention beds be maintained.

By the way, the cost comparisons I have seen with alternatives to detention are something like \$119 a day to keep people in detention versus \$5.00 a day for alternatives to detention. Does that sound right?

Mr. RAGSDALE. So it is a blended rate on alternatives to detention. While the unit cost of alternative detention is lower on its face, it is sort of the cycle time or the time spent in—

Mr. PRICE. No, no. That is what I am getting to. I understand. The per day rate, though, is as I just stated it, right?

So obviously if the docket is much more crowded and the time in ATD is much, much greater than the average time in detention, then obviously that differential is going to be less. I thought it was a good deal more than 60 days or whatever was said earlier. I am not sure at what point we cross that line in terms of the time in ATD.

Mr. HOMAN. Our estimates on ATD when you hit the right over 300 day mark, that is when it is less cost effective.

Mr. PRICE. Three hundred days, not 60 days? All right. Maybe I misunderstood earlier. All right. So that is a big difference.

Mr. HOMAN. And it varies on the level of ATD. It can be technology only or it can be the more expensive full service which is more expensive, up to \$11.00 a day. But if you do the blended option, you average it out, it is a little over 300 days where it becomes less effective, less cost effective.

Mr. PRICE. All right. Well, let's say we have these additional detention beds and let's say we are putting more and more people in detention. Then you are going to clog the detention docket even more, right? I mean, is there a tradeoff there?

Mr. HOMAN. Well, sir, as far as the 34,000 mandate, you know, it all depends on operational effectiveness. It depends on seasonally. There are times we are going to be above 34,000.

Mr. PRICE. Yes.

Mr. HOMAN. There are times where we are below 30,000. Like today I think we are at 31,000. It depends on what is going on on the border. There are a lot of issues surrounding this. So at the end of this year, I suspect to be fully near the 34,000 average daily population.

So I can tell you the detain docket, those that are in detention, the docket moves quicker than those that are released and put on the non-detained docket.

Mr. PRICE. Right.

Mr. HOMAN. They get hearings quicker. So as far as, you know, what—

Mr. PRICE. Excuse me. But my point is if you are altering that balance and putting more and more people in detention, then you are going to have a commensurate slowdown in the detained docket, right?

Mr. HOMAN. Yes, sir.

Mr. PRICE. Yes. So there is a tradeoff there?

Mr. HOMAN. Yes, sir.

Mr. PRICE. And as I understand it, there is more discretion being exercised with respect to the bond that is required for people with



this making these credible fear claims. Surely that is an important part of this, too, because there is some discretion here. And that would have the potential to make absconding less likely.

There are plenty of things we need to work on here, but it does not seem clear to me that the major solution to this is simply to mandate more detention beds.

I just do not get it. It seems to me that this is a work in progress. You are going to have to make estimates about your needs as we go along. But nothing that has been said here this morning makes me believe that the estimates you have given as to the need for detention beds—and, therefore, the recommendation that we not come in with a larger mandate—is not justified.

Would you like to comment on that?

Mr. HOMAN. Well, who sits in a detention bed and who gets released on some form of alternative detention or out on bond, it is a case-by-case analysis. I can tell you we cannot possibly detain everybody that is arrested. We will need 100,000 beds.

So on a case-by-case basis, we need to decide who sits in that bed. So the ones that are mandatory detention by statute, the ones that are a danger to community, they need to sit in those beds first. So the decisions have to be made. Some people have to be released on bond or, as I said, I would need 100,000 beds. So that decision is made every day.

As far as bonds, there is a lot of discretion. It is based on do they have a criminal history, do they have ties to—do they have any U.S. citizen relatives, do they have an address they can go to. So a lot of things are done in order to set that bond.

But that is just a first step. We can set a bond for \$10,000. Then they get a redetermination bond hearing from a judge who can lower that bond or hold the bond. So it has got to be a mix of both to make the system work.

Mr. PRICE. Right. All right. Well, to be continued. The system is being overwhelmed right now. We all know that. We know we have got to do something about it. But we will no doubt continue to debate whether a detention bed mandate at X level is the solution or is even a major component of the solution.

Let me in the time I have here this first round ask you about enforcement priorities. And I know that there is a difficulty here in dealing with anecdotes, dealing with individual cases. I understand that very, very well.

But you understand, I am sure, that it does not take too many problematic anecdotes, based on real cases, to send waves of apprehension through the immigrant community and to raise real questions about the kind of priorities that we are setting and exactly what it means to be targeting in the way we supposedly are targeting dangerous people in our enforcement activities.

Just the quick details of a case. We have a fellow named Jose Alfredo Ramos Gallegos who entered the country at age eight. At 16, he was deported—15 years ago—then illegally reentered to join his U.S. citizen wife and first child. He has been a resident of Ohio for 24 years, and is the father of two U.S. citizens. He was pulled over by a police officer in Ohio, apparently, who questioned him about his immigration status. He was a passenger in a car where

there was an infraction. Now he has been indicted by a grand jury for illegally reentering the country 15 years ago.

And I know that it is not your role to seek an indictment, but it does seem to me to be a good example. And I must say we hear a good bit of this. I assume ICE has been involved in the case so far. I am not asking you to comment on this individual case.

But does someone like Mr. Alfredo fit ICE's enforcement priorities? How do they go from being a passenger in a car pulled over by law enforcement in Ohio to being prosecuted by a U.S. Attorney and put in ICE removal proceedings? And what is ICE's role in determining whether someone like this will face federal charges?

Mr. RAGSDALE. A couple things. First of all, as you noted, the charging decision is obviously made by the Department of Justice. What I think you see sort of at play here is if you look at the strict letter of what the Immigration Nationality Act requires, someone who has a prior order of removal and the government, you know, has obviously gone to some level of expense and effort to effectuate that removal, the provision in this case, a reinstatement or an illegal reentry, the act, the statute says it shall be reinstated.

So from sort of a law enforcement perspective as the act is currently written, it is fairly black and white. Obviously the charging decision is going to be made based on the volume in that judicial district. And, again, as I said, the U.S. Attorney's Office will ultimately make that decision.

But just in terms of the men and women at ICE that have to make that decision, that is sort of the case that puts us sort of in the most sort of difficult place in that public debate because it is a place where the law is fairly clear.

Mr. PRICE. Well, that is really what I am trying to get at and we will not resolve it at this moment. But obviously this man would never be targeted by ICE or anybody else had he not been a passenger in that car pulled over for a traffic infraction.

So once the man is in your sights, you are saying I suppose you have no alternatives or have very limited alternatives?

Mr. RAGSDALE. We would certainly, you know, take a look at, you know, the charging decision. Obviously we would do that in a circumstance like this obviously with the Department of Justice. But somebody in that factual scenario that had never been encountered by ICE would certainly not be one of our first priorities except, like I say, he does have a prior order of removal. That is the facts in this case that sort of makes it an aggravating factor.

Mr. PRICE. All right. My time has expired. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. DENT [presiding]. Thank you. I think I will recognize myself for five minutes and thank you for being here. I am going to focus on the issue of secure communities. Last year this committee applauded ICE for finally achieving full deployment of Secure Communities providing ICE with awareness of illegal aliens booked in custody by state and local law enforcement across the country. However, increased visibility provides limited advantages if law enforcement is unable to act on this information. Several jurisdictions continue to ignore ICE detainers, releasing potentially dangerous criminal aliens into local communities. The administration has maintained a posture of inaction allowing these jurisdictions to con-

tinue this practice unchecked. As a result of this inaction the number of jurisdictions choosing to ignore ICE detainees has increased, further exacerbating the threat to public safety.

If you could answer some of these questions. How many jurisdictions are failing to honor ICE detainees in your estimation?

Mr. HOMAN. The last count was 22.

Mr. DENT. Twenty-two?

Mr. HOMAN. They do not honor them fully or have limited how they honor them.

Mr. DENT. Do you have a list of those communities? I would appreciate it if you would share that with the subcommittee, if you would. How does this number 22 compare to last year?

Mr. HOMAN. It continually grows. I mean, on average once a month another jurisdiction joins the list so it is increasing.

Mr. DENT. Do you think that the administration's refusal to take action against these jurisdictions is causing this number to bump up, to increase?

Mr. HOMAN. I do not know the specific reason why these counties choose not to honor detainees. But I do agree that it is becoming a public safety issue when criminal aliens are walking out of a jail and the jurisdiction does not honor our detainee when we have identified them as an alien and they have been convicted of a crime and we cannot get our hands on them. This also causes an officer safety issue. I have got 6,000 law enforcement officers that now have to go out and look for this person rather than pick them up in the safe environment of a jail. So it is impacting our morale, it is impacting officer safety, and I think it is impacting public safety.

Mr. DENT. Thank you for that answer. How many individuals have been released before ICE can take them into custody, do you know?

Mr. HOMAN. No, we are working on that number now. We just recently started tracking electronically. My instructions to the field offices that are dealing with these jurisdictions, that they continue to send the detainee to the facility. Even though they do not honor them we are going to track what detainees we send to the facility and what detainees are not acted upon. So in the very near future we are going to be able to determine how many criminal aliens hit the streets without our attention.

Mr. DENT. Can you tell me how many of these individuals ICE has been able to track down and how many are at large?

Mr. HOMAN. I do not have those numbers available. What I can tell you though is we are dedicated to seeking to those individuals that fall under our priorities. So the fugitive operation teams and the criminal alien teams are out looking for them. So I can tell you we expend a lot more resources, we expend more money looking for somebody out in the public when they could have been apprehended in a jail.

Mr. DENT. And then finally, and then I will end, obviously this is clearly a major threat to public safety, as you have indicated. And it is alarming that the administration continues to stand by idly while criminal aliens are being set free in our communities. Does the administration plan to take any action against these jurisdictions, the 22 or so?

Mr. RAGSDALE. We would obviously, that is much greater than a DHS decision. We would obviously have to work with the Department of Justice. There is a whole range of issues, Tenth Amendment issues, some federalism issues that they are attending here. I think as Mr. Homan points out from our purpose, you know, we would like to have folks partner with us. We do think we support public safety and border security through our enforcement programs. And you know, we would have to sort of defer to the Department of Justice on the litigating position.

Mr. DENT. Thank you. At this time I am going to recognize Mr. Cuellar for five minutes.

Mr. CUELLAR. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman. And again, to all of you, I appreciate what your men and women do. And I appreciate all of the good work. And if you see my good friend John Morton, please say hello to Mr. Morton.

Let me just follow up on what the chairman just mentioned. Can you provide us a list of, well let me ask you, do you have any counties in the State of Texas that are not honoring the detainees? And if you have a list in Texas, I would like to see that list. And I assume the state, because you mentioned some, I believe there are some states that do not honor it. But I assume the State of Texas does honor it, number one?

Mr. RAGSDALE. I think we have great partners in Texas.

Mr. CUELLAR. Okay. Any—

Mr. HOMAN. I am not aware of any jurisdiction in Texas that—

Mr. CUELLAR. No jurisdiction? Okay, good. The second thing is let us talk about the AUOs, the administrative uncontrollable overtime. What is the impact of this AUO decertification on your men and women, morale, etcetera, etcetera, etcetera?

Mr. RAGSDALE. Well I am going to start and then I am going to let Mr. Homan finish. So at ICE as well as some other places in the Department of Justice there are several statutory schemes that compensate our folks for overtime work. And we certainly operate at a tempo that, law enforcement is not an eight-hour-day. It is just that simple. What we have seen is sort of the advent of technology, the way we sort of staff headquarters, and just sort of as the work has evolved over the last the last several decades that the statute that provides us with the administrative uncontrollable overtime has not really kept pace with operations. So we have had some concerns about sort of the implementation of the practices around AUO. For Mr. Edge's program there is a different program called law enforcement availability pay. So we are in a situation that we have a blended workforce with two different schemes, and one of whom, particularly whether it is full time training officers, folks at headquarters, are not, at least as we understand our current understanding of the way AUO must be administered, were not properly on that scheme.

It does present a challenge for us. Mr. Homan cannot run his program at headquarters without officers in the field holding their hand up and volunteering to come in. So we are looking to make sure that there is a scheme that compensates work that must get done but in a lawful and a way that follows the law and regulation.

Mr. HOMAN. I can tell you the AUO pay system that was set up over 50 years ago does not make sense anymore, not in today's law

enforcement. We are law enforcement organizations and other law enforcement organizations have a better pay system. This issue, as Mr. Ragsdale stated, is causing a retention issue now. A lot of these people have been decertified at the Academy headquarters, they want out. Either out of the agency or out of those divisions. We cannot operate without an academy training new officers and we cannot operate without staff and headquarters. We need some sort of pay reform fix. I mean, there is a lot of things floating around. I know there is the border patrol pay reform option out there. I also know there is thought about, you know, LEAP, and should we be on LEAP. And our national labor union has a pay reform package they are pushing on the Hill. So I know there is a lot of options out there.

What I ask for, I think it is important to everybody in this room that we get some sort of pay reform that protects the pay for my law enforcement officers. These people that, you know, get up everyday and strap a gun and badge to themselves and try to uphold these laws. And this is affecting them personally. It is affecting their families. There are officers that this is a huge impact. And whatever morale is left is diminishing with an issue like this being held above their heads.

Mr. CUELLAR. I hope we can work in a bipartisan way to find a solution to the men and women. Talk to me about the influx of unaccompanied alien children on the southwest border. I know that at one time you had a place in Nixon, Texas that I went to go visit. And it is sad, members, because you are talking about, here I have got two young girls. And I could never imagine myself to be in a situation that would send my young kids unaccompanied, put them in the hands of [speaking foreign language]. And we heard stories of what happened to those young kids. But young kids, young boys and girls are sent. It is a tragedy. But what are you all doing to address the issue? And how are you all handling that particular situation basically to, I guess in many ways to relieve your law enforcement from doing that work? I mean, it has got to be addressed. But what are your thoughts on that?

Mr. HOMAN. Well the unaccompanied alien children, we call them UACs, issue is continuing to grow and it is at an all time high. And it is causing an effect on my operations. What have we done with the issue?

First of all, you know, I know there has been a lot of questions. Should we legally be doing this? Are we committing some sort of criminal conspiracy? And the answer is no. One has got to review the Homeland Security Act of 2002 and the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2008, and that does several things. Number one, it took the care and custody responsibility for these UACs, they took it from legacy INS and gave it to Health and Human Services Office of Refugee Resettlement. Also it made it clear that ICE is required within 72 hours to turn these UACs over to ORR. Also if you read the appropriations language, we are appropriated transport aliens and it specifically delineates funds to be used for the transportation of the UACs. So we are doing what we have to do within the statute, within the law. And it is tying up law enforcement officers to do those escorts. And do I think there is a better, there is more mission critical work that my law enforcement offi-

cers can do? Absolutely. Do my officers not like this type of work? Many of them do not. Because it, but right now according to statute, according to policy, according to the appropriations, this is work we must do.

What we have done to decrease this, our involvement in this, is we work with Health and Human Services and they have opened up almost 2,000 more beds in Texas. That saves us money from transporting these juveniles across the country. We have also, HSI is, my counterpart on the other side of the table, they have initiated investigations into these organizations that smuggle UACs. You know, it is an unfortunate, and I was down in the Rio Grande Valley myself, it's a sad situation and we are out there dealing with it.

Most recently what we are doing, because I think that my law enforcement officers need to be assigned to more mission critical law enforcement duties, is we just sent a request for information out try to contract some of this work out so it does not tie up my law enforcement officers.

Mr. CUELLAR. Well thank you so much. I have more questions but we will wait until the second round. Thank you so much, Mr. Chairman. Thank you.

Mr. DENT. The chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas, Mr. Culberson.

Mr. CULBERSON. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman. One of the most critical things the committee has to do is have good data in order for us to make the decisions we have to make on allocation of these very precious resources, our taxpayers' hard earned tax dollars. And I wanted to ask if I could, could you tell us how many people are on the non-detained docket?

Mr. RAGSDALE. So again, we would sort of defer to the Executive Office for Immigration Review for the precise numbers. I think it is somewhere around 360,000—some. But EOIR in their statistical yearbook is the, sort of the repository of that data, the official number.

Mr. CULBERSON. I am sorry, how many?

Mr. RAGSDALE. It is a little over 360,000.

Mr. CULBERSON. And that is on the non-detained docket?

Mr. RAGSDALE. And I am doing this from memory—

Mr. CULBERSON. Yes, sure. Just ball park.

Mr. RAGSDALE [continuing]. So what I will say is let us, I think it is somewhere around that number. Or that, actually that could be the number they completed last year. So I think it is probably better to get that number from EOIR and we will provide that to you.

Mr. CULBERSON. The best number my staff was able to find on the non-detained docket was estimated to be about 1.8 million folks that have been given essentially a notice to appear. If you have been, if you are encountered within 25 miles of the border of course you are the responsibility of the Border Patrol. And if you are encountered inside the country you are the responsibility of ICE. And those folks that have been picked up inside the country or have been detained by some other law enforcement agency and brought to your attention, those that have been given a notice to appear, the best numbers my staff was able to find are about 1.8 million

who are on the non-detained docket, those that have been given a notice to appear at some point in the future. You would not disagree with that?

Mr. RAGSDALE [continuing]. I will give you that number. I do not think that our, Mr. Homan, do you know that number off the top of your head?

Mr. HOMAN. I think that is a close estimate.

Mr. CULBERSON. But 1.8?

Mr. HOMAN. Yes, sir.

Mr. CULBERSON. Yes, the 1.8—

Mr. HOMAN. I have seen 1.6 and 1.8. But again we would have to—

Mr. CULBERSON. Yes, ball park. Because the point is, those who are in alternatives to detention the number is about 25,000 according to the best numbers that we can find.

Mr. RAGSDALE. Right. And that does ebb and flow—

Mr. CULBERSON. They ebb and flow.

Mr. RAGSDALE [continuing]. Yes.

Mr. CULBERSON. But again, if you are looking at a population of approximately 1.8 million people who have a notice to appear, but only 25,000 are in an alternative to detention, that represents about 1.4 percent are on the alternative to detention. So that is basically somebody who has been given a notice to appear and they actually showed up.

I remember going with, truly Henry is one of my best friends in the world, Henry Cuellar. Remember, Henry, we were down in Laredo and the officers were telling us that the smugglers would come across the border and actually look for an officer and, do you remember that? They called them a permisso slip. And they, I want you to find the officer and say, you know, I need my permisso slip for all my guys here. And they would hand out the notice to appear. And I guess as far as I could tell, a lot of those folks just make up a name. I would, too. And hand him the permisso and those boys, they were gone, never to be seen again.

Mr. RAGSDALE. Well I think we—

Mr. CULBERSON. That is basically right, remember that, Henry?

Mr. RAGSDALE. Well there is some progress that has been made here. The expansion of expedited removal does allow Customer and Border Protection Officers and Border Patrol Agents to order folks removed on their own, never seeing an immigration judge. So in once sense, I mean from 2007 on, that number has decreased.

Mr. CULBERSON. But to this, if we are looking at still about only 1.4 percent, 25,000 are in alternatives to detention. I always wondered what was wrong with those 25,000 that actually show up, you know? Can you imagine the guys that, I mean—

Mr. RAGSDALE. Well—

Mr. CULBERSON [continuing]. Would show up voluntarily to be deported, or to be given an alternative to detention.

Mr. RAGSDALE. If I—

Mr. CULBERSON. The system is just, like Judge Carter said, badly overwhelmed. And we are all on this committee committed, we understand there is an absolute catastrophe, humanitarian catastrophe on the border. And again, my good friend Henry Cuellar and I, who served, we served together in the Texas House since '86, and

Henry and I spent a lot of time together, I spent a lot of time in his district. And it will just break your heart to see these families. I mean, Nuevo Laredo had to be evacuated. I mean it is still like a ghost town, isn't it, Henry? Who wants to live down there? You cannot survive. And your heart goes out to these folks and their families. Any of us would do anything you can to help your kids get out of a situation like that.

But I think Judge Carter really nailed it on the head. You know, what we have really got to focus on, and I know, I know that you, each of you are law enforcement officers and you are committed to, you know, take an oath to, preserve and protect the Constitution, and enforce the laws of the United States. I noticed Mr. Homan that you started out as a police officer in New York. And it is of deep concern to all of us. Because no matter where you live in the country you expect the law enforcement officers and the criminal, and again the law enforcement system to protect lives and property. And the folks that Henry represents on the border have tremendous, they support overwhelmingly to enforce the law. It is just a matter of public safety, safe streets, good schools, a good economy, Laredo being the largest inland port in the United States.

And the reason I keep looking at Henry is really we are dear, good friends. But I mean, this is an area where we really have strong agreement. That if you just enforce the law as it is written you are protecting the community, you are strengthening the economy, you are making sure kids can play in your front yard, and to us, the Homeland Security Committee, it is our responsibility as appropriators to be sure that the law as it is written is being enforced. And this is a big worry. If you have got that many people on the non-detention docket, 1.6 to 1.8 million, the law is not being enforced. Whether there is improvement or not, you have still got essentially only, what is that? 98.6 percent of the people that are picked up are given a notice to appear and they just vanish.

Mr. RAGSDALE. Right. The only thing I would just, just to make clear is the responsibility for managing the non-detained docket is the Department of Justice. That is beyond our control. We are a customer of that process.

Mr. CULBERSON. I know. That is my other subcommittee, Commerce, Justice, Science. So I am helping to get ammunition for that hearing which I look forward to with Attorney General Holder.

Mr. RAGSDALE. Thank you, sir.

Mr. CULBERSON. I recognize that. You guys are the ones in the street doing the best you can to enforce the law. I understand. And we also did give the committee, if I—wow, five minutes goes fast. I will be back. I will be back. Thank you.

Mr. DENT. At this time I would like to recognize Ms. Roybal-Allard for five minutes.

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman. I apologize for being late but I have another hearing happening at the same time.

First of all, just going back to the questioning that we just heard, is it true also that the success rate of alternatives to detention is over 90 percent?

Mr. RAGSDALE. So it is again a blended number in the sense that folks do not always stay. It is not an intact number in the sense



that someone could be detained, they could be placed on alternative detention, they could come off the alternative detention, and back on it. So it is also not, it is a blended number year to year. So what we really need to do is make sure that the folks that present a risk of flight are either detained or in an alternative to detention. And folks where we can actually get it, when there is a decision from an immigration judge and they need to surrender to be removed, those folks are either detained or in an alternative detention. But as we sort of had the conversation to the extent that folks that are still waiting for an immigration to make a decision that may take several years, having them on even a very inexpensive form of alternative detention is not cost effective.

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. From 2007 to 2011, nearly 200 women reported suffering sexual abuse while in ICE custody. And Secretary Johnson, as you know, has finalized new regulations to reduce sexual abuse against immigrant detainees. This is a very welcome thing and is a very critical first step towards protecting immigrant women in detention. But the key to the success will actually be its implementation. And this will be especially challenging since approximately 50 percent of detained immigrants are kept in jails and prisons that contract with DHS. So my question is that given the fact that so much is contracted out, I would like to know what plans are being made to ensure that not only in the DHS facilities but also in the contracted facilities that hold immigration detainees are, what are the efforts that are being made to inform and to implement and to train folks on these new regulations and procedures?

Mr. RAGSDALE. So we have obviously a cross sort of office team at ICE to implement the Prison Rape Elimination Act regulations. Our Office of Detention Policy and Planning, and Office of Detention Oversight will obviously work with our enforcement and removal operations. Our detention service managers, our contracting officers are all on notice to make sure that folks we do business with adhere to our standards.

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. But is some kind of a training, I mean, what, actually how are you making sure that this is being implemented and actually happening so that both with DHS and the contract facilities they know exactly what they are supposed to do? Is there some kind of a training? Or is it right now just kind of oversight and hoping that everybody does what they are supposed to do?

Mr. RAGSDALE. So the regulation is effective 60 days from the release, and obviously we will work with our folks through a blended approach, including some training, to make sure they meet our standards. But in most circumstances, you know, it is a requirement for them to meet our standards.

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. Okay. And—

Mr. RAGSDALE. I am sure Mr. Homan agrees.

Mr. HOMAN. Yes, our Office of Detention Planning and Policy, which is run by Kevin Landy, this is one of his biggest priorities right now, to roll out that training, and to, right now our first priorities are SPCs, our large dedicated contract facility which holds most of our detainees. But that training and implementation is beginning.

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. Okay, great. ICE issued new detention standards in 2011 in order to improve safety and security conditions of confinement for detainees. However, three years later these standards have yet to be implemented at many of the approximately 250 facilities where ICE holds immigrants. This raises concerns about still inadequate medical care, insufficient hygiene supplies, limited contact visits with family, limited outdoor recreation, and verbal abuse by jail personnel in many facilities. What are your plans to fully implement the 2011 standards in all of the facilities used by ICE and the contract facilities, and what is the timeline to do that?

Mr. RAGSDALE. So we have obviously, what we have done is sort of covered our largest detention centers first. Our SPCs, our dedicated contract facilities, and we have sort of gone in descending order. Sort of the next traunch, as we have sort of done it on sort of an average daily population, I think that number is around 200? I am looking at Mr. Homan because I am not sure of the precise number but I think that it is around 200. So we are focusing the next sort of traunch of implementation on folks that have, you know, they are actually regularly doing business with us. There are some of that number you just described that may have one or two folks over some, you know, intermittent period of time.

As we go into negotiations with our providers there are some folks that can meet our standards rather easily. In fact, at almost little to no cost. There are other folks just for brick and mortar reasons will have to make some changes that are going to cost some money. So what I have actually asked our Chief Financial Officer working with our ERO folks is to give me sort of an execution plan so we know sort of, you know, what our costs are now, what our costs would be if we need per diem rates to meet this increased cost, and then we will see as we attack down that list to make sure those standards get implemented.

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. Is my time up? Okay.

Mr. DENT. At this time I would like to recognize the member from Tennessee, Mr. Fleischmann, for five minutes.

Mr. FLEISCHMANN. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Good morning, gentlemen. I apologize for my late arrival. I was at another subcommittee hearing down the hall. I am sure there has been some discussion about the issues of detention beds so I will not go into too much detail about the statutorily mandated level of 34,000 beds. I would like to follow up on a discussion we had when your agency testified before this subcommittee last year regarding cost comparisons between detention and alternatives to detention.

The proposed budget makes a noticeable shift toward the latter of these in the name of cost effectiveness. Last year we were told that the average cost per day of alien detention was roughly \$120, whereas alternatives to detention, ATDs, purportedly cost much less per day. However, the average length of stay for individuals in detention is much shorter than the average time individuals spend on the non-detained docket, a matter of days or weeks compared to a matter of years. The extreme difference in processing times translates to much higher total cost per individual for the use of ATDs compared to the cost of detention by the numbers provided last year.

Mr. Homan, we had a three-part question, sir. Can you provide with, first, the current average processing times for individuals in detention and for individuals on the non-detained docket? Second, the average per day cost for ATDs, which you plan to expand the use of? And third, your estimate of the cost of reapprehending individuals who have disappeared while on the non-detained docket? Thank you, sir.

Mr. HOMAN. All of these answers are, they are hard. I mean, the average processing time for somebody, whether in detention or ATD, it depends on the specific case. It depends on if they, how quick they get in front of a judge. It depends on if they appeal to the Board of Immigration Appeals, the second layer of immigration proceedings, or if they even appeal the case to the appellate court, I mean to the district courts. So it depends on the specific case and how complicated those cases are. So some of them can be in detention for a long time. It depends how quick we can get a travel document to return that person to their homeland.

An ATD docket, the same thing. It depends on how quick they get in front of a judge. In some areas of the country they may see a judge within 18 months. In some areas of the country it could be three, four, five years. So it is really a hard question to answer.

What I can say is the average cost of a detention bed right now is \$119.86. ATD, a blended cost is around \$11 a day. So at some point, which we figure is a little over 300 days, that ATD becomes less effective. Because once you get over that 300, get to 400 days, then that cost of ATD does not equate to the same as they would have got if they would have been in detention. So that is a hard question to answer because there are so many variables, so many factors involved in this. I think the overarching, what we are trying to do is put the right people in those beds. And it is a community safety issue, as Mr. Ragsdale says, a flight issue. And we have got a limited number of beds, put the right people in those beds. People who are not a danger to the community, do not have the criminal history, and have, you know, maybe have U.S. citizen children, maybe they have been long time residents here. They would be served better on the non-detained docket on some form of ATD.

Mr. FLEISCHMANN. Okay. How about the third part of that, of reapprehending individuals, the cost?

Mr. HOMAN. Again, there are so many factors involved. I can tell you it costs a lot more to seek, identify an alien in the public than it does to have that alien in detention. I mean, the same as I testified earlier, if we can get an alien in the jail, that is a lot cheaper than having the fugitive operations team spend weeks, maybe months looking for the individual in the general public.

Mr. FLEISCHMANN. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I yield back.

Mr. CARTER [presiding]. Thank you, Mr. Fleischmann. Mr. Edge, Agent Edge, we have been giving you a rest here. But let me start first by saying I understand ICE played a considerable role in assisting the Mexican police in bringing down the world's most notorious drug lord, Joaquin "El Chapo" Guzman. Before I ask you some questions I want to congratulate you on your participation in that effective law enforcement activity. We are grateful for the men and women in your force that assisted in that. This is a very, very bad guy. I hope we can hold on to him. He escaped once before. I

would like to see him in an American prison. But I am hoping that our Mexican allies will do a good job of sitting on this guy. Give us a brief sketch of what your participation was in that operation.

Mr. EDGE. Well, given the nature of the investigation and ongoing prosecution, I would prefer, sir, if we could do that under another—

Mr. CARTER. A secure situation? Okay, that is fair. But I know we are all aware that you were actively involved in that. And we commend you and the Mexican authorities for that take down. It is very good.

Mr. EDGE. Thank you very much. We are very proud of our agents who participated in that investigation.

Mr. CARTER. Now let us talk about the matter at hand, the budget request. The funds included in the fiscal year 2015 request, can you maintain the same level of effort as you did last year? Can you maintain an effective and healthy rotation for your existing investigative teams? What are your plans for hiring staff with the additional funds provided by Congress in 2014? How many agents and support staff will ICE be able to bring on board with the additional funding from Congress in 2014? And can we expect to see an increase in investigative staffing or will funds be used only to backfill attrition? I'll stop there.

Mr. EDGE. Certainly. Thank you very much for the opportunity to answer that question. We had a record year as far as investigative hours, well over a couple of hundred thousand hours that we have been able to affect our border security responsibility. And we also will find ourselves with this year's budget being able to hire at least 24 special agents. We also hope to be able to backfill some positions due to attrition.

Now the challenge for us will be to sustain those positions in the out years. But working with the Department of Homeland Security as well as your subcommittee we look forward to making sure that we will be able to continue some growth down the road. Over the past couple of years we have had to watch our pennies, so to speak, and have done a good job of that in preparing for, you know, leaner years. As the ranking member indicated, this is an era of limited resources. And we certainly recognize that at HSI and have done our due diligence to make sure that we are going to be in a good place moving forward.

Mr. CARTER. So we can get a picture of what your needs are, describe for us the template you followed for manning an investigative team? What are some of the support functions critical to an investigator who has to develop a water tight case? Compare HSI's template to the FBI, the DEA. And do you believe investigative hours are lost because agents are conducting administrative functions?

Mr. EDGE. Well certainly with our more than 6,000 special agents we would want all of those agents to conduct long term transnational border related investigative work. Unfortunately we do have a cadre of agents that do conduct administrative tasks but those tasks are necessary for us to move forward as an organization. We have numerous positions, for example, intelligence analysts. Right now our ratio is 15 to one. The ideal ratio would be nine to one for us. We require technical enforcement officers to as-

sist us in our investigative work. And right now we have, we would like to get to a ratio of 50 to one. So we are definitely, we recognize that it is great to have special agents but it is also important for us to be able to hire those with other expertise.

Mr. CARTER. Well and your whole goal is to make your case solid and strong. And these investigative people, these associates that help you with these various templates are important to this overall picture of making your case to go to trial. We all watch the television and see what these support personnel do to help make the case.

Mr. EDGE. Absolutely. I mean, as you are well aware there is more to an investigative effort than just one case agent working the case.

Mr. CARTER. And your goal and my goal and our goal is to make sure that every special agent has all the tools he needs to be the most effective special agent he or she can be.

Mr. EDGE. Absolutely. And analyzing that information is also important, too. That is why the—

Mr. CARTER. Well that 50 to one ratio, and those ratios are important for us to know so that as we look at support personnel and so forth and make funding decisions we can try to come up with solutions to make sure that every special investigator is able to have the support necessary to make a very effective case. And that is why I ask these questions.

How many more investigative hours would be possible if you had more adequate support staff?

Mr. EDGE. Well certainly if we had more adequate support staff we could increase our hours. We had a record number of hours this year and we certainly could better able, be in a better place to increase our hours in the future.

Mr. CARTER. And as I have told you when we have met before in my office, I think ICE does a heck of a job. They do a heck of a job with what they have got. And we want to reinforce it. Both David and I want to reinforce this effort so knowing what support staff you need, that kind of information is important to us. And I thank you for that.

Mr. RAGSDALE. Sir, if I may just add, one of the other things they have done sort of very well, it is not simply just about the volume of investigative hours, it is really driven by outcomes as we look at dismantling transnational criminal organizations as opposed to simply lower level cases. HSI has done a very good job in terms of prioritizing that work, and we would also like to share that with the committee in terms of, you know, bigger cases have bigger outcomes with bigger impacts on law enforcement.

Mr. CARTER. Certainly. And we appreciate that.

Mr. PRICE. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Mr. Ragsdale, I just want to take another minute with this case we were talking about and then turn to other matters. But I do bring up Mr. Alfredo, not because we want to revisit that case in detail but because of the light it might shine on some of these priorities that you are setting, some of the discretion that you have, some of the allegations that we hear about how enforcement authority is being exercised. I really think it is important for us and the American public to have a better understanding.

Mr. Alfredo, I believe, fell under your priority three, according to the information I have, a very low priority normally. And you said that. You said this is not a guy you would go after in the normal course of things. It is low within priority three. This is a previously removed alien. He was removed 15 years ago, and has not been convicted of any crime.

Now I wonder if you could walk us through how this would have happened, or how this seems to have happened? I would wonder why as a passenger in a car when the driver was pulled over for an infraction, why Mr. Alfredo would have been booked in the first place. But he was. And supposedly information was obtained on him that would have revealed this removal 15 years ago. At that point, what discretion does ICE have? Would ICE at that point have made the decision to detain or not to detain? How is that decision related to the decision to prosecute or not prosecute by the judicial officials? To repeat the question I posed a while ago, how would it happen that a passenger in a vehicle would have ended up where he has ended up?

Mr. RAGSDALE. So a couple of things. First of all, you know, every state and local law officer who stops a car by the side of the road, we want that officer to have as much information about who is in the vehicle, you never know who you are going to run up against. So that is obviously, you know, a question of identification documents. And then also by statute ICE is required to respond to inquiries from state and local officers, we use the LASC in Vermont to respond, and that can be done by phone, by radio, as well as there is an automated way to make those queries. So by statute we are required to respond to those inquiries.

So, you know, once that gentleman's immigration history was made apparent either ICE or Customs and Border Protection, it would be a Border Patrol Agent, it could be someone from field operations, could also sort of bring, you know, get an Assistant United States Attorney on the phone to present that case for prosecution. Under the facts as you have described them, and again I do not know the precise facts of that case, but someone who has been ordered removed and has reentered the United States subsequent to being removed without the permission of the Attorney General or the Secretary is amenable for prosecution for a federal felony. Now—

Mr. PRICE. Well he could be prosecuted.

Mr. RAGSDALE. As I said—

Mr. PRICE. You established that. Obviously that is true. But it begs the question, doesn't it, of what kind of discretion you have. Whether you were compelled in this case to move forward?

Mr. RAGSDALE. Right. And again, since I am not familiar with the facts of the case—

Mr. PRICE. Well—

Mr. RAGSDALE [continuing]. Don't know if it was an ICE case or a CBP case. But I will just tell you that, you know, I think that is one of the things that we, as we enter the, sort of the immigration debate is, you know, when we find folks that have, you know, been removed, been warned, you know, by an immigration judge not to reenter the United States, and then we find them again, for

I think folks both from ERO, HSI, and I will say at CBP, that is not always the most easy thing to walk away from.

Mr. PRICE. I am aware that it is not. And we will leave it at that. We may want to make sure we understand the details of this particular case for the light that it might shed on these broader issues. But surely something is amiss when a man, assuming that facts that we have are correct, is separated from his family, and shipped out of the country. That certainly is not what the kind of guidelines that you have been working with envisioned. Yes, sir.

Mr. HOMAN. Sir, if I can address our prioritization. First of all, I did start my law enforcement career as a police officer. And there are times when depending on the circumstances you want to know everybody in that vehicle. It is an officer safety issue. But talking about prioritization, what ICE does, I have been in this game for over 30 years. You know, I have seen the entire life cycle of illegal immigration. I started out in the Border Patrol on the front line. I became a special agent investigating alien smuggling organizations, and traffic vendors. Now I am on the end of the game, I am on the detention and removal game. So I understand immigration enforcement. And I also understand the need for prosecutorial discretion and clear priorities.

You know, we must operate, ICE must operate and execute a mission within a framework provided to me, whether that is policies, resources, money, whatever. Prioritization is important in what we do. And my officers out in the field, my agents out in the field who enforce these laws are doing almost a perfect job in executing the mission that was given to them. Last year, if you look at our removal numbers as Mr. Ragsdale testified earlier, 98 percent of the people we removed fell into one of the priority buckets. That is almost perfect execution within the framework provided for us. So there is a need for prosecutorial discretion.

I have been a law enforcement officer for 30 years and we cannot arrest everybody, we cannot prosecute everybody, we cannot remove everybody. It only makes sense. And two years ago we had a record year, 409,000 removals. If you put that in contrast with 11 million or 12 million illegal aliens in this country, we have shown hitting on all cylinders, working within the framework provided for us, given the resources we have gotten, we are touching less than four percent of those people. It is my opinion those four percent need to count. Should it be the first 400,000 in the door, first 400,000 we encounter? I think it would be the first 400,000 that affects community safety. So prioritization when it comes to criminal aliens, fugitive reentries, and recent border incidents with Border Patrol, that is where we need to focus our prioritization. So me, I know that is not popular amongst many people. And my old boss had a favorite saying that 50 percent of the population do not like what we do 100 percent of the time. But I think the prioritization we do makes sense. I think it is the way we have got to do business. And I think we are very successful working within the framework that we are working within.

Mr. PRICE. Well I appreciate that statement. And believe me, that has been a theme of this subcommittee for years. That there need to be priorities set in immigration enforcement. That we need to focus on the dangerous people, the people who are a threat to

the community who need to be out of this country. And you know, we have had sometimes trouble on the House floor convincing our colleagues of the legitimacy of this. But as a matter of fact it is basic. And any prosecutor in the country is going to exercise their discretion, and certainly ICE needs to exercise discretion. So to the extent we are focusing more and more sharply and more and more effectively on the people who really pose that kind of threat and who need to be targeted, then that is exactly the job I think you are called on to do.

The question I am raising today I suppose is a subset of that: how tight, how effective is this targeting? And are there ways in which some of these anomalous cases are being pursued that really should not be? But my intent here is to underscore the importance of discretion and of targeting, certainly not the contrary.

Mr. HOMAN. Well I would say that 98 percent falling into priority buckets is almost perfect execution. I would say for those cases that come up where they may be a priority apprehension, we take a case by case consideration. The field officers have that authority. If you have U.S. citizen kids, you have health issues, if you have a U.S. citizen child serving in the U.S. military, these are all factors that come into consideration on prosecutory discretion.

Mr. PRICE. And they most certainly should come into consideration. Mr. Chairman, do I have any more time to shift to another topic? Or should I wait until the next round? I'm out, all right. I will hang around. Thank you.

Mr. CARTER. Mr. Culberson.

Mr. CULBERSON. Director Homan, if I could follow up on your point? I thought I heard you say, and I want to make sure I understood, that you only touch about four percent of the entire population of folks that are here—

Mr. HOMAN. If you believe the estimate there is 11 or 12 million illegal aliens in this country and we on our best year removed 409,000. We are removing a little less than four percent of the reported illegal alien population.

Mr. CULBERSON. Okay. When you say removal, essentially these are folks that are deported, taken out of the country?

Mr. HOMAN. Yes, sir.

Mr. CULBERSON. And do you include in those numbers of deportations, the 400,000 that you are referring to, you are counting, as we learned, as I learned yesterday from the Secretary of Homeland Security, you are counting among those folks border patrol turn backs and turn arounds?

Mr. HOMAN. Well—

Mr. CULBERSON. That is part of the 400,000 that you are counting? President Obama said so publicly, and then yesterday the Secretary of Homeland Security confirmed that within that 400,000 are included individuals who have been stopped by the Border Patrol and then they are immediately put back across the border?

Mr. HOMAN. There is not a yes or no to that question. Let me explain something.

Back in 1984, I became a Border Patrol agent. I told the president, we have always claimed removal for somebody that was arrested by the Border Patrol, that if we transported, detail, provided



medical services, put them in front of the immigration judge and removed.

What you are speaking about, sir, is what they call the alien—it is called ATEP program, that we worked with the Border Patrol on and I think it was good border enforcement strategy. What we were doing with the Border Patrol under the ATEP, Alien Transfer Exit Program, was that aliens that were arrested in Texas, we would take custody of those aliens, we would detain them and remove them to another state——

Mr. CULBERSON. Sure.

Mr. HOMAN [continuing]. Separating that alien from the smuggling organization.

Mr. CULBERSON. Yeah. They are turned around, sent back across the border.

But I mean you are—that 400,000——

Mr. HOMAN. We detained them——

Mr. CULBERSON. Yes, sir.

Mr. HOMAN [continuing]. And we remove them. So we have always claimed those arrests.

Mr. CULBERSON. Those that are removed and put back across the border in a completely different sector?

Mr. HOMAN. Yes, sir.

Mr. CULBERSON. But I understand from the secretary, yesterday in the numbers that we have seen, that you are counting among that 400,000, folks that are the put back across the—they are basically picked up by a Border Patrol agent at the border and returned to the other side of the border within that sector as well.

Does that 400,000 include any of those?

Mr. HOMAN. No, sir. As a matter of fact——

Mr. CULBERSON. They have to be—the 400,000——

Mr. HOMAN. Yeah, we suspended the ATEP program, flying these aliens to other states and separating them from their organizations, because we needed to use those airframes to increase Central American removals in Rio Grande Valley.

We are still assisting the Border Patrol in moving the aliens from one sector to another. We do not claim those removals because we haven't detained them. We haven't transported them by airframe. So as that program remains, removing them from one sector to another—we do not claim those removals because we are not expending a mass amount of resources to do that work.

Mr. CULBERSON. Okay. So the 400,000 then, those folks are actually being——

Mr. HOMAN. The 409,000, approximately 54,000 of those were in the ATEP program where we took custody by somebody arrested by the Border Patrol. We detained them in one of our beds. We used our transportation assets either a day or two later to remove them to another state. My resources—my money, yes, those removals——

Mr. CULBERSON. So they, then, could be put back across the border?

Mr. HOMAN. Yes, sir.

Mr. CULBERSON. Okay. If I could also, very quickly, ask about—because, obviously, you want to make sure that you are focusing on the right four percent, doing your best to handle the ones that are the most dangerous, I want to turn to something that you said in

response to Chairman Carter's question on levels one and two, dealing with individuals who are convicted of a State criminal offense, they are here in the country illegally, and they serve their sentence.

How many, if you could, again, just ballpark—and we will submit these for the record, as well, so you can give us a more precise number—I understood you to say that essentially those who are in level one or two category, what happens to those? I thought I understood you to say that levels one—these are jurisdictions honoring ICE detainees. In those jurisdictions which honor ICE detainees—that are not honoring ICE detainees, excuse me, what happens to those level one or two, how many are there and what happens to them?

Mr. HOMAN. I don't have those numbers available. We just started tracking, electronically tracking that. What we do for those counties that don't honor detainees, for those jurisdictions, we still send a detainer. Once we realize they have an alien in custody that is removable that has been convicted of a crime, we will still send a detainer. They may not honor them, but we are going to continue sending detainees so we can track what they are responding to and what they are not responding to. Once they hit the streets—we find out they hit the streets because they did not honor the detainer, they released them without us there—I have to assign a fugitive operations team or a criminal alien program team to go look for them, which I testified earlier, presents an increase in officer safety threat—

Mr. CULBERSON. Sure.

Mr. HOMAN [continuing]. Because once they leave the facility, I am looking for them on the streets.

Mr. CULBERSON. Yeah, for all of us as the public.

And you said, I think it was 22 jurisdictions, approximately?

Mr. HOMAN. Last count I believe it was 22 jurisdictions. We are actually tracking that. We can get back to you with what we know. Some jurisdictions don't honor detainees at all, others limit what they do honor.

Mr. CULBERSON. But in those jurisdictions that don't honor them, levels one and two are just essentially walking?

Mr. HOMAN. They are walking until we go out and look for them and try to find them.

Mr. CULBERSON. And, of course, that is what the Secure Communities initiative was designed to stop because it is a real concern to all of us that these are folks who have committed a violent crime of some sort or another. They have obviously been deemed by the State, and a judge like Judge Carter and a jury, dangerous enough to lock them up and they are just gone.

What, in your opinion, sir, do we need to do to help you in that effort?

Mr. HOMAN. Secure Communities was a great tool because it gives us a virtual presence in over 4,000 jails where I don't have the resources to have people there. But I can tell you in more and more counties that choose to not honor our detainees takes that efficiency away from us, takes that leverage away from us.

I would like to see our detainees honored, of course. I mean if we have technology, we have a virtual presence, we can identify who

these people are, I would much rather my law enforcement officers arrest these people in a safe setting than be out in the streets looking for them, especially for the ones that have a significant public safety threat conviction.

Mr. CULBERSON. Thank you, sir.

Mr. Chairman.

Mr. CARTER. Mr. Cuellar.

Mr. CUELLAR. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

One statement and two questions: The first statement is I would ask you all to ask at this last omnibus bill that we passed, appropriation bill. There is a provision that we added that says that every agency now for the first time, as they make their budget requests, the funding request to Congress, in consultation with the GAO, that they have to tie in for the first time the request to the performance measures, so that way we know that if we give you one dollar, that we are getting a bang for that one dollar that we give you.

I saw your performance measures, the ones that you have up there in performance.gov—it is part of the overall Homeland—and some of them are good, but some of them need to be worked out, because, as you know, we should look at what is your mission? What are your goals and objectives? And what are the measures that we should look at to see if we are measuring results?

So I would ask you all to go back and anytime you want to send anybody, we will send out with you.

Mr. RAGSDALE. Sure, sir.

And we—the Department gets to submit the second quadrennial Homeland Security review, we have done quite a bit of work, particularly in HSI, to redo our performance measures more on outcomes, and as well with ERO, focusing on sort of not just the process and measures of process, but actual outcomes.

Mr. CUELLAR. You are the first one to set that and I appreciate that because we ought to be measuring outcomes and not activity, but the results, so thank you for doing that.

My first question is: How much money does ICE get for the ATD, the Alternative to Detention program, and have you used all of the money from this last appropriations?

Mr. RAGSDALE. It was approximately—so I don't have to guess—

Mr. CUELLAR. Because I think you all are asking for an additional \$2.6 million.

Mr. RAGSDALE. It was \$94 million. I think the increase for 2015 is a little over \$2 million.

Mr. CUELLAR. Okay. Have you all used all of it?

Mr. RAGSDALE. It ebbs and flows, just like our detention spending. You know, one of the things that we are doing in the Alternative to Detention program—

Mr. CUELLAR. But how can it be ebb and flow if you can't detain—I think you said you need probably a hundred thousand beds—we are at 34—so there is a big difference between that. I mean you can use the monitors and a whole bunch of people with that up and down.

Mr. RAGSDALE. Sir, the important thing to note in there is until we can make—in other words, an immigration judge makes a deci-

sion—in other words, once a person is in removal proceedings, ICE cannot make a decision to remove them, right; we have to wait for the judge. So if someone gets a court hearing on one day and the date is far, far away, you know, even something as an Alternative to Detention that has a unit cost that is very long, if you keep them on that too long, it also sort of—well, should I say it doesn't help our execution. We are just sort of not using our resources efficiently.

So what we try and do is as people go through that process, take them in and out of the ATD program depending on sort of a recalculation of flight risk. Someone may be more likely to appear when they get an interim decision, as opposed to a final decision. So Tom's folks, you know, take a look at that as the case is processed.

Mr. CUELLAR. I understand, and the detention beds that we have, we have to put the more that would cause more risk to the public, I understand that, but I would ask you to try to use the alternatives as much as possible.

The third question is more of a curiosity. I support comprehensive immigration reform. I support the right to protest. I support all of those concepts and ideas, but I have curiosity—something happened last year in my district. You have folks who are here and they purposely—I don't think all of them were DREAMers—but purposely, they went across the river and by coincidence—and I said "by coincidence" because they told me it was by coincidence—they came in across—they went to the Laredo Bridge. Even one of them took a snapshot of Gene Garza, he used to be there, and they all claim credible fear, okay? It was a—and by the way, they were there with their attorneys and they were being led ironically by—the organizer was an Iranian under an asylum thing, I believe.

They went from the bridge, the ones that were able to get out, they went straight to my congressional office to protest and they did a sit-in. I talked to them on a videoconference, and no matter what I said, they were there on a purpose. They were on a mission and they kept asking, are you going to arrest us? Arrest us. Arrest us. Arrest us. I, they wanted to be arrested on that.

And I know that was a planned organization, a planned protest, but I just find it odd that somebody can purposely cross—cross the bridge; have attorneys waiting for them; claim the credible fear—some were sent up to El Paso, but the ones came straight to a congressional office to protest and disrupt. They were there for a couple of days and they went up to San Antonio and they barged in. They hide in bathrooms and they snuck in through security and they got into my office again.

I just find it interesting that somebody who is not here with the riot board—and I support all of this, I understand what they were trying to do—but I just find it curious that they can go straight—claim credible fear—and end up in a congressional office and—I just—any thoughts on that? I guess it is more of a question—it is more of a thoughts. I just thought it was—and they did that to a republican member in Arizona—I am trying to remember who it was. And I am sure they are going to do more of it again. I know yesterday there were several of them in McCarthy's office who were different.

You know, I am talking about crossing the bridge and all that, but any thoughts on that?

Mr. RAGSDALE. So, generally speaking, obviously someone who has no status in the United States is making an application for admission has no valid Visa, is not permitted to enter the United States, then CBP would detain that person. If they find a credible fear, that person is subject to management or detention until Citizenship and Immigration Services makes a decision.

For the other gentleman you described, somebody who was already found to be an asylee, that person—

Mr. CUELLAR. No, I am talking about the ones that—the people from Mexico that claimed to be DREAMers that actually—they went through the paperwork—one of them snapped a picture of them there getting with their attorneys and Gene Garza and they ended up in my office, not only in Laredo, but in San Antonio, and one of them is a Federal building; they were able to sneak in there.

I just find it—and I support full immigration; I support DREAMers—but I just find it curious that how can somebody that does all that end up in a congressional office and disrupt and for two days they were, literally, disrupting.

Mr. RAGSDALE. Well, I don't know of the precise facts. I would agree, though, they shouldn't.

Mr. CUELLAR. Well, anyway, just a thought.

Members, if you ever get one of those, call me up, I will tell you what to do. (Laughter)

Mr. CARTER. That is real—Mr. Cuellar, arrest them and put them in jail.

Mr. CUELLAR. Well, they—I won't say what they put on blogs—but they are a very sophisticated group of folks, the organizers.

Mr. CARTER. They are also disrupting Federal offices and insubordination shouldn't be tolerated.

Mr. CUELLAR. And I am sorry, and I asked—and I support their right to protest, but I asked them, well, if they get arrested, will they be sent back? You know, it was a thought, but they said it was—it would not be considered. You all would not consider it a—such a violation that they would be sent off, they would just basically—in talking to some of your ICE folks that I talked to, they said that even if they got arrested—because they wanted to be arrested to do immediate publicity, but ICE told me, folks that I talked to, you know, even if we arrest them, nothing is going to happen to them. They will just stay here in the U.S.

Mr. RAGSDALE. There is challenge on that. It takes more people to make those decisions.

Mr. CUELLAR. I appreciate your thoughts.

Mr. CARTER. First off, a comment, Mr. Homan, a lot of these people who are not taking your detainees, they got jail problems and quite honestly, we don't reimburse them as adequately as we should from the federal level for the people that they all—on behalf of the Federal Government—and they get—having been there, they get upset about it. I don't think they dishonor your detainer for any purpose against you or agency.

I understand the Visa Security Program is a valuable counterterrorism tool in ICE's frontline operations. Please describe, briefly, how the program operates; tell us how many countries the program

operates in; what percentage of visas is ICE able to screen at this time; and how many visas have been refused because of the program to date.

Mr. EDGE. Well, currently, sir, there are 20 Visa Security Programs around the world and at each Visa Security Program that is set up, we have special agents who are actually assigned. They are working with their counterparts at the Department of State and conducting the interviews of those visa applicants. Once the applicants are interviewed, their applications and all the information that is inherent in the applications is vetted through the new IT solution called Patriot, and that resides here in the United States. The applications are fully vetted and a determination is made whether or not a visa should be granted to the applicant who is still in that foreign country. Currently, like I said, we have 20 posts and we ideally, down the road, would like to expand the program and it is going pretty well.

The IT solution has made it very, very efficient for us to get all this work done before anyone even boards a plane on their way to the United States.

Mr. CARTER. Any idea what the cost would be to expand the program to the areas where you think you need to expand it to?

Mr. EDGE. Well, based on our estimates—I will give you some exact numbers—we would hope to expand it to—currently we have 20 posts. We would like to expand it to at least a total of 56 and that number, if you'll excuse me—

Mr. RAGSDALE. Sir, at 1.3 per post.

Mr. EDGE [continuing]. 1.3 per post.

And to open an additional 36 posts totaling 56 would be \$72.2 million.

Mr. CARTER. And this whole concept is to stop the bad guys before they get here?

Mr. EDGE. That's correct, sir.

Mr. CARTER. Yeah, which makes a lot of sense.

Mr. EDGE. It is a valuable process, and again, the IT solution, Patriot, has made it even more efficient because people are denied visas before they even leave their country.

Mr. RAGSDALE. Sir, just one thing to note, that is a separate PPA, the Visa Security Program, but the automated solution that we are working with CBP and the National Targeting Center, as well as the Department of State, will allow that information to be pushed to all our attaché posts. So there is obviously a blended set of an automated solution and personnel. Because of the interviews, I mean there is some work you can automate and there is some work that, obviously, has to be done by an agent in person.

Mr. CARTER. Yeah, but the information is shared across the board, so if they try to go from one door to the next—

Mr. RAGSDALE. We have a very useful solution; that's correct.

Mr. CARTER [continuing]. You have a way to flag them. Very good.

Mr. PRICE. Let me just follow up quickly on that. I'm not sure I understood your answer in terms of the current budget proposal. How far along toward your goal is that likely to get you? What would it take to get there and what is the time frame?

Mr. EDGE. Currently, we have 20 visa security posts and the current budget calls for the expansion of \$37 million to expand Patriot to all 67 HSI posts.

Mr. PRICE. All right. So that is in the 2015 budget submission, that the money sufficient to do that is part of your proposal?

Mr. EDGE. If I am not mistaken, yes, sir.

Mr. PRICE. All right. And does that include the personnel.

Mr. RAGSDALE. No, that is just the automated solution.

Mr. EDGE. That is just the automated solution for Patriot.

Mr. PRICE. Okay. Well, that does raise the question of whether this will be operative, even given the full funding.

Mr. EDGE. Excuse me, if we are going to be able to deploy it to the current posts that we have, we already have personnel there, so we would be able to allocate personnel to those posts.

Mr. PRICE. But you would eventually need additional personnel to execute this?

Mr. EDGE. Well, if we are going to go to the posts where we already have special agents, we would have agents already at those posts, so it would be kind of collateral duty for them.

Mr. PRICE. Uh-huh.

Mr. RAGSDALE. We have a high risk list, an inventory—I think it is 57 posts.

Mr. EDGE. Correct.

Mr. RAGSDALE. Of those 57 posts, we are not at all of them; we are at approximately 20. So if we had simply gone for the full, sort of, personnel lay down, that would obviously be a gap of 37 places. That would be the \$1.3 million.

What we have been able to automate is some of the back-end process. So when someone goes to a Department of State consulate officer, submits a non-immigrant visa application, that visa application is automatically vetted, you know, by a targeting solution. That information, under the current IT solution, will be at least shared to the 20 visa security posts, as well as the other posts that HSI is already at.

Mr. PRICE. All right. That is getting clearer. I think I am going to ask you, though—

Mr. RAGSDALE. Certainly.

Mr. PRICE [continuing]. To clarify for the record what you are saying here about the equipment, the personnel, the money that is in the budget proposal, and how far that would get you toward being fully deployed at the posts that you are talking about. If there is a shortfall, let us know what that is.

Okay. Let me ask you about investigations. You, of course, do lots of investigations. As I said in my opening statement, this is very, very important work that is often underappreciated. You investigate across-the-border trafficking of weapons, illicit drugs, other contraband, money laundering, fraudulent trade practices, identity and benefit fraud, human trafficking, and child exploitation. But despite the importance of Homeland Security investigations, your budget doesn't necessarily reflect that, or it appears to me that it does not.

The fiscal 2015 budget proposes a reduction of 336 on-board FTEs, compared to the current FTE level. Funding for domestic investigations will be cut by \$27.7 million, and if you back out all the

annual adjustments for things like pay inflation and rent, then it is really a cut of greater than that, something like \$72 million from HSI activities or 4.3 percent off the fiscal 2014 appropriation. That \$72 million, as it turns out, is precisely the amount of the increase Congress appropriated for HSI above the 2014 request to hire additional personnel to investigate things like money laundering and illegal firearms and drug trafficking and child exploitation.

So that raises the obvious question, Mr. Edge or Mr. Ragsdale, am I correct in understanding that under the 2015 request, having hired these additional HSI agents in the current year, we would really run the risk of turning right around and cutting all of those net personnel gains in the next Congress? If that is true or even approximately true, I wonder if you could comment on the impacts this would have on HSI investigations. I am asking about the impact of your budget submission on your investigation capacity and how much funding would be required in fiscal 2015 to annualize the costs for all the new hires planned for the current year.

Mr. EDGE. Well, we certainly would have our challenges in meeting the requirements of our investigative efforts and the budget certainly is less than our levels that we have enjoyed in the past few years, so we would have to make some adjustments. We would have to work smarter. We would have to assess and prioritize extensively to determine our capabilities.

And we have worked, as you are well aware, we are a border security agency; we respond to the border. Drug smuggling is a significant priority for us and it is 25 percent of our workload. It is 24 hours a day, seven days a week. So we would certainly find ourselves with fewer FTE, stretching ourselves a little bit.

Mr. PRICE. Yes, that is what I am assuming in asking the question, but after all, this is your budget. I mean you are proposing this and I would think would have a little more precise notion, at this point, of the consequences of the request, the likely impact of the request. I think we are going to need that.

Mr. RAGSDALE. So, we sure didn't get that to you. I would say—to use the sort of term as before—this is, I mean, making difficult choices. You know, what the budget allows us to do is preserve our most important resource, is our people. So we would hope to—you know, with this budget proposal—maintain a new class and hire some attrition.

The struggle, of course, is, and I think what we see is, complex cases that take, you know, years to complete are expensive. That is certainly one of the challenges. As we also talked about, having the adequate support structure for agents. If you look at the cost of getting a special agent on board through an academy and equipped, they are more expensive than some of the other positions that we have talked about.

So, you know, we certainly have those models that we talked in terms of having adequate support personnel, but we also recognize, that, you know, this is a challenge and we are trying to, I want to say harmonize, you know, automated solutions, our most important resource, our personnel, and then general expense funding that let's us run cases and that is sort of the balance that has been struck, which is not to say it is a difficult or an ideal one.



Mr. PRICE. Well, I do think we are going to need more information. You clearly have, from our side, a good deal of support for these functions, for these investigations. That has been mirrored in plus ups we have done in past years in terms of personnel and we don't want to see that undone. But to evaluate this, we obviously need a more precise estimate of the impact on specific investigative areas, so we will expect that from you before we write our bill. Thank you.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. CULBERSON [presiding]. Thank you very much, Mr. Price.

There are frequent stories of individuals who are not eligible to attain some legal status at the time of their arrest—at some point afterwards they either marry a U.S. citizen or healthcare issues, U.S. citizen children after, you know, years on the non-detained docket; thereby, they are basically exempt from being removed. How many people do you believe, how many cases are there like that out there that you are aware of this? How many cases, potentially, are there out there like that?

Mr. RAGSDALE. I don't think I fully understand the question.

Mr. CULBERSON. Well, that you have got folks—for example, they are not eligible at the time they are arrested. They later, however, either get married or have children; you know, once a child is born in the United States, they are a citizen. Or there is some healthcare humanitarian issue involved, so they are no longer—they are essentially exempt from being removed.

Have you ever encountered that? Are you familiar with folks that fall into that category and how many are we talked about?

Mr. HOMAN. I wouldn't say they are exempt from being removed. What I can say is the longer they are in the country, the more equities they are obviously—

Mr. CULBERSON. On the non-detained docket.

Mr. HOMAN. On the non-detained docket, I can say is over a million. You know, I don't know how many have built up equities, but I think it makes sense that the longer they are in the United States, the more equities they will have, whether it is USC children, homes, jobs—

Mr. CULBERSON. Sure.

Mr. HOMAN [continuing]. And so forth, but I don't have a number.

Mr. CULBERSON. Yeah, we will submit it for the record so you can have your folks look at it. Let me also ask if you have a shortfall, for example, you know how the committee has estimated in order to fund the bed space that the law requires you to maintain of 34,000, we are calculating about \$119 a day. If you run short of funds in order to detain the criminal aliens and other mandatory detainees, do you plan to submit a reprogramming request to the subcommittee if that is necessary?

Mr. RAGSDALE. Is this for fiscal year 2014?

Mr. CULBERSON. Yes, sir.

Mr. RAGSDALE. Yeah, at this point, what we are looking at is some efficiencies to bring our execution in line with our funding. We hope to be able to end the year like we did last year at meeting that mandate.

Mr. CULBERSON. So you are going to try to achieve the mandate simply through efficiencies? You would not ask the committee in 2014 for a reprogramming request?

Mr. RAGSDALE. Again, I am hopeful that we live within the means that you have already provided to us. You know, we are slightly over our target execution, but we will obviously—there are a couple of efficiencies that we think we can find and we certainly don't want to sit here, given, you know, the dollar amount, and say we are operating perfectly.

Mr. CULBERSON. Okay.

Mr. RAGSDALE. We are going to look at some lower-cost beds, some of our detainee-to-staff ratio in terms of contract guards, some of our transportation contracts. One of the big examples of having that five-year funding, recognizing as we go to contract partners who have to sort of rely on us year to year on contracts, opposed to who can contract for a longer period of time, to the extent that we lower their risks in terms of us doing business with them, we might see better pricing.

Mr. CULBERSON. Sure.

What about in 2015?

Mr. RAGSDALE. 2015?

Mr. CULBERSON. In fiscal year 2015, would you anticipate submitting reprogramming requests to allow you to utilize more beds?

Mr. RAGSDALE. I guess I would be reluctant to speculate about what will happen that far ahead.

Mr. CULBERSON. I understand. And as long as you are looking at efficiencies, you are going to have the president's request that he's given us for asking the Congress to allow you to reduce the number of beds to 30,359, which I don't think the committee is likely to do, but I am just interested because we would certainly be open to a reprogramming request.

Mr. HOMAN. If I could add to what Mr. Ragsdale said about efficiencies, we have already done a lot of work in efficiencies such as the Rio Grande Valley. The apprehension rate has not dropped, but we are down to like 31,000 in the tents right now because the efficiencies we have identified in the Rio Grande Valley.

We are working with the Governments of Guatemala and Honduras to get travel documents within ten days, so the ALOS, the average length of stay, we dropped from like 30 days down to like ten, so we are moving the beds over faster. When we are talking about efficiencies is doing more work like that to move the beds quicker and to get people removed quicker. As I said earlier, we got away from the air flights, ATEP program, to add more flights for those Central American countries that we got travel documents for quicker. So we turn those beds over quicker.

So that is the efficiencies Mr. Ragsdale is talking about, is to continue to look at ways as to the taxpayers' money that we can identify the efficiencies.

Mr. CULBERSON. In the Rio Grande Valley sector, though, I see from looking at the number of folks that are prosecuted by sector, you have only got—the most recent numbers I have seen is there is only an 8.2 percent prosecution rate in the Rio Grande Valley. So I would want to visit more with you about that because I don't think you are seeing an accurate, complete picture of how many

people are actually potential customers for you there. Because you have got 91.8 percent of the folks that are actually apprehended suffer for consequence at all. Let me ask, if you could, specifically—and, Mr. Price, if you got any follow-up, we are delighted to do it. David Price is a dear, good friend and someone I admire immensely. I do want to ask about Title 8, Section 1227 that talks about deportable aliens and your obligation, the obligation of the Agency to deport and to remove individuals who fall within these categories.

For those jurisdictions in the country that do honor your detainers, these folks that fall within Title 8, Section 1227, you know, the criminal violations, aggravated felony, failure to register as a sex offender—I mean you have got some really dangerous, bad characters in here that you know that you all are concerned about as law enforcement officers. In those jurisdictions that do honor the detainers, what percentage of the individuals that fall within this category in 1227, what percentage of those individuals in those jurisdictions that do honor the detainers are actually removed and deported in compliance with the law?

Mr. RAGSDALE. So 1227 is the entire universe of the class of deportable aliens and those are aliens who were admitted into the United States and have become deportable thereafter.

Mr. CULBERSON. Right. Right.

Mr. RAGSDALE. So it, obviously, is going to be sort of a—what I will say is a difficult number to calculate because you could actually fall into several of those classes and not necessarily be charged with every one of them.

Mr. CULBERSON. Oh, I understand and there are waivers and humanitarian cases and public interest and whatnot, but that is the Attorney General who does that.

Mr. RAGSDALE. That's right.

Mr. CULBERSON. But the law, from your perspective, as officers sworn to uphold the law, is nondiscretionary. The law is mandatory from your perspective. On your part the law is mandatory.

Mr. RAGSDALE. I think that is where you end up seeing the image where you described before of having some one point some odd million folks in the non-detained docket.

From the DHS enforcement perspective, we are putting many, many more people into proceedings than what you heard the Department of Justice is able to prosecute—excuse me, adjudicate quickly. So what we are trying to do is balance the class of deportable aliens you see in that Chapter 1227 with resources. Because in our appropriations line, which I think was in there last year and it is again in the 2014 bill, that as we execute our enforce removal mission, we are to prioritize based on, essentially, level of criminality. So that is why, even though every class in that book is sort of amenable to removal, we are trying to prioritize in a way that not only your committee has told us, but in a way that makes sense of public safety.

Mr. CULBERSON. Well, of those, for example, that are convicted of an aggravated felony—

Mr. RAGSDALE. They would be level ones; they are our top priority.

Mr. CULBERSON. Of those that are in these categories, the particularly dangerous ones, in those jurisdictions that do honor detainees, what percentage of those individuals that meet these criteria are actually picked up, removed and deported?

Mr. RAGSDALE. Sir, I think I will have to sort of give you a little time to submit that to the record. In other words, that is a massive number—

Mr. CULBERSON. Sure. I understand.

Mr. RAGSDALE [continuing]. because it includes close to 4,000 jails, so I wouldn't want to sort of haphazardly—

Mr. CULBERSON. Yes, of course. I understand. That is why I just want to put it in your mind. So we will submit it in writing.

Mr. HOMAN. I can tell you, as Mr. Ragsdale said, that is our top priority. So we would most certainly put them in proceedings, and again, from then it is an immigration court proceeding, but we will try to come up with that data for you.

Mr. CULBERSON. But based on what you have seen and heard, is it 100 percent?

Mr. RAGSDALE. There are certainly in some places. I mean we have great coverage in the Bureau of Prisons systems. You know, again, places that share with us. Certainly, the State of Texas is another great partner.

So it sort of varies, and I think that most folks in the law enforcement business would say, you know, anybody that falls into the category you have identified there as an alien felon is reasonable to be seen as a top priority.

Mr. CULBERSON. Accurate to say, though, that in these categories of aggravated felons, you are not achieving 100 percent?

Mr. RAGSDALE. I can't really speculate. One hundred percent is a lofty goal, but, certainly, we want to do the best we can.

Mr. HOMAN. The majority of those people that come in our custody, though, if they are a serious criminal to public safety, that would be—especially the aggravated felons—would be—most of them would remain in detention until—you know, we would be detaining those people.

Mr. CULBERSON. Sure.

Mr. HOMAN. We would have to wait until the DOJ, you know, EOIR to give us a removal order. But they certainly are our priorities, certainly the first thing we look at, certainly we are concentrating most of our resources on those that are a public safety threat.

Mr. CULBERSON. But you rely on the Department of Justice to actually—

Mr. HOMAN. In many circumstances, we have to have a removal order from—

Mr. CULBERSON. Okay.

One other thing, very quickly, are you utilizing the language, the authority the committee has encouraged you to use in committee report to use private detention beds to contract out to find the least expensive alternative? I know in the state of Texas, for example, private beds typically cost about half of what you are—you know, this \$119—I know, for example, that you can contract beds for about \$63 a day in the state of Texas.

Mr. RAGSDALE. That is exactly right.

The thing is what you are seeing in that \$119 number is a fully loaded number. It includes medical care, food service, transportation; it is a whole range of value in that \$119 number. We certainly can go into the marketplace and buy beds for less than that, but then there is a question of whether we provide medical care, whether we contract for medical care.

Mr. CULBERSON. Sure.

Mr. RAGSDALE. So we just need to make sure that we are comparing apples to apples.

Mr. CULBERSON. Thank you very much. I genuinely appreciate it.

These questions will be submitted into the record so you can have an opportunity to answer them more precisely. But above all, we want to thank you for your service to the country and defending us and enforcing the laws of the United States. We will do our part to make sure you have the resources you need to do your job in a way that you know that you all want to do.

Thank you very much, and the committee is adjourned. Thank you.

QUESTIONS FOR THE RECORD SUBMITTED BY

**THE HONORABLE John Carter**

**Daniel Ragsdale, Deputy Director**  
**Thomas Homan, Executive Associate Director, Enforcement and**  
**Removal Operations**  
**Pete Edge, Deputy Executive Associate Director, Homeland Security**  
**Investigations**  
 Committee on Appropriations  
 Subcommittee on Homeland Security  
 FY 2015 Immigration and Customs Enforcement Budget Request  
 March 13, 2014

**ICE Enforcement Data**

**Question:** Provide for the record a chart showing the number of criminal removals, the number of non-criminal removals, and the total removals made in Fiscal Year (FY) 2012, FY 2013, and FY 2014 year-to-date, including a breakdown of Mexicans and other-than-Mexicans (OTMs) for each category. Please break out the number of convicted criminals and non-criminals who were permitted to voluntarily depart, voluntarily return, or withdraw their application for admission for these time periods.

**ANSWER:** Please find the following details for U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) removals and returns in FY 2012, FY 2013, and FY 2014 YTD. Returns are further broken out by those ICE cases in which a voluntary departure was confirmed, a voluntary return (VR) was witnessed, and a withdrawal for admission was permitted (withdrawal permitted Form I-275 (Withdrawal of Application for Admission/Consular Notification) issued).

Removal Type	Removals of Mexican Citizens								
	FY2012			FY2013			FY2014 YTD		
	Convicted Criminals	Non-Criminal Immigration Violators	Total	Convicted Criminals	Non-Criminal Immigration Violators	Total	Convicted Criminals	Non-Criminal Immigration Violators	Total
Returns	22,067	33,079	55,136	16,471	14,744	31,215	4,326	2,236	6,562
Withdrawal Permitted - I-275 Issued	53	386	439	49	767	816	17	86	103
Voluntary Departure Confirmed	6,817	5,846	12,663	5,167	2,509	7,676	1,963	864	2,827
VR Witnessed	15,227	26,847	42,074	11,255	12,048	23,303	2,314	1,286	3,600
Removals	151,906	82,604	234,510	146,201	64,077	210,278	59,692	21,396	81,088
<b>Total</b>	<b>174,003</b>	<b>115,683</b>	<b>289,686</b>	<b>162,672</b>	<b>78,821</b>	<b>241,493</b>	<b>64,018</b>	<b>23,632</b>	<b>87,650</b>

Removal Type	Removals of Other Than Mexican Citizens								
	FY2012			FY2013			FY2014 YTD		
	Convicted Criminals	Non-Criminal Immigration Violators	Total	Convicted Criminals	Non-Criminal Immigration Violators	Total	Convicted Criminals	Non-Criminal Immigration Violators	Total
Returns	2,608	5,578	8,186	1,766	3,125	4,891	582	955	1,537
Withdrawal Permitted - I-275 Issued	70	672	742	45	548	593	16	192	208
Voluntary Departure Confirmed	2,388	4,599	6,987	1,678	2,468	4,146	550	737	1,287
VR Witnessed	120	307	427	45	109	152	16	26	42
Removals	48,779	63,198	111,977	52,372	69,888	122,260	32,450	37,530	69,989
<b>Total</b>	<b>51,387</b>	<b>68,776</b>	<b>120,163</b>	<b>54,138</b>	<b>73,013</b>	<b>127,151</b>	<b>23,032</b>	<b>38,494</b>	<b>61,526</b>

Notes:

FY 2012 through FY 2013 data are historical and remain static. FY 2014 data are updated through March 29, 2014 (ICE Integrated Decision Support (IIDS) v1.16 run date of March 31, 2014; ENFORCE Integrated Database (EID) as of March 29, 2014).

Returns include voluntary returns, voluntary departures, and withdrawals under docket control. Enforcement and Removal Operations (ERO) removals include aliens processed for expedited removal (ER) and turned over to ERO for detention. Aliens processed for ER and not detained by ERO are primarily processed by Border Patrol, within U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP). CBP should be contacted for those statistics.

Starting in FY 2009, ICE began to “lock” removal statistics on October 5th at the end of each fiscal year and counted only the aliens whose removals or returns were already confirmed. Aliens removed or returned in that fiscal year but not confirmed until after October 5th were excluded from the locked data and thus from ICE statistics. To ensure an accurate and complete representation of all removals and returns, ICE will include the removals and returns confirmed after October 5th into the next fiscal year.

The number of removals in FY 2009, excluding the “lag” from FY 2008, was 387,790. The number of removals in FY 2010, excluding the “lag” from FY 2009, was 373,440. This number does not include 76,732 ER cases that ICE closed on behalf of CBP in FY 2010. Of those 76,732 cases, 33,900 cases resulted from a joint CBP/ICE operation in Arizona. ICE spent \$1,155,260 on those 33,900 cases. The number of removals in FY 2011, excluding the “lag” from FY 2010, was 385,145. The number of removals in FY 2012, excluding the “lag” from FY 2011, was 402,919. The number of removals in FY 2013, excluding the “lag” from FY 2012, was 363,144.

Fiscal year data lag/case closure lag is defined as the physical removal of an alien occurring in a given month; however, the case is not closed in ENFORCE Alien Removal Module until a subsequent fiscal year after the data are locked. Because the data from the previous fiscal year are locked, the removal is recorded in the month the case was closed and reported in the next fiscal year removals. This will result in a higher number of recorded removals in a fiscal year than actual departures.

**Question:** Provide for the record a chart showing the total number of ICE detainees by priority category (level of criminality, recent border crosser, fugitive, non-criminal), including a breakdown of Mexicans and OTMs for each category, in FY 2012, FY 2013, and FY 2014 year-to-date.

**ANSWER:** Please find the following details for ICE book-ins in FY 2012, FY 2013, and FY 2014 YTD by criminality level. ICE is unable to provide a further breakout of non-criminal book-ins by priority category.

Fiscal Year	ICE Threat Level 1			ICE Threat Level 2			ICE Threat Level 3			Non-Criminal Immigration Violator			Grand Total
	Mexican	Other than Mexican	Total	Mexican	Other than Mexican	Total	Mexican	Other than Mexican	Total	Mexican	Other than Mexican	Total	
FY2012	60,526	29,127	89,653	41,961	14,084	56,045	76,262	27,920	104,182	128,774	98,869	227,643	477,523
FY2013	57,075	27,721	84,796	38,940	14,222	53,162	67,059	31,551	98,610	81,511	122,478	203,989	440,557
FY2014 YTD	24,069	11,683	35,752	16,849	6,452	23,301	23,631	12,357	35,988	24,467	77,136	101,603	196,644
Total	141,670	68,531	210,201	97,750	34,758	132,508	166,952	71,828	238,780	234,752	298,483	533,235	1,114,724

## Notes

FY 2014 data are updated through March 29, 2014 (IIDS v1.16 run date of March 31, 2014; EID as of March 29, 2014). FY 2012 through FY 2013 data are historical and remain static.

Detention data exclude those held in Office of Refugee Resettlement (ORR) and Mexican Interior Repatriation Program (MIRP) facilities as well as U.S. Marshals (USM) prisoners. Book in criminality is based on removal case threat level. ICE threat levels reflect the priorities outlined in Director Morton's June 2010 memorandum entitled "ICE Civil Immigration Enforcement Priorities effective October 1, 2010." Since FY 2011, ICE has defined criminality as whether or not an alien has an ICE threat level (convicted criminal) or not (non-criminal immigration violator). For purposes of prioritizing the removal of aliens convicted of crimes, ICE personnel refer to the following offense levels: Level 1, Level 2, and Level 3 offenders.

Level 1 offenders are those aliens convicted of "aggravated felonies"; as defined in § 101(a)(43) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, or two or more crimes each punishable by more than 1 year, commonly referred to as "felonies." Level 2 offenders are aliens convicted of any other felony or three or more crimes each punishable by less than 1 year, commonly referred to as "misdemeanors." Level 3 offenders are aliens convicted of "misdemeanor" crimes punishable by less than 1 year. Please note that not all criminal aliens are subject to mandatory detention.

**Question:** Please provide the number of detainees by priority category (level of criminality, recent border crosser, fugitive, non-criminal), including a breakdown of Mexicans and OTMs for each category, who were removed or deported from the country in FY 2012, FY 2013, and FY 2014 year-to-date.

**ANSWER:** Please see the following charts of FYs 2012 through YTD 2014 ICE removals, broken out by Mexican citizenship and other than Mexican citizenship. Overall ICE removals include those with and without a detention stay.



FY2012-FY2014YTD Mexican Removals					
Interior versus Border	Criminality	Priority	FY2012	FY2013	FY2014YTD
Interior	ICE Threat Level 1	Convicted Criminals	43,462	38,909	16,196
	ICE Threat Level 2		24,535	20,301	8,827
	ICE Threat Level 3		34,687	23,957	8,416
	Non-Criminal	Immigration Fugitives	1,504	763	309
	Immigration	Repeat Immigration Violators	15,346	7,826	3,012
	Violators	Other Removable Aliens	12,530	5,105	1,896
<b>Total</b>			<b>132,064</b>	<b>96,861</b>	<b>38,656</b>
Border	ICE Threat Level 1	Convicted Criminals	15,170	16,512	7,024
	ICE Threat Level 2		14,990	16,440	6,760
	ICE Threat Level 3		41,159	46,553	16,795
	Non-Criminal	Immigration Fugitives	242	164	55
	Immigration	Repeat Immigration Violators	53,639	43,236	13,885
	Violators	Other Border Removals	32,422	21,727	4,475
<b>Total</b>			<b>157,622</b>	<b>144,632</b>	<b>48,994</b>
<b>Total</b>			<b>289,686</b>	<b>241,493</b>	<b>87,650</b>

FY2012-FY2014YTD Other Than Mexican Removals					
Interior versus Border	Criminality	Priority	FY2012	FY2013	FY2014YTD
Interior	ICE Threat Level 1	Convicted Criminals	15,740	14,026	6,181
	ICE Threat Level 2		7,104	5,902	2,656
	ICE Threat Level 3		9,754	7,020	2,873
	Non-Criminal	Immigration Fugitives	3,627	1,979	691
	Immigration	Repeat Immigration Violators	3,697	2,532	1,033
	Violators	Other Removable Aliens	8,984	5,231	1,708
<b>Total</b>			<b>48,906</b>	<b>36,690</b>	<b>15,142</b>
Border	ICE Threat Level 1	Convicted Criminals	3,582	4,712	2,103
	ICE Threat Level 2		3,174	4,555	2,165
	ICE Threat Level 3		12,033	17,923	7,054
	Non-Criminal	Immigration Fugitives	5,050	3,092	1,107
	Immigration	Repeat Immigration Violators	13,723	18,660	11,347
	Violators	Other Border Removals	33,695	41,519	22,608
<b>Total</b>			<b>71,257</b>	<b>90,461</b>	<b>46,384</b>
<b>Total</b>			<b>120,163</b>	<b>127,151</b>	<b>61,526</b>

## Notes

FY 2012–2013 data are historical and remains static. FY 2014 data are updated through March 29, 2014 (IIDS v1.14 run date March 31, 2014, EID as of March 29, 2014).

An interior removal is defined by individuals removed by ICE that are identified or apprehended in the United States by an ICE officer or agent. A border removal is defined as individuals arrested at or near the border by CBP officials while attempting to unlawfully enter the United States. Removals include returns, which include voluntary returns, voluntary departures, and withdrawals under docket control.

Starting in FY 2009, ICE began to “lock” removal statistics on October 5th at the end of each fiscal year and counted only the aliens whose removal or return was already confirmed. Aliens removed or returned in that fiscal year but not confirmed until after October 5th were excluded from the locked data and thus from ICE statistics. To ensure an accurate and complete representation of all removals and returns, ICE will include the removals and returns confirmed after October 5th into the next fiscal year. The number of removals in FY 2009, excluding the “lag” from FY 2008, was 387,790. The number of removals in FY 2010, excluding

the “lag” from FY 2009, was 373,440. This number does not include 76,732 ER cases that ICE closed on behalf of CBP in FY 2010. Of those 76,732 cases, 33,900 cases resulted from a joint CBP/ICE operation in Arizona. ICE spent \$1,155,260 on those 33,900 cases. The number of removals in FY 2011, excluding the “lag” from FY 2010, was 385,145. The number of removals in FY 2012, excluding the “lag” from FY 2011, was 402,919. The number of removals in FY 2013, excluding the “lag” from FY 2012, was 363,144.

Fiscal year data lag/case closure lag is defined as the physical removal of an alien occurring in a given month; however, the case is not closed in the ENFORCE alien removal module until a subsequent fiscal year after the data are locked. Because the data from the previous fiscal year are locked, the removal is recorded in the month the case was closed and reported in the next fiscal year’s removals. This will result in a higher number of recorded removals in a fiscal year than actual departures.

In June 2010, Director Morton issued the ICE Civil Immigration Enforcement Priorities memorandum. The ICE threat levels reflect the priorities outlined in the Director’s memo beginning October 1, 2010. Before FY 2011, secure communities Levels 1, 2, and 3 were used for prioritization purposes. Starting in FY 2011, criminality is defined by whether or not an alien has the ICE threat level (convicted criminal) or not (non-criminal). For FY 2011, ICE threat level is based upon the risk classification threat level associated with the most serious convicted crimes (except overturned convictions) for the alien’s case up until the point of departure. ICE began reporting this threat level as of October 1, 2010.

ERO removals include aliens processed for ER and turned over to ERO for detention. Aliens processed for ER and not detained by ERO are primarily processed by Border Patrol. CBP should be contacted for those statistics.

The ICE threat levels reflect the priorities outlined in Director Morton’s June 2010 memorandum. Since FY 2011, ICE has defined criminality as whether or not an alien has an ICE threat level (convicted criminal) or not (non-criminal immigration violator).

For purposes of prioritizing the removal of aliens convicted of crimes, ICE personnel refer to the following offense levels: Level 1, Level 2, and Level 3 offenders. Level 1 offenders are those aliens convicted of “aggravated felonies,” as defined in § 101(a)(43) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, or two or more crimes each punishable by more than 1 year, commonly referred to as “felonies.” Level 2 offenders are aliens convicted of any other felony or three or more crimes each punishable by less than 1 year, commonly referred to as “misdemeanors.” Level 3 offenders are aliens convicted of “misdemeanor” crimes punishable by less than 1 year. Before FY 2011, ICE used secure communities Levels 1, 2, and 3 for prioritization purposes.

If an alien was identified by more than one priority the alien was defaulted to the highest priority based on the following hierarchy (ordered highest to lowest): convicted criminal, immigration fugitive, repeat immigration violator, other border removals/other removable aliens.

Other removable aliens—this category includes those aliens who entered unlawfully or entered lawfully and violated conditions of admission; aliens who may also fall into the above priorities but cannot be verified in the data available to ICE (e.g., criminals with no conviction information recorded in ICE systems).

**Question:** For FY 2012, FY 2013 and FY 2014 year-to-date, please provide the unique number of individuals encountered by ICE, booked into ICE custody, and then released, by forms of supervision and conditions of release, including bond, ICE supervision, orders of recognizance, or combination. Please also breakout these same individuals by ICE priority category, nationality (Mexicans and OTMs), and the number of days in detention.

**ANSWER:** Please find the following charts, which display unique FY 2012, FY 2013, and FY 2014 to date releases for individuals that were arrested for immigration enforcement purposes by ICE (both ERO and

Homeland Security Investigations (HSI)), have an ICE case, and were released on bond, released on orders of recognizance, released on orders of supervision, released for reason of parole, and released for reason of prosecutorial discretion. Data limitations do not allow the display of this information for unique individuals. The data are displayed based upon whether ICE has recorded criminal conviction information on the subject. For those subjects that do not have available criminal conviction information, the releases are categorized based upon whether they are re-instatements of removal orders, fugitive cases, or other cases. Separate tables also separate those releases with a Mexican citizenship and those with an other- than- Mexican (OTM) citizenship.

The final chart displays the average length of stay in detention for these releases.

Mexican FY2014YTD Releases with an ICE Apprehension Program								
Release Reason	Convicted Criminals			Non-Criminal Immigration Violators (NCIV)				Total
	ICE Threat Level 1	ICE Threat Level 2	ICE Threat Level 3	NCIV Total	NCIV Fugitives	NCIV Reinstatements	NCIV Other	
ATD - Alternatives to Detention	97	193	231	295	2	11	282	816
Bonded Out	1,013	1,931	2,671	2,096	2	17	2,077	7,711
Order of recognizance	258	433	731	1,369	12	6	1,351	2,791
Order of supervision	155	157	183	200	19	85	96	695
Paroled	4	1	4	49	0	0	49	58
Prosecutorial Discretion	18	28	44	122	3	5	114	212
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,545</b>	<b>2,743</b>	<b>3,864</b>	<b>4,131</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>3,969</b>	<b>12,283</b>

OTM FY2014YTD Releases with an ICE Apprehension Program								
Release Reason	Convicted Criminals			Non-Criminal Immigration Violators (NCIV)				Total
	ICE Threat Level 1	ICE Threat Level 2	ICE Threat Level 3	NCIV Total	NCIV Fugitives	NCIV Reinstatements	NCIV Other	
ATD - Alternatives to Detention	56	91	123	304	5	17	282	604
Bonded Out	737	867	1,105	1,705	5	16	1,684	4,414
Order of recognizance	336	193	265	750	14	5	731	1,544
Order of supervision	1,464	248	250	531	51	66	414	2,493
Paroled	8	4	3	443	2	0	441	458
Prosecutorial Discretion	45	13	12	74	3	1	70	144
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,676</b>	<b>1,416</b>	<b>1,758</b>	<b>3,807</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>3,622</b>	<b>9,657</b>

FY2014YTD Releases with an ICE Apprehension Program								
Release Reason	Convicted Criminals			Non-Criminal Immigration Violators (NCIV)				Total
	ICE Threat Level 1	ICE Threat Level 2	ICE Threat Level 3	NCIV Total	NCIV Fugitives	NCIV Reinstatements	NCIV Other	
ATD - Alternatives to Detention	183	284	354	599	7	28	564	1,420
Bonded Out	1,750	2,798	3,776	3,801	7	33	3,761	12,125
Order of recognizance	394	626	996	2,119	26	11	2,082	4,335
Order of supervision	1,619	405	433	731	70	151	510	3,188
Paroled	12	5	7	492	2	0	490	516
Prosecutorial Discretion	63	41	56	196	6	6	184	356
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,221</b>	<b>4,159</b>	<b>5,622</b>	<b>7,938</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>229</b>	<b>7,591</b>	<b>21,940</b>

## Notes:

FY 2014 YTD data updated through March 31, 2014 (IIDS v1.16 run date of April 3, 2014; (EID as of March 31, 2014).

Book-out data exclude ORR and MIRP facilities, as well as USM prisoners.

Releases reflect final book outs with a case and release reasons of alternatives to detention (ATDs), bond, order of recognizance (OREC), order of supervision (OSUP), paroled, and prosecutorial discretion and exclude removals, deaths, and proceedings terminated.

The final book out criminality is defined by whether or not an alien has the ICE threat level (convicted criminal) or not (non-criminal). ICE threat level is based upon the most serious convicted crimes (except overturned convictions) for the alien's case up until the point of departure. The ICE threat levels reflect the priorities outlined in Director Morton's June 2010 Memorandum entitled ICE Civil Immigration Enforcement Priorities effective October 1, 2010. Since FY 2011, ICE has defined criminality as whether or not an alien has an ICE threat level (convicted criminal) or not (non-criminal immigration violator). For purposes of prioritizing the removal of aliens convicted of crimes, ICE personnel refer to the following offense levels: Level 1, Level 2, and Level 3 offenders. Level 1 offenders are those aliens convicted of "aggravated felonies," as defined in § 101(a)(43) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, or two or more crimes each punishable by more than 1 year, commonly referred to as "felonies." Level 2 offenders are aliens convicted of any other felony or three or more crimes each punishable by less than 1 year, commonly referred to as "misdemeanors." Level 3 offenders are aliens convicted of "misdemeanor" crimes punishable by less than 1 year.

Fugitives are defined as having case category = 5B, 8E, 8I. Reinstatements are defined as having case category = 16.

All statistics are pulled based on current program which attributes all cases back to the program of the processing officer of the event. However, if current program = OPL, XXX, ZZZ, or null, then event program is used.

The "ICE" arresting agency includes the following ERO and HSI Arresting Agency programs: 287g program, ATDs, ERO criminal alien program, detained case control, detention and deportation, law enforcement area response unit, non-detained case control, juvenile, fugitive operations, violent criminal alien section, joint criminal alien response team, probation and parole, quick response team, user fee investigations, joint terrorism task force, non-user fee investigations, HSI criminal arrest only, and intelligence. Non-detained population includes individuals for whom removal orders have been issued, but ICE has not yet removed.

Mexican FY2013 Releases with an ICE Apprehension Program								
Release Reason	Convicted Criminals			Non-Criminal Immigration Violators (NCIV)				Total
	ICE Threat Level 1	ICE Threat Level 2	ICE Threat Level 3	NCIV Total	NCIV Fugitives	NCIV Reinstatements	NCIV Other	
ATD - Alternatives to Detention	316	644	918	980	16	22	942	2,858
Bonded Out	2,098	3,730	6,067	4,976	77	10	4,889	16,871
OREC	824	1,275	2,544	4,402	156	22	4,224	9,045
OSUP	218	222	284	343	19	116	208	1,067
Paroled	10	2	11	20	0	0	20	43
Prosecutorial Discretion	48	57	100	272	2	4	266	477
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,514</b>	<b>5,930</b>	<b>9,924</b>	<b>10,993</b>	<b>270</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>10,549</b>	<b>30,361</b>

OTM FY2013 Releases with an ICE Apprehension Program								
Release Reason	Convicted Criminals			Non-Criminal Immigration Violators (NCIV)				Total
	ICE Threat Level 1	ICE Threat Level 2	ICE Threat Level 3	NCIV Total	NCIV Fugitives	NCIV Reinstatements	NCIV Other	
ATD - Alternatives to Detention	323	360	591	783	35	63	685	2,057
Bonded Out	1,547	1,627	2,384	3,309	101	13	3,195	8,867
OREC	811	563	934	2,701	119	11	2,571	5,009
OSUP	3,704	538	515	1,128	67	157	904	5,885
Paroled	24	9	14	121	6	3	112	168
Prosecutorial Discretion	67	25	42	154	1	3	150	288
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,476</b>	<b>3,122</b>	<b>4,480</b>	<b>8,196</b>	<b>329</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>7,617</b>	<b>22,274</b>

FY2013 Releases with an ICE Apprehension Program								
Release Reason	Convicted Criminals			Non-Criminal Immigration Violators (NCIV)				Total
	ICE Threat Level 1	ICE Threat Level 2	ICE Threat Level 3	NCIV Total	NCIV Fugitives	NCIV Reinstatements	NCIV Other	
ATD - Alternatives to Detention	639	1,004	1,509	1,763	51	85	1,627	4,915
Bonded Out	3,645	5,357	8,451	8,285	178	23	8,084	25,738
Order of recognizance	1,635	1,838	3,478	7,103	275	33	6,795	14,054
Order of supervision	3,922	760	799	1,471	86	273	1,112	6,952
Paroled	34	11	25	141	6	3	132	211
Prosecutorial Discretion	115	82	142	426	3	7	416	765
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,990</b>	<b>9,052</b>	<b>14,404</b>	<b>19,189</b>	<b>599</b>	<b>424</b>	<b>18,166</b>	<b>52,635</b>

## Notes:

FY 2013 data were rerun for program data (IIDS v1.16 run date of April 3, 2014; EID as of March 31, 2014).

Book-out data exclude ORR and MIRP facilities, as well as USM Prisoners.

Releases reflect final book outs with a case and release reasons of ATD, bond, OREC, OSUP, paroled, and prosecutorial discretion and exclude removals, deaths, and proceedings terminated.

The final book out criminality is defined by whether or not an alien has the ICE threat level (convicted criminal) or not (non-criminal). ICE threat level is based upon the most serious convicted crimes (except overturned convictions) for the alien's case up until the point of departure. The ICE threat levels reflect the priorities outlined in Director Morton's June 2010 Memorandum entitled ICE Civil Immigration Enforcement Priorities effective October 1, 2010. Since FY 2011, ICE has defined criminality as whether or not an alien has an ICE threat level (convicted criminal) or not (non-criminal immigration violator). For purposes of prioritizing the removal of aliens convicted of crimes, ICE personnel refer to the following offense levels: Level 1, Level 2, and Level 3 offenders. Level 1 offenders are those aliens convicted of "aggravated felonies," as defined in § 101(a)(43) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, or two or more crimes each punishable by more than 1 year, commonly referred to as "felonies." Level 2 offenders are aliens convicted of any other felony or three or more crimes each punishable by less than 1 year, commonly referred to as

"misdemeanors." Level 3 offenders are aliens convicted of "misdemeanor" crimes punishable by less than 1 year.

Fugitives are defined as having case category = 5B, 8E, 8I. Reinstatements are defined as having case category = 16.

All stats are pulled based on current program which attributes all cases back to the program of the processing officer of the event. However, if current program = OPL, XXX, ZZZ, or null, then event program is used.

The "ICE" arresting agency includes the following ERO and HSI arresting agency programs: 287g program, ATDs, ERO criminal alien program, detained case control, detention and deportation, law enforcement area response unit, non-detained case control, juvenile, fugitive operations, violent criminal alien section, joint criminal alien response team, probation and parole, quick response team, user fee investigations, joint terrorism task force, non-user fee investigations, HSI criminal arrest only, and intelligence. Non-detained population includes individuals for whom removal orders have been issued, but ICE has not yet removed.

Mexican FY2012 Releases with an ICE Apprehension Program								
Release Reason	Convicted Criminals			Non-Criminal Immigration Violators (NCIV)				Total
	ICE Threat	ICE Threat	ICE Threat	NCIV Total	NCIV	NCIV	NCIV	
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3		Fugitives	Reinstatements	Other	
ATD - Alternatives to Detention	86	180	319	490	28	13	449	1,075
Bonded Out	2,252	4,220	7,611	10,340	460	8	9,872	24,423
Order of recognizance	471	579	1,648	4,133	358	20	3,755	6,831
Order of supervision	153	91	147	354	13	93	248	745
Paroled	8	6	1	16	3	1	12	31
Prosecutorial Discretion	21	28	33	125	0	6	119	207
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,991</b>	<b>5,104</b>	<b>9,759</b>	<b>15,458</b>	<b>862</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>14,455</b>	<b>33,312</b>

OTM FY2012 Releases with an ICE Apprehension Program								
Release Reason	Convicted Criminals			Non-Criminal Immigration Violators (NCIV)				Total
	ICE Threat	ICE Threat	ICE Threat	NCIV Total	NCIV	NCIV	NCIV	
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3		Fugitives	Reinstatements	Other	
ATD - Alternatives to Detention	196	103	262	491	37	6	448	1,052
Bonded Out	1,540	1,813	3,007	5,645	367	14	5,264	12,005
Order of recognizance	531	305	567	1,816	223	12	1,581	3,219
Order of supervision	4,648	552	512	1,480	51	64	1,365	7,192
Paroled	21	2	11	43	2	1	40	77
Prosecutorial Discretion	51	18	31	125	3	2	120	225
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,987</b>	<b>2,793</b>	<b>4,390</b>	<b>9,600</b>	<b>683</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>8,818</b>	<b>23,770</b>

FY2012 Releases with an ICE Apprehension Program								
Release Reason	Convicted Criminals			Non-Criminal Immigration Violators (NCIV)				Total
	ICE Threat	ICE Threat	ICE Threat	NCIV Total	NCIV	NCIV	NCIV	
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3		Fugitives	Reinstatements	Other	
ATD - Alternatives to Detention	282	283	581	981	65	19	897	2,127
Bonded Out	3,792	6,033	10,618	15,985	827	22	15,136	36,428
Order of recognizance	1,002	884	2,215	5,949	581	32	5,336	10,050
Order of supervision	4,801	643	659	1,834	64	157	1,613	7,937
Paroled	29	8	12	59	5	2	52	108
Prosecutorial Discretion	72	46	64	250	3	8	239	432
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,978</b>	<b>7,897</b>	<b>14,149</b>	<b>25,058</b>	<b>1,545</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>23,273</b>	<b>57,082</b>

## Notes:

FY 2012 data were rerun for program data (HDS v1.16 run date of April 3, 2014; EID as of March 31, 2014).

Book-out data exclude ORR and MIRP facilities, as well as USM Prisoners.

Releases reflect final book outs with a case and release reasons of ATD, bond, OREC, OSUP, paroled, and prosecutorial discretion and exclude removals, deaths, and proceedings terminated.

The final book out criminality is defined by whether or not an alien has the ICE threat level (convicted criminal) or not (non-criminal). ICE threat level is based upon the most serious convicted crimes (except overturned convictions) for the alien's case up until the point of departure. The ICE threat levels reflect the priorities outlined in Director Morton's June 2010 Memorandum entitled ICE Civil Immigration Enforcement Priorities effective October 1, 2010. Since FY 2011, ICE has defined criminality as whether or not an alien has an ICE threat level (convicted criminal) or not (non-criminal immigration violator). For purposes of prioritizing the removal of aliens convicted of crimes, ICE personnel refer to the following offense levels: Level 1, Level 2, and Level 3 offenders. Level 1 offenders are those aliens convicted of "aggravated felonies," as defined in § 101(a)(43) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, or two or more crimes each punishable by more than 1 year, commonly referred to as "felonies." Level 2 offenders are aliens convicted of any other felony or three or more crimes each punishable by less than 1 year, commonly referred to as "misdemeanors." Level 3 offenders are aliens convicted of "misdemeanor" crimes punishable by less than 1 year.

Fugitives are defined as having case category = 5B, 8E, 8I. Reinstatements are defined as having case category = 16.

All statistics are pulled based on current program which attributes all cases back to the program of the processing officer of the event. However, if current program = OPL, XXX, ZZZ, or null, then event program is used.

The ICE arresting agency includes the following ERO and HSI arresting agency programs: 287g program, ATDs, ERO criminal alien program, detained case control, detention and deportation, law enforcement area response unit, non-detained case control, juvenile, fugitive operations, violent criminal alien section, joint criminal alien response team, probation and parole, quick response team, user fee investigations, joint terrorism task force, non-user fee investigations, HSI criminal arrest only, and intelligence. Non-detained population includes individuals for whom removal orders have been issued, but ICE has not yet removed.

Criminality	Average Length of Detention Stay (in days) for Releases with an ICE Apprehension Program								
	FY2012			FY2013			FY2014 YTD		
	Mexico	OTM	Total	Mexico	OTM	Total	Mexico	OTM	Total
ICE Threat Level 1	39.37	96.03	79.05	48.30	98.39	80.77	71.88	116.45	100.13
ICE Threat Level 2	26.02	62.67	38.99	25.59	55.38	35.86	30.26	56.84	39.31
ICE Threat Level 3	19.57	39.74	25.83	18.94	37.59	24.74	24.29	38.31	28.67
Non-Criminal Immigration Violator	14.76	32.42	21.53	10.13	26.46	17.10	11.56	20.51	15.86
Fugitives	11.91	23.21	16.46	10.61	19.06	15.25	17.11	17.14	17.13
Reinstatements	52.75	90.34	68.83	55.87	95.11	79.08	40.90	87.59	62.26
Other	14.55	32.36	21.38	9.36	24.52	15.72	10.59	18.65	14.44
<b>Total</b>	<b>20.11</b>	<b>56.02</b>	<b>35.06</b>	<b>20.45</b>	<b>53.66</b>	<b>34.50</b>	<b>27.33</b>	<b>55.67</b>	<b>39.80</b>

## Notes:

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Book-out data exclude ORR and MIRP facilities, as well as USM Prisoners.

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The ICE arresting agency includes the following ERO and HSI arresting agency programs: 287g program, ATDs, ERO criminal alien program, detained case control, detention and deportation, law enforcement area response unit, non-detained case control, juvenile, fugitive operations, violent criminal alien section, joint criminal alien response team, probation and parole, quick response team, user fee investigations, joint terrorism task force, non-user fee investigations, HSI criminal arrest only, and intelligence. Non-detained population includes individuals for whom removal orders have been issued, but ICE has not yet removed.

The average length of stay represents the average amount of time from initial book in to final book out for an alien's detention stay.

In support of the U.S. Border Patrol's Consequence Delivery System, ICE participated in the Alien Transfer Exit Program (ATEP) by detaining, transporting, and removing Mexican border crossers. In an effort to disrupt smuggling operations and deter future illegal entry, ICE transported and removed these subjects in a different area of the country from where they were apprehended by the U.S. Border Patrol. These cases required only short-duration detention stays. While ICE continues to participate in ATEP along the Texas/Mexico border, ICE scaled back its participation in ATEP in June 2013.



**Detention Facilities**

**Question:** Please update and submit for the record the comprehensive list of facilities with which ICE has currently active detention contracts. Again include facility name, location/address, date of contract initiation, date of last contract expiration or renewal, minimum number of individual to be detained at the location, maximum number of detainees to be detained at the location; and contracted per-day cost per detained individual.

## ANSWER:

Facility Name	Address	City	State	Zip	AOR	Best Known Contract Initiation Date	Contract renewal date	Guaranteed Minimum	Capacity <sup>1</sup>	Per Diem Rate Detailed
Adelanto Correctional Facility	10400 Rancho Rd.	Adelanto	CA	92301	Los Angeles	6/1/2011	5/31/2016	975	1,300	975 (GM); \$111.04 (1-975); \$49.36 (976-1300)
Albany County Jail	840 Albany Shaker Rd.	Albany	NY	12211	Buffalo	7/1/2009	No end date	-	14	\$119
Alhambra City Jail	211 S. First St.	Alhambra	CA	91801	Los Angeles	3/31/1998	No end date	-	7	\$85
Allegany County Jail	4884 State Ric. 19	Belmont	NY	14813	Buffalo	8/17/2007	No end date	-	20	\$95
Allegheny County Jail	950 Second Ave.	Pittsburgh	PA	15219	Philadelphia	12/31/2001	1/15/2013	-	5	\$66
Anchorage Correctional Complex	1400 E. 4th Ave.	Anchorage	AK	99501	Seattle	1/2/1996	No end date	-	3	\$135
Apache County Jail	370 South Washington St.	St Johns	AZ	85936	Phoenix	1/31/2001	No end date	-	12	\$63
Atlanta City Detention Center	254 Peachtree St. Southwest	Atlanta	GA	30303	Atlanta	4/26/2002	No end date	-	200	\$78
Baker County Sheriff's Office	1 Sheriff Office Dr.	Macleenny	FL	32063	Miami	8/17/2009	8/17/2014	-	300	\$85
Baldwin County Correctional Center	200 Hand Ave.	Bay Minette	AL	36507	New Orleans	6/24/2009	No end date	-	15	\$40
Bedford Heights City Jail	5661 Perkins Rd.	Bedford Hts	OH	44146	Detroit	4/29/1997	No end date	-	20	\$65
Bedford Municipal Detention Center	2121 L. Don Dodson Dr.	Bedford	TX	76021	Dallas	6/30/1999	No end date	-	50	\$51
Bergen County Jail	160 South River St.	Hackensack	NJ	7601	New York City	3/23/2009	No end date	-	128	\$110
Boone County Jail	3020 Conrad Ln.	Burlington	KY	41005	Chicago	10/9/1996	No end date	-	200	\$45
Bristol County Detention Center	400 Faunce Corner Rd.	Dartmouth	MA	2747	Boston	9/27/2007	No end date	-	238	\$98
Brooks County Detention Center	901 County Rd. 201	Fallurrias	TX	78355	San Antonio	3/22/2011	No end date	-	200	\$63
Broward Transitional Center	3900 North Powerline Rd.	Pompano Beach	FL	33073	Miami	4/22/2009	8/31/2014	500	700	\$113.58 (1-500); \$6.62 (501-700)

Facility Name	Address	City	State	Zip	AOR	Best Known Contract Initiation Date	Contract renewal date	Guaranteed Minimum	Capacity <sup>1</sup>	Per Diem Rate Detailed
Buffalo (Batavia) Service Processing Center	4250 Federal Dr. Jail	Batavia	NY	14020	Buffalo	3/11/2009	9/30/2014	400	650	400 (GM); \$171.57 (1-400), \$8.32 (401+)
Burnet County Jail	Administrator	Burnet	TX	78611	San Antonio	6/4/1998	No end date	-	17	\$55
Butler County Jail	701 SE Stone Rd.	El Dorado	KS	67042	Chicago	4/11/2001	No end date	-	25	\$60
Butler County Jail	705 Hanover St.	Hamilton	OH	45011	Detroit	9/14/2004	No end date	-	75	\$53
Cabarrus County Jail	30 Corban Ave. Se	Concord	NC	28025	Atlanta	4/17/2009	4/6/2015	-	100	\$58
Caldwell County Detention Center	280 West Main St.	Kingston	MO	64650	Chicago	3/19/2004	No end date	-	40	\$66
Calhoun County Correctional Center	185 East Michigan Ave.	Battle Creek	MI	49014	Detroit	8/21/2007	No end date	75	125	75 (GM); \$72.00 (1-75), \$40.00 (76-125), \$64.27 (125+)
Cambria County Jail	425 Manor Dr.	Ebensburg	PA	15931	Philadelphia	1/3/2008	No end date	-	15	\$52
Carver County Jail	600 East Fourth St.	Chaska	MN	55318	Saint Paul	3/23/2001	No end date	-	50	\$70
Cascade County Jail	3800 Ujm North Frontage Rd.	Great Falls	MT	59404	Salt Lake City	8/7/1985	No end date	-	5	\$75
Cass County Jail	336 Main St.	Plattsmouth	NE	68048	Saint Paul	12/7/2004	No end date	-	50	\$59
Cca Central Arizona Detention Center	1155 North Pinal Pkwy.	Florence	AZ	85132	Phoenix	10/1/2008	9/30/2029	-	36	\$101
Cca, Florence Correctional Center	1100 Bowling Rd.	Florence	AZ	85132	Phoenix	10/1/2008	9/30/2029	-	366	\$98
Charleston County Detention Center	3841 Leeds Ave.	North Charleston	SC	29405	Atlanta	6/29/2007	No end date	-	400	\$55
Chase County Detention Facility	301 South Cottonwood Falls	Cottonwood Falls	KS	66845	Chicago	3/4/2008	No end date	-	10	\$49
Chautauqua County Jail	15 E.	Mayville	NY	14757	Buffalo	8/1/2010	No end date	-	12	\$94
Chippewa County Sault Sainte Marie	325 Court St.	Sault Sainte Marie	MI	49783	Detroit	2/21/2003	No end date	-	24	\$57
Christian County Jail	110 West Elm St.	Ozark	MO	65721	Chicago	4/15/2004	No end date	-	10	\$62

Facility Name	Address	City	State	Zip	AOR	Best Known Contract Initiation Date	Contract renewal date	Guaranteed Minimum	Capacity <sup>1</sup>	Per Diem Rate Detailed
Clay County Jail	611 East Jackson St.	Brazil	IN	47834	Chicago	1/0/1900	No end date	-	30	\$45
Clinton County Correctional Facility	419 Shoemaker Rd.	Lock Haven	PA	17745	Philadelphia	3/18/2008	No end date	-	50	\$67
Clinton County Jail	25 McCarthy Dr.	Plattsburgh	NY	12901	Buffalo	3/11/1989	No end date	-	13	\$102
Coastal Bend Detention Facility	4909 Farm To Market 2826	Robstown	TX	78380	San Antonio	1/0/1900	No end date	-	700	\$67
Cobb County Jail	1825 County Services Pkwy.	Marietta	GA	30060	Atlanta	9/30/2008	No end date	-	13	\$43
Cocoonino County Detention Facility	952 E. Saw Mill Rd.	Flagstaff	AZ	86001	Phoenix	4/6/1998	No end date	-	3	\$60
Collier County Naples Jail Center	3301 Tamiami Trl. East	Naples	FL	34112	Miami	9/24/2007	No end date	-	5	\$71
Columbia County Jail	901 Port Ave.	Saint Helens	OR	97051	Seattle	3/10/2009	No end date	-	19	\$78
Conejos County Jail	14044 Co Rd. G5	Antonito	CO	81120	Denver	7/3/2007	No end date	-	25	\$56
Contra Costa County Jail West	5555 Giant Hwy.	Richmond	CA	94806	San Francisco	3/31/2010	No end date	-	318	\$85
Cumberland County Jail	50 County Way	Portland	ME	4102	Boston	1/8/1997	No end date	-	70	\$130
Dakota County Jail	1601 Broadway St.	Dakota City	NE	68731	Saint Paul	5/16/2007	No end date	-	20	\$65
Date G. Haile Detention Center	1115 Albany St.	Caldwell	ID	83605	Salt Lake City	12/11/1991	No end date	-	2	\$54
Davidson County Sheriff	448 2nd Ave.	Nashville	TN	37210	New Orleans	8/9/2007	Expired	-	26	\$61
Dearborn Police Department	16099 Michigan Ave.	Dearborn	MI	48126	Detroit	8/21/2007	No end date	-	8	\$64
Dekalb County Detention Center	2801 Jordan Rd.	Fort Payne	AL	35968	New Orleans	6/28/2007	No end date	-	60	\$47
Delaney Hall Detention Facility	451 Doremus Ave.	Newark	NJ	7105	Newark	8/11/2011	8/10/2016	-	450	\$108
Denver Contract Detention Facility	11901 East 30th Ave.	Aurora	CO	80010	Denver	9/29/2006	9/15/2021	350	432	\$139.79 (1-350), \$20.31 (351-525)
Dodge County Jail	141 North Main St.	Juneau	WI	53039	Chicago	4/6/2001	No end date	-	265	\$75

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Douglas County Department Of Corrections	710 South 17th St.	Omaha	NE	68102	Saint Paul	2/16/2007	No end date	-	80	\$84
East Hidalgo Detention Center	1330 Hwy. 107	La Villa	TX	78562	Antonio	7/24/2012	5/14/2018	-	300	\$59
Eastern Regional Jail	1406 Charles Town Rd.	Martinsburg	WV	25401	Philadelphia	9/14/1990	Expired	-	5	\$56
El Centro Service Processing Center	1115 North Imperial Ave.	El Centro	CA	92243	San Diego	6/1/2009	6/30/2014	272	512	\$307.48 (1-272), \$0.00 (273+)
El Paso County Criminal Justice Center	2739 East Las Vegas St.	Colorado Spring	CO	80906	Denver	8/25/2008	8/26/2018	-	150	\$62
El Paso Service Processing Center	8915 Montana Ave.	El Paso	TX	79925	El Paso	2/25/2009	6/30/2014	500	840	500 (GM); \$168.84 (1-500), \$9.87 (501+)
Elgin Police Department	151 Douglas Ave.	Elgin	IL	60120	Chicago	12/10/1998	No end date	-	5	\$50
Elizabeth Contract Detention Facility	625 Evans St.	Elizabeth	NJ	7201	Newark	10/1/2011	9/25/2021	285	285	\$125.28 (1-285), \$125.28 (286-300), \$32.57 (301+)
Elmore County Jail	2255 E. 8th North	Mountain Home	ID	83647	Salt Lake City	4/1/1990	No end date	-	15	\$60
Elroy Federal Contract Facility	1705 East Hanna Rd.	Eloy	AZ	85131	Phoenix	2/17/2006	No end date	-	1,550	\$70
Erie County Jail	1618 Ash St.	Erie	PA	16503	Philadelphia	12/7/2001	No end date	-	5	\$75
Essex County Jail	324 Doremus Ave.	Newark	NJ	7105	Newark	8/11/2011	No end date	-	700	\$108
Etowah County Jail	827 Forrest Ave.	Gadsden	AL	35901	New Orleans	3/9/2010	No end date	-	350	\$40
Euleless City Jail	1102 W. Euleless Blvd.	Euleless	TX	76040	Dallas	11/17/1989	No end date	-	60	\$55
Florence Service Processing Center	3250 North Pinal Pkwy.	Florence	AZ	85132	Phoenix	11/1/2009	10/31/2014	374	392	\$222.00 (1-374), \$0.00 (375-717)
Forsyth County Jail	201 North Church St.	Winston-Salem	NC	27101	Atlanta	12/1/1995	No end date	-	16	\$62
Franklin County House Of Corrections	160 Elm St.	Greenfield	MA	1301	Boston	10/25/2007	No end date	-	111	\$86
Frederick County Detention Center	7300 Marcie's Choice Ln.	Frederick	MD	21704	Baltimore	8/1/2007	No end date	-	62	\$83

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Freeborn County Adult Detention Center	411 South Broadway Ave. 100 Justice Center Rd.	Albert Lea	MN	56007	Saint Paul	3/25/2009	3/25/2014	-	80	\$77
Fremont County Jail	201 West Grant Ave.	Canon City	CO	81212	Denver	7/17/1998	No end date	-	20	\$50
Garvin County Detention Center	425 North Marietta St.	Pauls Valley	OK	73075	Dallas	1/1/2009	12/9/2013	-	20	\$44
Gaston County Jail	12450 Merritt Dr.	Gastonia	NC	28052	Atlanta	5/14/2007	No end date	-	4	\$60
Geauga County Jail	1279 East S.R.	Chardon	OH	44024	Detroit	1/1/2010	No end date	-	30	\$70
Glades County Detention Center	78	Moore Haven	FL	33471	Miami	5/30/2007	No end date	-	300	\$81
Grand Forks County Correctional Facility	1701 North Washington St.	Grand Forks	ND	58206	Saint Paul	3/23/1998	No end date	-	10	\$150.00 for UAC, \$70.00 for Adult
Grayson County Detention Center	320 Shaw Station Rd.	Leitchfield	KY	42754	Chicago	12/22/1997	No end date	-	5	\$47
Grayson County Jail	320 Shaw Station Rd.	Leitchfield	KY	42754	Chicago	6/1/2005	No end date	-	10	\$47
Hall County Department Of Corrections	110 Public Safety Dr.	Grand Island	NE	68801	Saint Paul	12/3/2008	No end date	-	80	\$63
Hall County Jail	1700 Barber Rd.	Gainesville	GA	30507	Atlanta	11/6/2007	Expired	-	9	\$83
Hardin County Jail	1116 14th Ave.	Eldora	IA	50627	Saint Paul	4/30/2009	4/3/2014	-	70	\$70
Henderson County Detention Facility	375 1st Ave. East	Hendersonville	NC	28792	Atlanta	9/15/2008	Expired	-	50	\$72
Henderson Detention Center	18 E Basie Rd.	Henderson	NV	89015	Salt Lake City	9/21/2009	No end date	-	300	\$102
Houston Contract Detention Facility	15850 Export Plaza Dr.	Houston	TX	77032	Houston	4/1/2009	3/31/2015	750	1,000	750 (GM); \$109.24 (1-750), \$109.24(750+)
Howard County Detention Center	7301 Waterloo Rd.	Jessup	MD	20794	Baltimore	10/2/1995	No end date	-	98	\$70
Hudson County Jail	30-35 Hackensack Ave.	Kearney	NJ	7032	New York City	4/15/1996	No end date	-	352	\$110

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Immigration Centers Of America Farmville	508 Waterworks Rd.	Farmville	VA	23901	Washington D.C.	8/9/2008	Expired	500	583	\$92.97 (1-500), \$18.44 (501-579), \$17.38 (580-667)
Irwin County Detention Center	132 Cotton Dr.	Ocilla	GA	31772	Atlanta	9/6/2007	See lasalle	-	512	\$45
Jack Harwell Detention Center	3101 Marlin Hwy.	Waco	TX	76705	San Antonio	3/11/2010	No end date	-	200	\$54
Jackson County Jail	787 West 8th St.	Medford	OR	97501	Seattle	12/17/1998	No end date	-	4	\$100
James Musick Facility	13502 Musick Rd.	Irvine	CA	92618	Los Angeles	7/20/2010	7/19/2015	-	333	\$118
Jefferson County Detention Center	110 South Washington St.	Boulder	MT	59632	Salt Lake City	3/11/2000	No end date	-	3	\$46
Jefferson County Jail	219 East Fremont Ave.	Rigby	ID	83442	Salt Lake City	1/23/2009	No end date	-	20	\$63
Jena Lasalle Detention Facility	830 Pinehill Rd.	Jena	LA	71342	New Orleans	7/24/2007	No end date	770	1,162	GM 770, \$73.00 (1-770), \$28.38 (771-1160)
Joe Corley Detention Facility	500 Hilbig Rd.	Conroe	TX	77301	Houston	7/31/2008	7/30/2013	-	1,050	\$67
Johnson County Law Enforcement Center	1800 Ridgemark Dr.	Cleburne	TX	76031	Dallas	6/4/2009	5/20/2014	-	303	\$60
Josephine County Jail	1901 Northeast F St.	Grants Pass	OR	97526	Seattle	4/6/2000	No end date	-	31	\$63
Karnes County Civil Detention Center	FM 1144 at U.S. Hwy. 181	Karnes City	TX	78118	San Antonio	12/7/2010	12/6/2015	480	608	480 (GM), \$72.32 (1-480), \$62.53 (481+)
Karnes County Correctional Center	810 Commerce St.	Karnes City	TX	78118	San Antonio	3/4/1998	No end date	-	60	\$52
Kenosha County Detention Center	4777 88th Ave.	Kenosha	WI	53144	Chicago	8/18/2000	No end date	-	210	\$70
Kent County Jail	701 Ball Ave. Northeast	Grand Rapids	MI	49503	Detroit	1/01/1900	9/30/2017	-	5	\$85
Krome North Service Processing Center	18201 Southwest 12th St.	Miami	FL	33194	Miami	8/4/2008	6/30/2014	250	611	250 (GM), \$356.70 (1-250), \$25.80 (251+)
La Paz County Adult Detention Facility	1109 Arizona Ave.	Parker	AZ	85344	Phoenix	4/15/1996	No end date	-	-	\$44

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La Plata County Jail	742 Turner Dr.	Durango	CO	81303	Denver	6/1/2006	No end date	-	50	\$65
La Salle County Regional Detention Center	832 East Texas State Hwy. 44	Encinal	TX	78019	San Antonio	1/14/2004	No end date	-	100	\$62
Laredo Processing Center	4702 East Saunders St.	Laredo	TX	78041	Antonio	10/30/2002	No agreement	-	400	\$60
Lexington County Jail	521 Gibson Rd.	Lexington	SC	29072	Atlanta	10/1/2010	Expired	-	28	\$55
Lincoln County Detention Center	65 Business Park Dr.	Troy	MO	63379	Chicago	11/3/1999	No end date	-	10	\$50
Linn County Jail	53 3rd Ave.	Cedar Rapids	IA	52401	Saint Paul	12/13/1999	No end date	-	25	\$65
Lonoke Police Department	204 W. Front St.	Lonoke	AR	72086	New Orleans	4/12/1994	No end date	-	5	\$30
Lubbock County Detention Center	811 Main St.	Lubbock	TX	79401	Dallas	11/16/1984	No end date	-	15	\$65
Marion County Jail	40 South Alabama St.	Indianapolis	IN	46204	Chicago	3/1/2007	No end date	-	5	\$65
Marshall County Jail	2369 Jessup Ave.	Marshalltown	IA	50158	Saint Paul	5/11/1999	No end date	-	35	\$50
McHenry County Correctional Facility	2200 North Seminary Ave.	Woodstock	IL	60098	Chicago	11/3/2003	No end date	-	250	\$85
Mecklenburg County Detention Center North	5234 Spector Dr.	Charlotte	NC	28202	Atlanta	6/8/2000	No end date	-	9	\$125
Miller County Jail	2300 East St.	Texarkana	AR	71854	New Orleans	5/28/2003	No end date	-	13	\$52
Minicassia Detention Center	1415 Albion Ave.	Burley	ID	83318	Salt Lake City	10/1/1993	No end date	-	10	\$45
Mississippi County Detention Center	200 West Commercial St.	Charleston	MO	63834	Chicago	11/2/1999	No end date	-	40	\$65
Moffat County Jail	800 West 1st St.	Craig	CO	81625	Denver	3/7/2003	No end date	-	30	\$58
Monroe County Detention Center	5501 College Rd.	Key West	FL	33040	Miami	5/13/1997	No end date	50	100	50 (GM): \$87.00 (1-50), \$25.00 (51-72)
Monroe County Detention-Dorm	7000 East Dunbar Rd.	Monroe	MI	48161	Detroit	7/1/2008	No end date	-	80	\$75
Montgomery County Correctional Facility	60 Eagleville Rd.	Norristown	PA	19403	Philadelphia	8/1/2000	6/30/2017	-	60	\$75



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Montgomery County Jail	211 East Third St.	Montgomery City	MO	63361	Chicago	9/25/2007	8/12/2012	-	50	\$50
Morgan County Adult Detention Center	211 East Newton St.	Versailles	MO	65084	Chicago	7/18/2003	No end date	-	40	\$65
Morrow County Correctional Facility	101 Home Rd.	Mount Gillean	OH	43338	Detroit	8/17/2009	No end date	-	40	\$54
Natrona County Jail	1100 Bruce Ln.	Casper	WY	82601	Denver	10/17/2007	No end date	-	4	\$75
Navajo County Sheriff's Office	100 East Carter Dr.	Holbrook	AZ	86025	Phoenix	4/14/1999	No end date	-	12	\$59
New Hanover County Jail	3950 Juvenile Rd.	Castle Hayne	NC	28429	Atlanta	1/0/1900	No end date	-	11	\$60
Nobles County Jail	1530 Airport Rd.	Worthington	MN	56187	Saint Paul	3/11/2002	No end date	-	10	\$90
Norfolk County Jail	200 West St.	Dedham	MA	2026	Boston	3/1/2001	No end date	-	50	\$95
Northern Oregon Correctional Facility	211 Webber Rd.	The Dalles	OR	97058	Seattle	11/24/1999	No end date	-	9	\$61
Northern Regional Jail	Rd. 2	Moundsville	WV	26041	Philadelphia	9/14/1990	Expired	-	5	\$56
Northwest Detention Center	1623 E. J St.	Tacoma	WA	98421	Seattle	10/24/2009	10/23/2014	1,181	1,579	\$104.92 (1-1181), \$64.35 (1181-1575)
Ontario County Jail	3045 County Complex Dr.	Canandaigua	NY	14424	Buffalo	7/20/1984	No end date	-	3	\$80
Orange County Intake Release Facility	550 North Flower St.	Santa Ana	CA	92703	Los Angeles	7/20/2010	7/19/2015	-	6	\$118
Orange County Jail	3855 South John Young Pkwy.	Orlando	FL	32839	Miami	7/27/2004	No end date	-	5	\$88
Orange County Jail	110 Wells Farm Rd.	Goshen	NY	10924	New York City	5/24/2009	8/12/2015	-	112	\$134
Otero County Processing Center	26 McGregor Range Rd.	Chaparral	NM	88081	El Paso	6/12/2008	2/28/2019	-	880	\$103
Park County Jail	1180 County Rd. 16	Fairplay	CO	80440	Denver	10/11/2001	No end date	-	225	\$45
Pennington County Jail	307 Saint Joseph St.	Rapid City	SD	57701	Saint Paul	7/8/1996	No end date	-	5	\$75
Phelephs County Jail	715 5th Ave.	Holdrege	NE	68949	Saint Paul	5/16/2002	No end date	-	20	\$55

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Pike County Correctional Facility	175 Pike County Blvd.	Lords Valley	PA	18428	Philadelphia	12/31/2008	11/8/2016	-	200	\$82
Pinal County Jail	971 N. Jason Lopez Cir.	Florence	AZ	85132	Phoenix	12/7/2006	8/21/2026	-	606	\$60
Pineallas County Jail	14400 49th St. North	Clearwater	FL	33762	Miami	3/31/2009	No end date	-	5	\$80
Plateau County Jail	850 Maple St.	Wheatland	WY	82201	Denver	12/4/2007	No end date	-	5	\$63
Plymouth County Correctional Facility	26 Long Pond Rd.	Plymouth	MA	2360	Boston	9/22/2008	9/21/2018	-	340	\$94
Polk County Adult Detention Facility	3400 Farm To Market 350 South	Livingston	TX	77351	Houston	7/25/2007	No end date	-	650	\$69
Polk County Jail	1985 Ne 51st Pl.	Des Moines	IA	50313	Saint Paul	7/25/2007	No end date	-	60	\$95
Pomona City Jail	490 West Mission Blvd.	Pomona	CA	91766	Los Angeles	10/31/2002	No end date	-	9	\$75
Port Isabel	27991 Buena Vista Blvd.	Los Fresnos	TX	78566	San Antonio	7/10/2008	4/30/2015	1,200	1,200	\$203.51 (1-500), \$0.00 (501+)
Portland County Jail	1400 Big Lake Rd.	Council Bluffs	IA	51501	Saint Paul	1/8/1997	No end date	-	10	\$79
Prince William County Correctional Facility	9320 Lee Ave.	Manassas	VA	20110	Washington D.C.	7/27/1983	No end date	-	4	\$85
Pueblo County Jail	909 Court St.	Pueblo	CO	81003	Denver	8/1/1982	No end date	-	25	\$49
Ramsey County Adult Detention Center	425 Grove St.	St. Paul	MN	55101	Saint Paul	2/10/1986	No end date	-	60	\$80
Randall County Jail	9100 South Georgia St.	Anarillo	TX	79118	Dallas	7/1/2007	No end date	-	40	\$65
Rappahannock Regional Jail	1745 Jefferson Davis Hwy.	Stafford	VA	22554	Washington D.C.	8/21/1989	No end date	-	279	\$60
Rice County Detention Center	1482 West United States Hwy. 56	Lyons	KS	67554	Chicago	6/11/2007	9/30/2009	-	10	\$50
Rio Grande Detention Center	1001 San Rio Blvd.	Laredo	TX	78046	San Antonio	1/1/2014	9/30/2028	275	672	275 (GM); \$27.00 (1-275), \$27.00 (276-672)
Rock Island County Correctional Center	1317 3rd Ave.	Rock Island	IL	61201	Chicago	4/13/1983	No end date	-	20	\$45

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Rolling Plains Detention Center	118 County Rd. 206	Haskell	TX	79521	Dallas	7/19/2002	2/23/2019	-	518	\$69
Sacramento County Jail -Rio Cosumnes Correctional Center	12500 Bruesville Rd.	Elk Grove	CA	95757	San Francisco	1/0/1900	No end date	-	8	\$100
Saint Clair County Jail	1170 Michigan Rd.	Port Huron	MI	48060	Detroit	8/31/2009	11/30/2017	-	25	\$82
Saint Tammany Parish Jail	701 North Columbia St.	Covington	LA	70433	New Orleans	9/20/2010	No end date	-	28	\$57
San Diego Contract Detention Facility-- Corrections Corporation of America	446 Alta Rd.	San Diego	CA	92143	San Diego	7/1/2005	6/30/2020	600	700	\$136.18 (1-600), \$128.42 (601+)
San Luis Regional Detention Center	406 North Ave. D	San Luis	AZ	85349	Phoenix	3/26/2007	No end date	-	59	\$72
Sangamon County Jail	1 Sheriff's Plz.	Springfield	IL	62701	Chicago	8/11/1986	No end date	-	10	\$54
Santa Ana City Jail	62 Civic Center Plz	Santa Ana	CA	92701	Los Angeles	7/3/2006	No end date	-	216	\$82
Santa Cruz County Jail	1250 North Hohokam Dr.	Nogales	AZ	85621	Phoenix	9/1/1990	No end date	-	5	\$65
Sebastian County Detention Center	801 South A St.	Fort Smith	AR	72901	New Orleans	5/17/2001	No end date	-	20	\$53
Seneca County Jail	3040 South State Hwy. 100	Triffin	OH	44883	Detroit	9/28/2007	No end date	-	80	\$58
Shawnee County Department Of Corrections	501 Southeast 8th Ave.	Topeka	KS	66607	Chicago	1/10/1997	No end date	-	20	\$68
Sherburne County Jail	13880 United States Hwy. 10	Elk River	MN	55330	Saint Paul	6/5/1997	No end date	-	150	\$80
South Central Regional Jail	1001 Centre Way	Charleston	WV	25309	Philadelphia	4/11/1996	5/31/2013	-	5	\$56
South Louisiana Detention Center	3843 Stage Ave.	Basile	LA	70515	New Orleans	1/16/1997	6/2/2015	-	700	\$53
South Texas Detention Complex	566 Veterans Dr.	Pearsall	TX	78061	San Antonio	1/30/2004	11/30/2016	1,350	1,890	\$86.50 (1-1,350), \$9.49 (1,351+)
Stewart Detention Center	146 Cca Rd.	Lumpkin	GA	31815	Atlanta	6/30/2006	No end date	-	2,001	\$62

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Strafford County Corrections	266 County Farm Rd.	Dover	NH	3820	Boston	6/27/2008	No end date	-	112	\$83
Suffolk County House of Corrections	20 Bradston St. 50140 United States Hwy. 191	Boston	MA	2118	Boston	7/16/2003	No end date	-	245	\$90
Sweetwater County Jail	South States Hwy. 191	Rock Springs	WY	82901	Denver	10/1/2006	No end date	-	30	\$62
Teller County Jail	288 Weaverville Rd.	Divide	CO	80814	Denver	10/5/2000	No end date	-	40	\$60
Texas Parish Detention Center	8606 Hwy 65	Waterproof	LA	71375	Orleans	2/20/2009	2/28/2015	-	250	\$47
Theo Lacy Facility	501 The City Dr. South	Orange	CA	92868	Los Angeles	7/20/2010	7/19/2015	-	501	\$118
Tri-County Jail	1026 Shawnee College Rd.	Ullin	IL	62992	Chicago	4/14/1999	No end date	-	240	\$76
Tulsa County Jail	300 North Denver Ave.	Tulsa	OK	74103	Dallas	9/19/2007	9/18/2012	-	190	\$54
Umatilla County Jail	4700 Northwest Pioneer Place	Pendleton	OR	97801	Seattle	7/12/1999	No end date	-	4	\$50
Utah County Jail	3075 North Main St.	Spanish Fork	UT	84660	Salt Lake City	3/26/2010	2/28/2015	-	250	\$72
Vat Verde Correctional Facility	253 Farm To Market 2523	Del Rio	TX	78840	San Antonio	10/8/1997	No end date	-	162	\$56
Wake County Sheriff Department	330 South Salisbury St.	Raleigh	NC	27601	Atlanta	9/22/2008	Expired	-	16	\$64
Wakulla County Jail	15 Oak St.	Crawfordville	FL	32327	Miami	12/5/1996	7/8/2015	-	150	\$80
Washington County Jail (Purgatory Correctional Facility)	750 South 5400 West	Hurricane	UT	84737	Salt Lake City	4/1/1999	No end date	-	6	\$58
Washtoe County Jail	911 Parr Blvd.	Reno	NV	89512	Salt Lake City	11/1/1996	No end date	-	86	\$109
Wayne County Jail	7368 State Route 31	Lyons	NY	14489	Buffalo	5/30/1995	No end date	-	19	\$75
West Texas Detention Facility	401 S. Vaquero Ave.	Sierra Blanca	TX	79851	El Paso	11/2/1999	No end date	-	270	\$64
Western Tennessee Detention Facility	6299 Finde Natch Dr.	Mason	TN	38049	New Orleans	2/1/2002	2/4/2030	-	20	\$100

Facility Name	Address	City	State	Zip	AOR	Best Known Contract Initiation Date	Contract renewal date	Guaranteed Minimum	Capacity <sup>1</sup>	Per Diem Rate Detailed
Whitfield County Jail	805 Professional Blvd	Dalton	GA	30720	Atlanta	9/25/2009	Expired	-	64	\$41
Worcester County Jail	5022 Joyner Rd.	Snow Hill	MD	21863	Baltimore	9/9/2008	9/8/2013	-	200	\$87
Yakima County Department Of Corrections	111 North Front St.	Yakima	WA	98901	Seattle	3/14/1983	No end date	-	11	\$85
Yavapai County Detention Center	3505 West State Hwy. 260	Camp Verde	AZ	86322	Phoenix	5/21/2001	No end date	-	9	\$60
York County Detention Center	1675-3a York Hwy.	York	SC	29745	Atlanta	3/5/1998	No end date	-	70	\$55
York County Prison	3401 Concord Rd.	York	PA	17402	Philadelphia	4/23/2003	9/28/2016	-	800	\$83
Yuba County Jail	215 5th St.	Marysville	CA	95901	San Francisco	12/15/2008	12/14/2018	-	212	\$75

<sup>1</sup> Where Capacity is "As Needed" populated this column with the FY 2013 maximum capacity

**Alternatives to Detention**

**Question:** How many illegal aliens are currently in the Alternatives to Detention (ATD) program? How many of these individuals are criminal aliens, fugitives, re-entrants, or recent border crossers? Of the criminal aliens, what percentage are Level 1, Level 2, or Level 3? Please provide a breakdown for each category requested and include a breakdown of Mexicans and OTMs.

**ANSWER:**

**ATD Population, Fiscal Year 2014 Year-to-Date, April 10, 2014**

	<b>Total</b>	<b>Mexico</b>	<b>Other Than Mexico (OTM)</b>
Participants	21,709	12,078	9,631
Percent	100	56	44

**ATD Participants by Criminality**

ICE Threat Level <sup>1</sup>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Mexico</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>OTM</b>	<b>Percent</b>
RC Level 1	2,513	23	1,108	16	1,405	35
RC Level 2	3,333	30	2,385	34	948	23
RC Level 3	5,233	47	3,511	50	1,722	42
<b>Criminal Total</b>	<b>11,079</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>7,004</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>4,075</b>	<b>100</b>

**ATD Participants by Priority**

<b>Category</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Mexico</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>OTM</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Criminals	11,079	51.0	7,004	58.0	4,075	42.3
Fugitives	63	0.3	15	0.1	48	0.5
Re-entrants	68	0.3	44	0.4	24	0.2
Recent Border Crossers	2,320	10.7	1,523	12.6	797	8.3
Other Priorities	5,864	27.0	2,492	20.6	3,372	35.0
Other	2,249	10.4	960	8.0	1,289	13.4
No Data on Participants	66	0.3	41	0.3	25	0.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>21,709</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>12,079</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>9,630</b>	<b>100.0</b>

<sup>1</sup> Based upon criminality.

**Notes:**

Priorities are calculated using a filter down approach and categories **are not** mutually exclusive. For example: A criminal ATD participant may also have Immigration and Nationality Act charges or a final order, but because of the filter down approach, the participant will only be counted once in the criminal category (and not designated in any categories below criminal).

- 21,709 Alien numbers were in the data set, only 21,643 returned (99.7 percent). When queried for criminality, IIDS did not return criminal information on 66 records. This suggests data entry errors or lack of data entry.
- Inputs: active population as of April 10, 2014, from Behavioral Intervention Inc.'s population reports April 11, 2014.
- Criminal data extracted from IIDS April 14, 2014, EID as of April 12, 2014.
- Fugitives are defined as participants with a case category of [5B] Removable - ICE Fugitive, [8E] Inadmissible—ICE Fugitive, or [8I] Inadmissible—ICE Fugitive—Expedited Removal.
- Re-entrants are defined as participants with a case category of I6.
- Recent border crossers are defined as participants apprehended by Border Patrol.
- ATD also tracks other priority participants who are defined as participants with a final order, recommended supervision, or have pending criminal charges.
- Case Categories include the following designations. All categorical designations extracted from April 14, 2014, EID as of April 12, 2014.
- All participants in the ATD program have been determined to be eligible for release but require supplemental release conditions regardless of criminal convictions.

**Fugitive, Re-entrants, or Other Priority Case Category Breakdown**

<b>Case Category</b>	<b>Case Category Description</b>
8F	Expedited Removal
8G	Expedited Removal—Credible Fear Referral
8H	Expedited Removal—Status Claim Referral
8I	Expedited Removal—Absconder
3	Administratively Final Order
10	Visa Waiver Deportation/Removal
11	Administrative Deportation/Removal
12	Judicial Deportation/Removal
16	Reinstated Final Order
8C	Excludable/Inadmissible—Administrative Final Order Issued
8E	Excludable/Inadmissible—Absconder

**Question:** For FY 2012, FY 2013, and FY 2014 year-to-date, please provide the final case dispositions (e.g., removed, returned, granted voluntary departure, and/or granted another form of relief) of participants in the ATD program and include a breakdown of Mexicans and OTMs.

**ANSWER:**

<b>Fiscal Year 2012 Removals</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Mexico</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Other than Mexico</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Removed	1,412	39.1	431	30.2	981	44.9
Voluntary Departure	1,414	39.1	776	54.3	638	29.2
Returned	6	0.2	5	0.3	1	<0.1

<b>Fiscal Year 2012 Removals</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Mexico</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Other than Mexico</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Relief/Benefit Granted	773	21.4	216	15.1	557	25.5
Other	9	0.2	1	0.1	8	0.4
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>3,614</b>		<b>1,429</b>		<b>2,185</b>	

<b>Fiscal Year 2013 Removals</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Mexico</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Other than Mexico</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Removed	1,759	45.7	613	37.3	1,146	52.1
Voluntary Departure	1,134	29.5	736	44.9	398	18.1
Returned	2	0.1	1	0.1	1	<0.1
Relief/Benefit Granted	942	24.5	290	17.6	652	29.6
Other	6	0.2	2	0.1	4	0.2
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>3,843</b>		<b>1,642</b>		<b>2,201</b>	

<b>Fiscal Year 2014 through March Removals</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Mexico</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Other than Mexico</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Removed	587	45.6	217	36.6	370	53.2
Voluntary Departure	337	26.2	212	35.8	125	18.0
Returned	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Relief/Benefit Granted	363	28.2	163	27.5	200	28.8
Other	1	0.1	1	0.2	0	0.0
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>1,288</b>		<b>593</b>		<b>695</b>	

## Notes:

- Removal, voluntary departure, return, and other final case dispositions are based on the case status code of departures provided by the ICE statistical tracking unit. Case status code breakdown is as follows:
  - 0 – Withdrawal Permitted – Form I-275, Withdrawal of Application for Admission, issued
  - 3 – Voluntary Departure Confirmed
  - 6 – Deported/Removed – Deportability
  - 8 – Excluded/Removed – Inadmissibility
  - 9 – Voluntary Removal Witnessed
  - X – Section 250 of the Immigration and Nationality Act Removal
- Relief/Benefits granted counts are based on ATD termination code of B – “Relief/Benefit granted” from Behavioral Interventions, Inc., weekly population reports.
- “Other” category is defined as case status codes “0” and “X.”
- In order for an ATD participant to be statistically counted (as removed, voluntarily departed, or returned) the participant had to have been enrolled in ATD for at least one day and subsequently closed out with a case status code of 0, 3, 6, 8, 9, or X within the same Fiscal Year as ATD participation.
- These numbers reflect the final case disposition of anyone that participated in the ATD program before (but not necessarily directly before) being closed out with a case status code. The ATD participation and subsequent case close had to occur within the same fiscal year. Other forms of monitoring/detention/reporting could have taken place before or following the ATD participation.

**Question:** What is the average length of time an illegal alien remains on ATD while waiting for legal proceedings? How does this length of time affect ATD costs? When comparing ATD costs against the fully-burdened bed rate for detention, at what point is ATD no longer a “cost effective” option?



**ANSWER:** The information tracked by ICE regarding the average length of time that an individual participates in an ATD does not distinguish between people who are in proceedings and those who already have a final order of removal. Rather, the ATD program only tracks the amount of time a participant is assigned to monitoring. Those “Average Length in Program” calculations are generated by reference to one’s enrollment date and his or her related termination date in the program, once ICE has determined that monitoring is no longer required for the individual. This is, in part, because ATD participants can be enrolled into one of the programs at any possible stage in the removal process, whether it is at the beginning of removal proceedings, when the participant is awaiting his or her first master calendar hearing or when an individual, who already has a final order of removal, is simply pending departure verification.

With an average bed per day rate of approximately \$119.00 and an average length of stay in custody of 31.1 days, on average it costs ICE \$3,700.90 to detain an alien. The average cost per participant under the Intensive Supervision Appearance Program II contract is \$4.48 per day. This translates into 826 days of ATD monitoring, (consecutive or non-consecutive, depending on the case), before the cost benefit is negated compared to that of detention.

**Question:** Of the individuals in ATD, how many participate in the full-service monitoring program and in the electronic monitoring program? Who oversees the full-service program and the electronic monitoring program?

**ANSWER:** Under full-service supervision, a participant is referred to a contractor’s case specialist who conducts case management, electronic monitoring, and offers support services. Under technology-only monitoring, ICE officers directly supervise the participant using contractor-provided software and equipment.

**Alternatives To Detention Population Fiscal Year 14 Snapshot**

Full Service	11,664
Technology Only	10,248
<b>Total</b>	<b>21,912</b>

These data are from Behavioral Interventions Inc.’s daily population report, May 27, 2014. The data provided are as of May 27, 2014

**Question:** What are the compliance rates for each program? How many aliens showed up for their court dates and how many showed up to be removed after receiving a final order of removal?

**ANSWER:**

**Compliance Rates by Fiscal Year**

	FY 2014 through March			FY 2013			FY 2012		
	FS	TO	Total	FS	TO	Total	FS	TO	Total
Success Rate	92.9%	85.3%	90.5%	93.5%	89.5%	92.3%	93.0%	88.0%	91.5%
Failure Rate	7.1%	14.7%	9.5%	6.5%	10.5%	7.7%	7.0%	12.0%	8.5%

**Court Appearance Rates by Fiscal Year**

	FY 2014 through March	FY 2013	FY 2012
Court Appearance Stats	FS	FS	FS
EOIR Attendance Rates	99.4%	99.6%	99.6%
EOIR Non Attendance Rate	0.6%	0.4%	0.4%
# of Attended	6,757	17,822	16,043
# of Scheduled	6,795	17,897	16,101
EOIR Final Hearing Attendance Rates	94.3%	96.7%	97.6%
EOIR Final Hearing Non Attendance Rates	5.7%	3.3%	2.4%
# of Attended	626	2,185	2,353
# of Scheduled	664	2,260	2,411

**ATD Removals by Type and Fiscal Year**

	FY 2014 Through March	FY 2013	FY 2012
Removed	587	1,759	1,412
Voluntary Departure	337	1,134	1,414
Returned	0	2	6
Other	1	6	9
<b>Total</b>	<b>925</b>	<b>2,901</b>	<b>2,841</b>

**Data Notes:**

- Compliance Rates are defined as the following -
  - Success Rate: The percent of participants who were terminated from ATD and were compliant during their time in ATD.
  - Failure Rate (Absconder & Violator Rate): The percent of participants who were terminated from ATD due to violating/failing to comply with program policies or absconding from the program.
- Court Data only tracked for FS participants. Data from BI.
- Removal, Voluntary Departure, Return, and Other final case dispositions is based on the case status code of departures provided by the ICE Statistical Tracking Unit. Case Status Code breakdown is as follows:
  - 0 – Withdrawal Permitted – I-275 Issued
  - 3 – Voluntary Departure Confirmed
  - 6 – Deported/Removed – Deportability
  - 8 – Excluded/Removed – Inadmissibility
  - 9 – Voluntary Removal Witnessed
  - X – Section 250 Removal

**Non-Detained Docket**

**Question:** For FY 2012, FY 2013, and FY 2014 year-to-date, please provide a breakdown of individuals on the non-detained docket by forms of supervision and conditions of release, including bond, ICE supervision, orders of recognizance, or combination. Please include a breakdown of Mexicans and OTMs for each category. For the same time period, please provide a breakdown of those individuals on the non-detained docket enrolled in the ATD program by type of ATD.

ANSWER:

Fiscal Years 2012–2014 Year-to-Date Snapshots of the ICE Non-Detained Population

ICE Non-Detained Population Classification	FY 2012 Year-end Snapshot	FY 2013 Year-end Snapshot	FY 2014 as of 03/29/2014 Snapshot
Immigration Fugitives	469,335	469,360	470,898
Remaining ICE Non-Detained	1,212,527	1,312,008	1,370,912
Total	1,681,862	1,781,368	1,841,810

Notes:

FYs 2012 and 2013 data represent snapshots of the non-detained population at fiscal year-end and are historical and remain static. FY 2014 data are updated through March 29, 2014 (IIDS v1.16 run date of March 31, 2014, EID as of March 29, 2014). Non detained population includes individuals for whom removal orders have been issued, but ICE has not yet removed.

Immigration Fugitives are defined as aliens with an active case and one of the following case categories: [5B] Removable—ICE Fugitive, [8E] Inadmissible—ICE Fugitive, and [8I] Inadmissible—ICE Fugitive—Expedited Removal.

**Fiscal Year 2012 Year-End Snapshot of Non-Detained Population  
Excluding Immigration Fugitives**

Release Reason	Overall (Pending + Post Final Order)		
	Mexican	Other Than Mexican	Grand Total
ATD - Alternatives to Detention	1,799	1,581	3,380
Bonded Out	78,023	93,753	171,776
Order of Recognizance	22,129	55,360	77,489
Order of Supervision	2,966	53,510	56,476
Office of Refugee Resettlement	284	1,837	2,121
Paroled	1,206	27,058	28,264
Proceedings Terminated	254	1,068	1,322
Prosecutorial Discretion	153	186	339
All Other Release Reasons	17,781	11,651	29,432
No Detention History	242,289	599,639	841,928
<b>Total</b>	<b>366,884</b>	<b>845,643</b>	<b>1,212,527</b>

Release Reason	Pending Final Order		
	Mexican	Other Than Mexican	Total Pending FO
ATD - Alternatives to Detention	1,714	1,264	2,978
Bonded Out	74,212	66,737	140,949
Order of Recognizance	20,542	39,979	60,521
Order of Supervision	1,673	6,978	8,651
Office of Refugee Resettlement	270	1,783	2,053
Paroled	1,047	11,903	12,950
Proceedings Terminated	209	574	783
Prosecutorial Discretion	132	59	191
All Other Release Reasons	8,050	5,080	13,130
No Detention History	170,487	423,976	594,463
<b>Total</b>	<b>278,336</b>	<b>558,333</b>	<b>836,669</b>

Release Reason	Post Final Order		
	Mexican	Other Than Mexican	Total Post FO
ATD - Alternatives to Detention	85	317	402
Bonded Out	3,811	27,016	30,827
Order of Recognizance	1,587	15,381	16,968
Order of Supervision	1,293	46,532	47,825
Office of Refugee Resettlement	14	54	68
Paroled	159	15,155	15,314
Proceedings Terminated	45	494	539
Prosecutorial Discretion	21	127	148
All Other Release Reasons	9,731	6,571	16,302
No Detention History	71,802	175,663	247,465
<b>Total</b>	<b>88,548</b>	<b>287,310</b>	<b>375,858</b>

Notes:

Data are historical and remains static. IIDS, EID as of October 5, 2012.

"All Other Release Reasons" include those cases in which the alien may have been removed or departed the United States but whose case has not yet been closed in ICE's case management system. This category may also contain miscellaneous release reasons such as "Processing Disposition Changed Locally," which could be

used as a release as a “catch-all” category. Non-detained population includes individuals for whom removal orders have been issued, but ICE has not yet removed.

**Fiscal Year 2013 Year-End Snapshot Non-Detained Population  
Excluding Immigration Fugitives**

Release Reason	Overall (Pending + Post Final Order)		
	Mexican	Other Than Mexican	Grand Total
ATD - Alternatives to Detention	4,251	3,284	7,535
Bonded Out	85,738	104,091	189,829
Order of Recognizance	28,884	84,380	113,264
Order of Supervision	3,736	61,330	65,066
Office of Refugee Resettlement	277	3,994	4,271
Paroled	1,927	30,306	32,233
Proceedings Terminated	292	1,059	1,351
Prosecutorial Discretion	487	417	904
All Other Release Reasons	15,863	11,374	27,237
No Detention History	266,592	603,726	870,318
<b>Total</b>	<b>408,047</b>	<b>903,961</b>	<b>1,312,008</b>

Release Reason	Pending Final Order		
	Mexican	Other Than Mexican	Total Pending FO
ATD - Alternatives to Detention	4,014	2,551	6,565
Bonded Out	80,649	75,566	156,215
Order of Recognizance	26,798	66,782	93,580
Order of Supervision	1,938	9,398	11,336
Office of Refugee Resettlement	251	3,830	4,081
Paroled	1,730	15,001	16,731
Proceedings Terminated	227	543	770
Prosecutorial Discretion	442	193	635
All Other Release Reasons	7,238	5,182	12,420
No Detention History	191,413	426,378	617,791
<b>Total</b>	<b>314,700</b>	<b>605,424</b>	<b>920,124</b>

Release Reason	Post Final Order		
	Mexican	Other Than Mexican	Total Post FO
ATD - Alternatives to Detention	237	733	970
Bonded Out	5,089	28,525	33,614
Order of Recognizance	2,086	17,598	19,684
Order of Supervision	1,798	51,932	53,730
Office of Refugee Resettlement	26	164	190
Paroled	197	15,305	15,502
Proceedings Terminated	65	516	581
Prosecutorial Discretion	45	224	269
All Other Release Reasons	8,625	6,192	14,817
No Detention History	75,179	177,348	252,527
<b>Total</b>	<b>93,347</b>	<b>298,537</b>	<b>391,884</b>

Notes:

Data are historical and remains static. Data are historical and remains static. IIDS, EID as of October 4, 2013.

“All Other Release Reasons” include those cases in which the alien may have been removed or departed the United States but whose case has not yet been closed in ICE’s case management system. This category may also contain miscellaneous release reasons such as “Processing Disposition Changed Locally,” which could be used as a release as a “catch-all” category. Non-detained population includes individuals for whom removal orders have been issued, but ICE has not yet removed.

**Fiscal Year 2014 Year-to-Date Snapshot as of March 29, 2014,  
Non-Detained Population Excluding Immigration Fugitives**

Release Reason	Overall (Pending + Post Final Order)		
	Mexican	Other Than Mexican	Grand Total
ATD - Alternatives to Detention	4,699	3,520	8,219
Bonded Out	89,173	114,052	203,225
Order of Recognizance	30,168	108,097	138,265
Order of Supervision	4,198	65,989	70,187
Office of Refugee Resettlement	267	4,572	4,839
Paroled	3,474	32,008	35,482
Proceedings Terminated	355	1,177	1,532
Prosecutorial Discretion	628	496	1,124
All Other Release Reasons	16,068	11,647	27,715
No Detention History	273,045	607,279	880,324
<b>Total</b>	<b>422,075</b>	<b>948,837</b>	<b>1,370,912</b>

Release Reason	Pending Final Order		
	Mexican	Other Than Mexican	Total Pending FO
ATD - Alternatives to Detention	4,392	2,691	7,083
Bonded Out	83,735	84,961	168,696
Order of Recognizance	27,951	89,628	117,579
Order of Supervision	2,077	11,378	13,455
Office of Refugee Resettlement	238	4,376	4,614
Paroled	3,235	16,565	19,800
Proceedings Terminated	288	621	909
Prosecutorial Discretion	581	227	808
All Other Release Reasons	6,924	5,087	12,011
No Detention History	195,573	428,080	623,653
<b>Total</b>	<b>324,994</b>	<b>643,614</b>	<b>968,608</b>

Release Reason	Post Final Order		
	Mexican	Other Than Mexican	Total Post FO
ATD - Alternatives to Detention	307	829	1,136
Bonded Out	5,438	29,091	34,529
Order of Recognizance	2,217	18,469	20,686
Order of Supervision	2,121	54,611	56,732
Office of Refugee Resettlement	29	196	225
Paroled	239	15,443	15,682
Proceedings Terminated	67	556	623
Prosecutorial Discretion	47	269	316
All Other Release Reasons	9,144	6,560	15,704
No Detention History	77,472	179,199	256,671
<b>Total</b>	<b>97,081</b>	<b>305,223</b>	<b>402,304</b>

FY 2014 data are updated through March 29, 2014 (IIDS v1.16 run date of March 31, 2014; EID as of March 29, 2014).

“All Other Release Reasons” include those cases in which the alien may have been removed or departed the United States but whose case has not yet been closed in ICE’s case management system. This category may also contain miscellaneous release reasons such as “Processing Disposition Changed Locally,” which could be used as a release as a “catch-all” category.

**Alternative to Detention Enrollments by  
Type and Fiscal Year: Total, Mexican, and Other than Mexican**

	Fiscal Year 2014 through March			Fiscal Year 2013			Fiscal Year 2012		
	FS	TO	Total	FS	TO	Total	FS	TO	Total
<b>Mexican</b>	3,022	806	3,828	9,333	3,415	12,748	5,611	2,790	8,401
<b>Other Than Mexican</b>	2,903	772	3,675	8,724	2,482	11,206	5,553	3,140	8,693
<b>Total</b>	5,925	1,578	7,503	18,057	5,897	23,954	11,164	5,930	17,094

**Alternatives to Detention Average Daily Population (ADP) by Fiscal Year**

Fiscal Year through March	FS	TO	Total
	11,666	10,781	22,447
<b>Fiscal Year 2013</b>	11,972	10,118	22,090
<b>Fiscal Year 2012</b>	12,253	10,781	23,034

Notes:

FS = full service, TO = technology only

ATD enrollment counts are based on the number of participants who are enrolled into the program within a fiscal year. (May include re-enrollments.)

ATD average daily population is based on the overall average daily population within a fiscal year. This does not match counts regularly depicted on standard recurring reports, such as the Director’s Weekly (FS + TA) Report. The Director’s weekly report is simply a snapshot of the active population as of the most recent weekly Behavioral Interventions Inc. (BI) population reports. These numbers are not necessarily indicative of ADP, since they fluctuate from week to week. Data derived from BI Population Reports.

**Question:** For FY 2012, FY 2013, and FY 2014 year-to-date, please provide information on the final case dispositions (e.g., removed, returned, granted voluntary departure, and/or granted another form of relief) for aliens on the non-detained docket by forms of supervision and conditions of release, including bond, ICE supervision, orders of recognizance, or combination. Please include a breakdown of Mexicans and OTMs for each category. In addition, show the average number of days on the docket for these aliens in each type of supervision.

**ANSWER:** ICE is unable to provide the final case dispositions for aliens in the ICE non-detained population, as these are open cases and therefore do not have a final case disposition. Please refer to ICE’s response for question 11 for the breakdown of the ICE non-detained population by forms of supervision and conditions of release, including bond, ICE supervision, and orders of recognizance.

In response to the second question about the number of days that an alien may spend in the ICE non-detained population, ICE is able to provide a snapshot of the ICE non-detained population that shows the median number of days from an alien's last release from ICE custody to the date of this snapshot (March 29, 2014). This snapshot pertains only to aliens with a detention history with ICE. The following chart provides these averages for non-detained cases with a detention history, and also provides the median number of days from the final order date through March 29, 2014 for immigration fugitives on the non-detained docket who were released from ICE custody.

Note: Non-detained population includes individuals for whom removal orders have been issued, but ICE has not yet removed.

**Non-Detained Cases: Median Number of Days  
From Last Release through March 29, 2014**

Release Reason	Non-Detained Docket Classification		
	Immigration Fugitives Median Days*	Remaining Non-Detained Docket Median Days*	Overall Median Days*
ATD - Alternatives to Detention	435	394	395
Bonded Out	3,956	859	1,090
Order of Recognizance	2,560	450	623
Order of Supervision	2,438	1,263	1,304
ORR - Office of Refugee Resettlement	375	438	433
Paroled	3,868	3,711	3,778
Prosecutorial Discretion	643	360	365
All Other Release Reasons	5,385	717	898
<b>Overall Median</b>	<b>3,497</b>	<b>766</b>	<b>981</b>

Notes:

FY 2014 data as of March 29, 2014 (IIDS v1.16 run date of March 31, 2014; EID as of March 29, 2014).

Immigration fugitives are defined as aliens with an active case and one of the following case categories: [5B] Removable—ICE Fugitive, [8E] Inadmissible—ICE Fugitive, and [8I] Inadmissible—ICE Fugitive—Expedited Removal.

This data are based on 602,630 active non-detained cases with a detention history and does not include the 1,239,180 non-detained cases with the following characteristics: no detention stay, policy closure case status, immigration fugitives without a final order date, or cases with a release reason of proceedings terminated. Non-detained population includes individuals for whom removal orders have been issued, but ICE has not yet removed.

Median number of days on the docket represents the median of the number of days from the release date to March 29, 2014, with the exception of active immigration fugitives, for which the final order date was used instead of the release date.

**Question:** On average, approximately how long does it take for a person to complete their immigration proceedings before an immigration judge on the detained docket? On the non-detained docket? Please explain why it takes longer on the non-detained docket.



**ANSWER:** ICE respectfully defers to the Department of Justice. Data regarding immigration proceedings are reported by the Department of Justice's Executive Office for Immigration Review.

**Question:** Given the difference in time, what are the reasons people are placed on the non-detained docket? Please submit for the record the percentage of cases on the non-detained docket for each reason.

**ANSWER:** In light of the large numbers of administrative violations and the limited number of resources the agency has, ICE must prioritize the use of its enforcement personnel, detention space, and removal resources. ICE's civil enforcement priorities are as follows: (1) aliens who pose a danger to national security or a risk to public safety; (2) recent illegal entrants; and (3) aliens who are fugitives or otherwise obstruct immigration controls. As a general rule, ICE detention resources are used to support these enforcement priorities or for aliens subject to mandatory detention. ICE reviews each case individually and makes a determination as to whether custody meets its enforcement priorities as outlined in the March 2, 2011 memorandum titled, Civil Immigration Enforcement: Priorities for the Apprehension, Detention, and Removal of Aliens. ICE then considers factors such as the threat the alien poses to the community and how serious a flight risk the alien might be before determining what type of release is most appropriate.

Note: Non-detained population includes individuals for whom removal orders have been issued, but ICE has not yet removed.

During all phases of the removal process, to include immigration court proceedings and federal court review, aliens may be released to the non-detained docket under a variety of statutory and regulatory provisions. They may be released on parole, bond, Orders of Recognizance, Orders of Supervision, and enrollment in the ATD program.

The following data represent non-detained population snapshots for FY 2012 year-end, FY 2013 year-end, and FY 2014 YTD broken out by release reason for cases that were booked out of ICE custody or are considered immigration fugitives. The percentages represent the proportion of each listed reason out of the total number of non-detained cases that meet the criteria listed above (cases with detention involved or immigration fugitives). Non-detained population includes individuals for whom removal orders have been issued, but ICE has not yet removed.

**Fiscal Year 2012–2014 Year-to-Date Snapshots of the Non-Detained Cases That Were Either Booked Out of ICE Custody or Considered Immigration Fugitives**

<b>Release Reason</b>	<b>FY2012 (as of 10/05/2012)</b>	<b>FY2013 (as of 10/04/2013)</b>	<b>FY2014 YTD (as of 03/29/2014)</b>	<b>Average of FY 2012 (10/05/2012), FY 2013 (10/04/2013), and FY 2014 YTD (3/29/2014) Snapshots</b>
ATD - Alternatives to Detention	0.04%	0.83%	0.85%	0.71%
Bonded Out	20.45%	20.84%	21.14%	20.82%
Immigration Fugitives	55.88%	51.52%	48.98%	51.97%
Order of Recognizance	9.23%	12.43%	14.38%	12.13%
Order of Supervision	6.72%	7.14%	7.30%	7.07%
ORR - Office of Refugee Resettlement	0.25%	0.47%	0.50%	0.41%
Paroled	3.37%	3.54%	3.69%	3.54%
Proceedings Terminated	0.16%	0.15%	0.16%	0.16%
Prosecutorial Discretion	0.04%	0.10%	0.12%	0.09%
All Other Release Reasons	3.50%	2.99%	2.88%	3.11%

**Notes:**

FY 2012 and FY 2013 data represent snapshots of the non-detained population at fiscal year-end, and are historical and remain static. FY 2014 data were updated through March 29, 2014 (IIDS v1.16 run date of March 31, 2014; EID as of March 29, 2014). Non-detained population includes individuals for whom removal orders have been issued, but ICE has not yet removed.

Immigration fugitives are defined as aliens with an active case and one of the following case categories: [5B] Removable—ICE Fugitive, [8E] Inadmissible—ICE Fugitive, and [8I] Inadmissible—ICE Fugitive—Expedited Removal.

“All Other Release Reasons” include those cases in which the alien may have been removed or departed the United States but whose case has not yet been closed in ICE’s case management system. This category may also contain miscellaneous release reasons such as “Processing Disposition Changed Locally.”

Each above figure is rounded to the nearest 0.01 percent.

**Question:** What are the reasons an individual can be moved from the non-detained to the detained docket? For FY 2013 and FY 2014 year-to-date, please provide a breakdown of the number of illegal aliens that were moved from the non-detained to the detained docket for each reason.

**ANSWER:** The ICE non-detained population is composed of aliens that the Department of Homeland Security has placed in removal proceedings but who are not currently detained in ICE custody. Aliens under ICE non-detained case control may be at-large, reporting to ICE under an order of recognizance or supervision, or in the custody of another law enforcement agency (LEA) or institution. They may or may not have an administrative final order of removal, judicial order of removal, reinstatement of a prior order of removal, or an order of removal issued by an immigration judge or the Board of Immigration Appeals. As such, ICE is unable to

provide data that indicate the number of aliens that were moved from the ICE non-detained population to the ICE detained population.

ICE encounters non-detained aliens during targeted enforcement operations, scheduled visits, and when notified of their arrest or detention by another LEA or institution. During encounters with aliens in the ICE non-detained population, ICE looks at any changed circumstances since the last encounter with the alien and reviews each case to determine whether detaining the alien would be appropriate. ICE will examine whether the alien has received a final order of removal and whether the alien has any relief available such as a stay of removal, temporary protected status, pending application for a "U" nonimmigrant visa, etc. ICE officials also consider whether ICE possesses the alien's travel document or whether the document may be readily obtained. ICE may also detain an alien if it is determined that the alien poses a threat to public safety or a risk of flight.

For non-detained aliens with reporting requirements, ICE evaluates each alien's compliance with his or her conditions of release and may detain aliens who fail to report as directed or who obstruct other conditions of release like Global Positioning System tracking or telephonic monitoring.

In the case of an alien paroled for removal proceedings due to humanitarian reasons or a significant public benefit, ICE may detain the alien once the reason for parole has been fulfilled or if the alien has violated the terms of the parole. Non-detained population includes individuals for whom removal orders have been issued, but ICE has not yet removed.

**Question:** For FY 2013 and FY 2014 year-to-date, please provide information on the number of illegal aliens that were moved from the detained to the non-detained docket, breaking out the number of criminal aliens, fugitives, re-entrants, and recent border crossers. Of those that were criminal aliens, what percentage were Level 1, Level 2, or Level 3? In FY 2013 and FY 2014 year-to-date, after being placed on the non-detained docket, how many of these individuals were arrested for a crime?

**ANSWER:** Please find the following table displaying the number of releases from ICE custody in FY 2013 and FY 2014 YTD through March 31. Releases are further broken down by whether the subject released was apprehended by CBP (Border) or not (Interior). These releases are further broken out by whether the alien had a criminal conviction recorded by ICE and, if so, whether the criminal was a Level 1, Level 2, or Level 3. The non-criminal releases are also broken out by whether they were a fugitive case or a case in which a reinstatement of removal was ordered.

ICE is unable to statistically report on the number of subjects who were released into the non-detained population and subsequently arrested for a crime.

FY2013 Total Releases						
Criminality	Interior	Threat Level % of Interior Releases	Border	Threat Level % of Border Releases	Total	Threat Level % of Total Releases
ICE Threat Level 1	9,996	19%	393	1%	10,389	11%
ICE Threat Level 2	9,054	17%	294	1%	9,348	10%
ICE Threat Level 3	14,412	27%	3,165	7%	17,577	18%
Non-Criminal Immigration Violator (NCIV)	19,236	37%	39,204	91%	58,440	61%
NCIV Fugitives	601	-	2,121	-	2,722	-
NCIV Reinstatements	424	-	955	-	1,379	-
NCIV Other	18,211	-	36,128	-	54,339	-
Total	52,698	-	43,056	-	95,754	-

FY2014 YTD Total Releases						
Criminality	Interior	Threat Level % of Interior Releases	Border	Threat Level % of Border Releases	Total	Threat Level % of Total Releases
ICE Threat Level 1	4,223	19%	225	1%	4,448	8%
ICE Threat Level 2	4,160	19%	149	0%	4,309	8%
ICE Threat Level 3	5,624	26%	1,816	6%	7,440	14%
Non-Criminal Immigration Violator (NCIV)	7,944	36%	30,328	93%	38,272	70%
NCIV Fugitives	118	-	239	-	357	-
NCIV Reinstatements	229	-	628	-	857	-
NCIV Other	7,597	-	29,461	-	37,058	-
Total	21,951	-	32,518	-	54,469	-

## Notes:

- FY 2013 and FY 2014 YTD book-out data were rerun for program data (IIDS v1.16 run date of April 3, 2014; EID as of March 31, 2014).
- Book-out data exclude individuals at ORR facilities and USM prisoners.
- Releases reflect final book outs with a case and release reasons of ATDs, bond, order of recognizance or supervision, parole, and prosecutorial discretion and exclude removals, deaths, and individuals whose proceedings were terminated.
- Criminality is defined by whether or not an alien has the ICE threat level (convicted criminal) or not (non-criminal). ICE threat level is based upon the most serious convicted crimes (except overturned convictions) for the alien's case until the point of departure. The ICE threat levels reflect the priorities outlined in former Director John Morton's June 2010 Memorandum entitled ICE Civil Immigration Enforcement Priorities effective October 1, 2010. Since FY 2011, ICE has defined criminality as whether or not an alien has an ICE threat level (convicted criminal) or not (non-criminal immigration violator). Level 1 offenders are those aliens convicted of "aggravated felonies," as defined in § 101(a)(43) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, or two or more crimes each punishable by more than 1 year, commonly referred to as "felonies." Level 2 offenders are aliens convicted of any other felony or three or more crimes each punishable by less than 1 year, commonly referred to as "misdemeanors." Level 3 offenders are aliens convicted of "misdemeanor" crimes punishable by less than 1 year. Before FY 2011, ICE used Secure Communities Levels 1, 2, and 3 for prioritization purposes.
- An interior removal is defined as individuals that an ICE officer or agent identified or apprehended in the United States and was removed by ICE. An exterior removal is defined by individuals apprehended at the immediate border while attempting to unlawfully enter the United States.
- Non-detained population includes individuals for whom removal orders have been issued, but ICE has not yet removed.

**Question:** There are frequent stories of individuals who are not eligible to attain some legal status at the time of arrest, but subsequently acquire equities—such as U.S. citizen children, health care issues, or marital status—after years on the non-detained docket, thereby rendering them exempt from removal even after a final order is issued. Please provide data on the number of cases in which this occurs.

**ANSWER:** ICE is unable to provide data in response to this inquiry. Although ICE does consider the equities of an individual on a case-by-case basis when making enforcement decisions, statistics about when these equities are acquired are not specifically tracked.

While the acquisition of equities does not immediately result in an exemption from removal, equities may provide a basis to reopen immigration proceedings in some cases or support a discretionary decision to delay or not to execute a removal order in other cases.

**Question:** Please provide an estimate of the additional resources – including judges, judges’ staff, courtrooms, attorneys, and ERO staff – necessary to bring the completion times for cases on the non-detained docket in line with those on the detained docket.

**ANSWER:** The Department of Justice (DOJ), Executive Office for Immigration Review (EOIR) hires, trains, and oversees the immigration judges, staff, courtrooms, and other resources involved in conducting proceedings on detained and non-detained dockets. Therefore, the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) is not able to provide an estimate regarding the number of judges, judges’ staff, and courtrooms necessary to bring the completion times for cases on non-detained dockets in line with those on detained dockets because such resources are solely within the domain of EOIR.

The President’s Budget for ICE is sufficient to support projected immigration court proceedings in 2015.

#### **Enforcement and Removal Operations Staffing**

**Question:** ERO staffing remains level despite increased requirements. With the funds included in the FY 2015 request, can you maintain the same level of effort as last year, and can you maintain an effective and healthy rotation for your existing Enforcement and Removal Officers?

**ANSWER:** The President’s FY 2015 budget for ICE’s requests a total of \$2.569 billion to support ERO’s critical mission priorities. This budget will support ERO’s current staffing levels and continue our efforts to remove aliens who pose the greatest risk to public safety, national security, border security, and the integrity of the immigration system.

**Question:** Do you have a template you follow for managing your workforce and ensuring your staffing levels are sufficient to maintain ERO’s missions? Does your current staffing meet that model?

**ANSWER:** ERO operates under a “staff-to-budget” model. Through the Planning, Programming, Budgeting, and Execution model, ERO balances resources among salary and general expenses. ERO’s current staffing levels will enable our continued efforts to remove aliens who pose the greatest risk to public safety, national security, border security, and the integrity of the immigration system.

#### **Prosecutorial Discretion Data**

**Question:** Please provide a chart illustrating the FY 2013 and FY 2014 year-to-date data on the number of detained and non-detained cases where prosecutorial discretion has been exercised and by whom (classifications

of employee—agents, officers, attorneys). Please also provide for these years the number of prosecutorial discretion requests received from individuals in proceedings or their attorneys; the number of times prosecutorial discretion was not recommended by ICE agents and officers but was granted upon secondary review by ICE attorneys or headquarters personnel.

**ANSWER:** Prosecutorial discretion has been exercised since the existence of the legacy U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service by an ICE officer, agent, or attorney at any stage of the immigration enforcement process with ICE and can take many forms. It may involve, for example, a decision not to commence or continue removal proceedings; a decision not to take custody of an individual or to continue detention; a decision not to lodge a particular charge of removability; or a decision not to oppose relief from removal or to appeal from an order granting relief. ICE does not keep statistics on all these permutations of the potential exercise of prosecutorial discretion, or on the number of prosecutorial discretion requests received, the number recommended or rejected or reversed on review, or by whom, whether the removal proceedings are being conducted at detained or non-detained venues, or whether proceedings have resulted in a final order of removal or have not even been commenced. ICE handles each case according to its unique merits, however, and reviews cases individually as they arise in or out of immigration court, whether the individual is detained or not detained. ICE responds to individual requests for prosecutorial discretion as they are made, at any time, and in doing so continues to apply the enforcement priorities and guidance laid out in former ICE Director John Morton's June 17, 2011 memorandum titled "Exercising Prosecutorial Discretion Consistent with the Civil Immigration Enforcement Priorities of the Agency for the Apprehension, Detention, and Removal of Aliens."

### **Deferred Action**

**Question:** How many aliens have been granted deferred action since June 2011? How many had final orders of removal? How many spent time in ICE detention? How many had any criminal convictions?

**ANSWER:** The following chart represents a snapshot of non-detained cases at FY 2012 year-end, FY 2013 year-end, and FY 2014 year to date through April 19, 2014, showing current grants of deferred action by an ICE field office director at that time. ICE began reporting on deferred action in FY 2012, so all grants reported occurred on or after October 1, 2011. Each of those figures is then broken out by how many aliens at that time had a final order of removal, had been booked into ICE detention, and how many were criminals.

Please note that, as this is a snapshot, some of the number of current grants of deferred action for each of the below fiscal years were granted deferred action in previous fiscal years. Non-detained population includes individuals for whom removal orders have been issued, but ICE has not yet removed.

**Aliens with a Current Grant of Deferred Action by ICE Field Office Director: Fiscal Year 2012 year-end, Fiscal Year 2013 year-end, and Fiscal Year 2014 year to date**

<b>Fiscal Year</b>	<b>Current Grants of Deferred Action</b>	<b>Deferred Action Grants with Final Order of Removal</b>	<b>Deferred Action Grants with ICE Detention</b>	<b>Deferred Action Grants for Convicted Criminals</b>
<b>As of FY2012 YE</b>	3,206	2,685	1,900	729
<b>As of FY2013 YE</b>	6,392	5,480	3,874	1,865
<b>As of FY2014 YTD</b>	8,372	7,275	5,131	2,684
<small>FY = fiscal year YE = year-end YTD = year to date</small>				

**Notes:**

Deferred action data reflect the state of the case at the time it is reported. FY 2012 year-end figure as of October 7, 2012 (data through October 5, 2012). This is a locked year-end figure. The FY 2013 year-end figure as of October 6, 2013 (data through October 4, 2013). This is a locked year-end figure. FY 2014 year to date is a snapshot as of April 21, 2014 (data through April 19, 2014). These data have not yet been locked so they may differ when pulled at a later date.

Deferred action cases include active, non-detained cases for which a field office director has granted a case action of stay within or beyond FY 2012.

Because stays may be granted and extended within one year increments, the FY 2013 year-end number of deferred action active stays granted by a field office director could be inclusive of those stays granted in FY 2012. Because stays may be granted and extended within one year increments, the FY 2014 YTD number of active stays granted by field office directors could be inclusive of those stays granted in FY 2012 or FY 2013.

**Unaccompanied Alien Children**

**Question:** What are the respective roles and responsibilities of U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP), ICE, and HHS's ORR as they relate to the care of unaccompanied alien children (UACs) (i.e., housing, meals, transportation)?

**ANSWER:**

**Apprehension and Screening**

Within the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), CBP apprehends the majority of UAC along the Southwest border. ICE also apprehends UAC through interior enforcement activities or referrals from local criminal and juvenile justice agencies. Officers and agents from these two DHS components also transport and escort UAC to countries of origin, although CBP effects repatriations to Mexico and Canada only.

**Processing**

Upon identification of a UAC (either at the time of apprehension or at a later date), DHS gives UAC information about their rights, including the right to reasonable access to a telephone to contact a trusted adult, the right to communicate with a consular or diplomatic officer of the country of his or her nationality, and the right to be represented by an attorney in removal proceedings at no cost to the U.S. Government.

The Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2008 requires that DHS screen UAC from Mexico and Canada. However, as a matter of policy, DHS screens all UAC encountered at land borders and ports of entry, regardless of nationality, to determine whether they have been a victim of trafficking or are at risk of being trafficked upon return, or have a fear of persecution if they are returned to their home country. If UAC from Mexico and Canada have no trafficking indicators, are able to make an independent decision to return, and express no fear to return to their home country, CBP may immediately repatriate these UAC.

In cases not involving Mexican or Canadian UAC as well as those involving any UAC who cannot be returned immediately, DHS will transfer custody to the HHS's ORR. If DHS is seeking to remove the individual, DHS will initiate immigration proceedings under section 240 of the Immigration and Nationality Act.

### **Juvenile coordinators**

Both CBP and ICE maintain juvenile coordinators who serve as subject matter experts in each field office and who oversee compliance with legal and policy requirements in the care and treatment of minors. ICE maintains field office juvenile coordinators in all of its 24 field offices. ICE annually provides training to all juvenile coordinators. DHS makes every effort to transfer the children to ORR within 72 hours of determining they are UAC.

ICE transports the vast majority of UAC to ORR shelters outside of the local commuting area. In some areas, CBP's Office of Field Operations and Border Patrol may assist ICE ERO in conducting escorts to areas outside of South Texas—based on longstanding, local agreements. However, in most cases ICE effectuates this travel. ICE transports UAC via ground, commercial air, and ICE charter flights. Two officers may transport up to five UAC. For every five UAC added to this group, an additional officer is required. During the limited time ICE maintains physical custody of UAC and pending their transfer to ORR, all minors are separated from adult detainees. Minors are provided with regular access to snacks, milk, juice, etc. Family groups and females with children are also separated from the general adult populations.

ICE is responsible for maintaining case management for all aliens placed in immigration proceedings until an immigration judge reaches a final decision.

UAC are maintained by the respective ICE juvenile coordinator who oversees that area of responsibility. The juvenile coordinator is responsible for reviewing the A-file (also known as alien registration file) for legal sufficiency and reissuing and/or amending notices to appear when necessary. The juvenile coordinator is responsible for filing the notices to appear with the immigration court to begin the immigration proceedings.

### **Role of ORR**

The *Homeland Security Act of 2002* transferred responsibility for the long-term care and custody of UAC to ORR. ICE defers to ORR for more information on their roles and responsibilities.

**Question:** What is the average length of time between the point of apprehension to ORR's placement of a UAC in an ORR-contracted facility? How frequently is a UAC in DHS custody for longer than 72 hours? What efforts are underway to minimize the length of stay with DHS?

**ANSWER:** In accordance with the *Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2008*, the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) transfers custody of unaccompanied alien children (UAC) to the ORR custody within 72 hours of identifying an alien child as *unaccompanied*. During Fiscal Year 2013, the majority of UAC were transferred to ORR within the 72 hour time frame. ICE reported to the U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ) that less than 2 percent of UAC in DHS custody for longer than that came into ICE's physical custody and were



not transferred within the 72-hour placement requirement identified in the Flores Settlement Agreement (ICE reports these “Flores violations” to DOJ twice annually).

ICE is currently working in cooperation with ORR, DOJ, U.S. Department of Defense, CBP, and other departments and agencies to minimize DHS custody time. ICE, alongside other agencies, has made concerted efforts to streamline the process of transportation and custody transfer, and to provide UAC with provisions and other items necessary to facilitate their transfer of custody and to support ORR’s placement process. In accordance with the Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2008, the Department of Homeland Security transports unaccompanied alien children (UAC) to the ORR custody within 72 hours of identifying an alien child as *unaccompanied*.

**Question:** What are the costs ICE incurs in the transportation of UACs? Please include the number of agent hours expended transporting these children. What is the impact of this activity on ERO’s ability to conduct its other critical enforcement responsibilities?

**ANSWER:** The following chart shows ICE’s estimated costs for processing and escorting unaccompanied alien children (UAC) in FY 2013 and FY 2014 (as of May 1, 2014). The chart includes direct travel expenses as well as manpower expenses. (FY 2014 numbers are projected annual costs.)

	FY 2013 (Estimated)					FY 2014 (Projected)				
	# UAC <sup>a</sup>	Man Hours	Man Hour Cost	Transport Cost	Total Cost	# UAC <sup>a</sup>	Man Hours	Man Hour Cost	Transport Cost	Total Cost
Encounters	20,750	0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	59,000	0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Local Transfer to HHS <sup>3</sup>	10,401	18,491	\$ 852,389	\$ 1,843,644	\$ 2,696,033	29,500	52,444	\$ 2,417,593	\$ 5,229,044	\$ 7,646,637
Air Charter Transfer to HHS <sup>4</sup>	3,353	0	\$ -	\$ 1,760,158	\$ 1,760,158	17,700	0	\$ -	\$ 9,292,500	\$ 9,292,500
Commercial Transfer to HHS <sup>5</sup>	6,817	24,237	\$ 1,117,289	\$ 8,041,453	\$ 9,158,743	11,489	40,850	\$ 1,883,124	\$ 13,553,391	\$ 15,436,515
Transfer to ICE staging <sup>1</sup>	2,789	0	\$ -	\$ 1,373,610	\$ 1,373,610	7,930	0	\$ -	\$ 3,929,002	\$ 3,929,002
Air Charter Removal <sup>4</sup>	235	0	\$ -	\$ 123,598	\$ 123,598	669	0	\$ -	\$ 351,434	\$ 351,434
Commercial Removal <sup>4,7</sup>	180	4,310	\$ 198,675	\$ 335,452	\$ 535,127	511	12,254	\$ 566,907	\$ 955,659	\$ 1,521,566
<b>Total</b>	<b>20,750</b>	<b>47,038</b>	<b>\$ 3,541,964</b>	<b>\$ 12,105,305</b>	<b>\$ 15,647,269</b>	<b>59,000</b>	<b>105,549</b>	<b>\$ 8,794,627</b>	<b>\$ 29,383,028</b>	<b>\$ 38,177,654</b>

#### Notes

- 1) Man hour cost is detention cost requirement. Detention requirement is based on aliens booked into an ICE facility with subsequent book out to an ORR facility; average length of stay is assumed to be 3 days per Performance Based National Detention Standards; FY 2013 bed rate is \$118.88 plus salary requirement of \$45.29; FY 2014 bed rate is \$119.86 plus salary.
- 2) Cost per hour based on FY 2013 actual payroll/ 5,972 / 2,080 base hours.
- 3) Local transfers are effectuated on buses. Cost per bus seat is \$177.26 based on contract data.
- 4) Air charter costs are estimated at \$4,525 per seat based on contract costs.
- 5) Cost of commercial tickets estimated at \$323; includes costs for 2 officers for every 2.25 aliens; includes \$300 in other expenses (hotel, rental cars, etc.) per officer estimated from Managerial Cost Accounting.
- 6) Cost of commercial tickets estimated at \$323; includes costs for two officers for every alien; includes \$300 in other expense (hotel, rental cars, etc.) per officer estimated from Managerial Cost Accounting.
- 7) Assumes 50 percent 2-day trips and 50 percent 1-day trips.
- 8) The total number of UAC equals the total unique individuals—some individuals are counted in more than one process; therefore, the total number of UAC will be less than the sum of all categories.

The drastic increase in UAC apprehensions has impacted resource allocations for ERO. ERO officers are often required to transport a UAC to ORR shelters far from the apprehension site. Escort duty to these shelters often entails overnight travel. ORR’s inability to place sizable groups of UAC in the same remote shelter further impacts ERO resources, requiring multiple officer pairs to conduct individual escorts in multiple directions.

Until FY 2012, most UACs encountered fell into the 15–17 age range. While this continues to be the case, the number of younger minors has steadily increased. On a given day, the percentage of UACs younger than 15 years has ranged from 33 to 44 percent, and more than half of the under 15 group are younger than age 13. FY 2014 (as of May 1, 2014) has ushered in more than 500 UAC younger than five and while males continue to represent the majority of the population, the margin between male and female UAC is being reduced.

Increasing numbers of UAC have significant medical needs (physical and mental). As a result, law enforcement officers find themselves providing other child-care services; e.g., changing diapers for the very young and the incapacitated. Most officers are professionally and personally unequipped for these new duties.

It has also become standard practice for ERO to purchase quantities of diapers and baby formula to use when ORR cannot place infants close to apprehension sites. ERO has been detailing officers to South Texas to assist in escorts of unaccompanied minors and family groups. During the second quarter of FY 2014, more than 40 officers temporarily moved to South Texas from field offices nationwide. ERO has also introduced reverse-escorts, which deploy officers from receiving Areas of Responsibility (e.g., New York and Pennsylvania) to pick up the UAC waiting in Texas and escort them to the assigned shelters.

ERO is preparing to contract out UAC escort duties to a private contractor as a pilot program in the Rio Grande Valley to reduce the burden on the ERO officer corps. ERO expects an outside vendor to achieve both cost efficiencies in conducting these escorts and improved childcare with staff proficient in these services.

**Question:** How many of the children are being returned to their country of origin? How many are reunited with their parents or other guardians in the United States? What happens to the children if their parents or an appropriate guardian cannot be found in the United States?

**ANSWER:** As of May 2, 2014, ICE removed 890 unaccompanied alien children (UAC) in FY 2014. ICE removed 1,711 UAC in FY 2013, 1,675 UAC in FY 2012, and 1,014 UAC in FY 2011.

Please note the number for each fiscal year includes individuals who were UAC at the time they were apprehended but may have been returned after reaching the age of 18. UAC not removed either remained in removal proceedings or had been granted some form of immigration relief.

ICE defers to the ORR, within HHS, for the number of UAC released to sponsors. If UAC reach the age of 18 in ORR care, they will be "aged out" and returned to ICE custody.

### **Overstay Enforcement**

**Question:** Please provide the data on individuals who have overstayed their period of admission, by country and visa type, for FY 2013 and FY 2014 year-to-date. How many have been identified and targeted for enforcement as posing a public safety and/or national security threat?

**ANSWER:** Identifying overstayers by country is important for national security, public safety, immigration enforcement, immigration benefit application processing, and decisions about the eligibility of countries and other visa-issuing authorities for Visa Waiver Program participation. The Department of Homeland Security (DHS) is producing a report that identifies individuals who have overstayed their period of admission. The report is a DHS priority, as evidenced by the considerable changes to the processes and systems DHS has made during the past few years to improve data integrity and analysis that will allow us to report country by country overstayes. DHS is currently performing verification and quality assurance checks of the data and will deliver a

report to the required congressional committees, as well as publish the report on our website as soon as our quality assurance review has been completed.

Each year, ICE's Counterterrorism and Criminal Exploitation Unit (CTCEU) within HSI compiles a list of overstays/visa-violators who potentially pose a national security or public safety threat. In FY 2013, CTCEU analyzed these records and identified 6,275 viable leads, which were forwarded to HSI field offices for further investigation. In FY 2014, as of May 28, 2014, CTCEU identified 7,146 viable leads, which were forwarded to HSI field offices for further investigation.

**Investigations**

**Question:** Provide a chart showing arrests by field office by category of investigation for FY 2013.

**Answer:** The following chart summarizes the numbers of criminal and administrative arrests by field office (Special Agents in Charge) by category of investigation for Fiscal Year 2013.

SAC OFFICE	INVESTIGATIVE PROGRAM	CRIMINAL ARRESTS	ADMIN ARRESTS
ATLANTA, GA	Financial	100	33
	Counter Proliferation	9	3
	General Smuggling	20	3
	Child Exploitation	101	0
	Commercial Fraud	41	0
	Drug Smuggling	438	51
	Counter-Terrorism	1	0
	Human Trafficking	73	73
	Human Smuggling	7	29
	General & Criminal Alien	74	61
	Identity & Benefit Fraud	120	52
	Compliance Enforcement	4	34
	Worksite Enforcement	20	29
	Transnational Gang Enforcement	233	60
	Other Criminal Activity	61	9
		1,302	437

SAC OFFICE	INVESTIGATIVE PROGRAM	CRIMINAL ARRESTS	ADMIN ARRESTS
BALTIMORE, MD	Financial	50	0
	Counter Proliferation	6	0
	General Smuggling	4	0
	Child Exploitation	22	0
	Commercial Fraud	33	2
	Drug Smuggling	53	0
	Counter-Terrorism	0	1
	Human Trafficking	20	9
	General & Criminal Alien	5	8
	Identity & Benefit Fraud	29	4
	Compliance Enforcement	0	46
	Transnational Gang Enforcement	117	16
	Other Criminal Activity	6	1
		<b>345</b>	<b>87</b>
BOSTON, MA	Financial	139	11
	Counter Proliferation	7	0
	General Smuggling	0	0
	Child Exploitation	87	0
	Commercial Fraud	17	3
	Drug Smuggling	204	9
	Counter-Terrorism	7	19
	Human Trafficking	26	5
	Human Smuggling	42	43
	General & Criminal Alien	32	75
	Identity & Benefit Fraud	74	25
	Compliance Enforcement	1	40
	Worksite Enforcement	4	2
	Transnational Gang Enforcement	43	22
	Other Criminal Activity	22	2
		<b>705</b>	<b>256</b>
BUFFALO, NY	Financial	67	4
	Counter Proliferation	3	1
	General Smuggling	12	6
	Child Exploitation	50	0
	Commercial Fraud	13	2
	Drug Smuggling	394	1
	Counter-Terrorism	5	5
	Human Trafficking	13	2
	Human Smuggling	42	15
	General & Criminal Alien	32	81
	Identity & Benefit Fraud	19	8
	Compliance Enforcement	0	22
	Worksite Enforcement	20	20
	Transnational Gang Enforcement	33	0
	Other Criminal Activity	116	6
		<b>819</b>	<b>173</b>

SAC OFFICE	INVESTIGATIVE PROGRAM	CRIMINAL ARRESTS	ADMIN ARRESTS
CHICAGO, IL	Financial	143	52
	Counter Proliferation	7	0
	General Smuggling	11	0
	Child Exploitation	101	3
	Commercial Fraud	101	3
	Drug Smuggling	224	44
	Counter-Terrorism	12	8
	Human Trafficking	109	32
	Human Smuggling	9	33
	General & Criminal Alien	155	554
	Identity & Benefit Fraud	103	90
	Compliance Enforcement	2	248
	Worksite Enforcement	6	88
	Transnational Gang Enforcement	202	184
	Other Criminal Activity	207	30
		<b>1,392</b>	<b>1,369</b>
DALLAS, TX	Financial	87	1
	Counter Proliferation	39	20
	Child Exploitation	61	0
	Commercial Fraud	9	0
	Drug Smuggling	363	19
	Counter-Terrorism	1	2
	Human Trafficking	268	11
	Human Smuggling	21	83
	General & Criminal Alien	31	60
	Identity & Benefit Fraud	73	6
	Compliance Enforcement	1	101
	Worksite Enforcement	2	5
	Transnational Gang Enforcement	315	29
	Other Criminal Activity	77	12
		<b>1,348</b>	<b>349</b>
DENVER, CO	Financial	142	4
	Counter Proliferation	15	0
	General Smuggling	4	0
	Child Exploitation	72	1
	Commercial Fraud	3	0
	Drug Smuggling	122	15
	Counter-Terrorism	0	2
	Human Trafficking	3	0
	Human Smuggling	5	97
	General & Criminal Alien	43	46
	Identity & Benefit Fraud	42	25
	Compliance Enforcement	1	20
	Worksite Enforcement	2	1
	Transnational Gang Enforcement	82	33
	Other Criminal Activity	35	2
		<b>571</b>	<b>246</b>

SAC OFFICE	INVESTIGATIVE PROGRAM	CRIMINAL ARRESTS	ADMIN ARRESTS
DETROIT, MI	Financial	124	4
	Counter Proliferation	29	0
	General Smuggling	2	0
	Child Exploitation	80	0
	Commercial Fraud	22	1
	Drug Smuggling	139	1
	Counter-Terrorism	15	6
	Human Trafficking	17	2
	Human Smuggling	34	42
	General & Criminal Alien	26	48
	Identity & Benefit Fraud	23	24
	Compliance Enforcement	2	54
	Worksite Enforcement	3	30
	Transnational Gang Enforcement	56	1
	Other Criminal Activity	66	1
		<b>638</b>	<b>214</b>
EL PASO, TX	Financial	51	1
	Counter Proliferation	22	2
	Child Exploitation	81	1
	Commercial Fraud	19	1
	Drug Smuggling	1,008	8
	Counter-Terrorism	0	1
	Human Trafficking	18	0
	Human Smuggling	156	206
	General & Criminal Alien	47	153
	Identity & Benefit Fraud	38	9
	Compliance Enforcement	0	3
	Worksite Enforcement	6	8
	Transnational Gang Enforcement	68	1
	Other Criminal Activity	300	3
		<b>1,814</b>	<b>397</b>
HONOLULU, HI	Financial	86	3
	Counter Proliferation	1	0
	General Smuggling	4	0
	Child Exploitation	8	0
	Commercial Fraud	8	1
	Drug Smuggling	66	0
	Counter-Terrorism	0	0
	Human Trafficking	35	0
	Human Smuggling	4	21
	General & Criminal Alien	5	35
	Identity & Benefit Fraud	26	6
	Compliance Enforcement	0	35
	Worksite Enforcement	0	3
	Transnational Gang Enforcement	6	0
	Other Criminal Activity	14	0
		<b>263</b>	<b>104</b>

SAC OFFICE	INVESTIGATIVE PROGRAM	CRIMINAL ARRESTS	ADMIN ARRESTS
HOUSTON, TX	Financial	39	2
	Counter Proliferation	4	2
	General Smuggling	1	0
	Child Exploitation	81	1
	Commercial Fraud	38	1
	Drug Smuggling	366	10
	Counter-Terrorism	0	15
	Human Trafficking	28	19
	Human Smuggling	417	568
	General & Criminal Alien	502	800
	Identity & Benefit Fraud	18	25
	Compliance Enforcement	1	21
	Worksite Enforcement	4	24
	Transnational Gang Enforcement	231	22
	Other Criminal Activity	35	0
		<b>1,765</b>	<b>1,510</b>
LOS ANGELES, CA	Financial	182	15
	Counter Proliferation	20	1
	General Smuggling	9	0
	Child Exploitation	74	3
	Commercial Fraud	86	10
	Drug Smuggling	342	38
	Counter-Terrorism	11	13
	Human Trafficking	55	15
	Human Smuggling	67	133
	General & Criminal Alien	19	20
	Identity & Benefit Fraud	71	49
	Compliance Enforcement	4	106
	Worksite Enforcement	4	63
	Transnational Gang Enforcement	432	100
	Other Criminal Activity	85	2
		<b>1,461</b>	<b>568</b>
MIAMI, FL	Financial	211	12
	Counter Proliferation	40	10
	General Smuggling	17	3
	Child Exploitation	63	4
	Commercial Fraud	59	3
	Drug Smuggling	400	33
	Counter-Terrorism	7	11
	Human Trafficking	67	16
	Human Smuggling	150	576
	General & Criminal Alien	88	151
	Identity & Benefit Fraud	114	108
	Compliance Enforcement	3	53
	Worksite Enforcement	25	80
	Transnational Gang Enforcement	84	35
	Other Criminal Activity	109	14
		<b>1,437</b>	<b>1,109</b>

SAC OFFICE	INVESTIGATIVE PROGRAM	CRIMINAL ARRESTS	ADMIN ARRESTS
NEW ORLEANS, LA	Financial	131	21
	Counter Proliferation	16	2
	General Smuggling	2	1
	Child Exploitation	130	0
	Commercial Fraud	47	12
	Drug Smuggling	468	46
	Counter-Terrorism	5	1
	Human Trafficking	195	5
	Human Smuggling	49	42
	General & Criminal Alien	143	219
	Identity & Benefit Fraud	134	67
	Compliance Enforcement	2	62
	Worksite Enforcement	5	9
	Transnational Gang Enforcement	43	61
	Other Criminal Activity	14	13
		<b>1,384</b>	<b>561</b>
NEW YORK, NY	Financial	246	13
	Counter Proliferation	13	1
	General Smuggling	22	1
	Child Exploitation	48	3
	Commercial Fraud	54	2
	Drug Smuggling	557	11
	Counter-Terrorism	15	34
	Human Trafficking	94	39
	Human Smuggling	7	5
	General & Criminal Alien	9	9
	Identity & Benefit Fraud	110	28
	Compliance Enforcement	3	86
	Worksite Enforcement	13	22
	Transnational Gang Enforcement	109	10
	Other Criminal Activity	4	1
		<b>1,304</b>	<b>265</b>
NEWARK, NJ	Financial	86	5
	Counter Proliferation	12	1
	General Smuggling	5	4
	Child Exploitation	23	0
	Commercial Fraud	38	28
	Drug Smuggling	178	9
	Counter-Terrorism	1	3
	Human Trafficking	50	4
	Human Smuggling	5	1
	General & Criminal Alien	5	2
	Identity & Benefit Fraud	56	22
	Compliance Enforcement	4	56
	Worksite Enforcement	0	1
	Transnational Gang Enforcement	121	35
	Other Criminal Activity	29	2
		<b>613</b>	<b>173</b>



SAC OFFICE	INVESTIGATIVE PROGRAM	CRIMINAL ARRESTS	ADMIN ARRESTS
PHILADELPHIA, PA	Financial	66	21
	Counter Proliferation	10	0
	General Smuggling	2	0
	Child Exploitation	61	0
	Commercial Fraud	23	0
	Drug Smuggling	154	3
	Counter-Terrorism	11	12
	Human Trafficking	26	5
	Human Smuggling	25	22
	General & Criminal Alien	56	26
	Identity & Benefit Fraud	22	10
	Compliance Enforcement	2	37
	Worksite Enforcement	4	2
	Transnational Gang Enforcement	78	57
	Other Criminal Activity	14	1
		<b>554</b>	<b>196</b>
PHOENIX, AZ	Financial	78	16
	Counter Proliferation	17	4
	General Smuggling	20	5
	Child Exploitation	13	0
	Commercial Fraud	3	0
	Drug Smuggling	916	49
	Human Trafficking	1	2
	Human Smuggling	216	341
	General & Criminal Alien	21	50
	Identity & Benefit Fraud	9	3
	Compliance Enforcement	1	8
	Worksite Enforcement	15	14
	Transnational Gang Enforcement	62	39
	Other Criminal Activity	9	1
		<b>1,381</b>	<b>532</b>
SAINT PAUL, MN	Financial	97	27
	Counter Proliferation	3	0
	General Smuggling	1	1
	Child Exploitation	77	2
	Commercial Fraud	0	0
	Drug Smuggling	226	5
	Counter-Terrorism	0	0
	Human Trafficking	85	2
	Human Smuggling	4	14
	General & Criminal Alien	51	65
	Identity & Benefit Fraud	90	42
	Compliance Enforcement	0	33
	Worksite Enforcement	14	14
	Transnational Gang Enforcement	27	8
	Other Criminal Activity	102	4
		<b>777</b>	<b>217</b>

SAC OFFICE	INVESTIGATIVE PROGRAM	CRIMINAL ARRESTS	ADMIN ARRESTS
SAN ANTONIO, TX	Financial	86	4
	Counter Proliferation	165	5
	General Smuggling	3	1
	Child Exploitation	58	3
	Commercial Fraud	14	0
	Drug Smuggling	1,011	33
	Counter-Terrorism	2	3
	Human Trafficking	136	53
	Human Smuggling	835	3,669
	General & Criminal Alien	39	54
	Identity & Benefit Fraud	19	5
	Compliance Enforcement	0	14
	Worksite Enforcement	8	7
	Transnational Gang Enforcement	143	4
	Other Criminal Activity	206	10
		<b>2,725</b>	<b>3,865</b>
SAN DIEGO, CA	Financial	97	1
	Counter Proliferation	11	0
	General Smuggling	10	0
	Child Exploitation	52	0
	Commercial Fraud	22	0
	Drug Smuggling	2,442	9
	Counter-Terrorism	1	2
	Human Trafficking	39	0
	Human Smuggling	144	228
	General & Criminal Alien	22	23
	Identity & Benefit Fraud	10	4
	Compliance Enforcement	0	57
	Worksite Enforcement	6	41
	Transnational Gang Enforcement	185	0
	Other Criminal Activity	52	1
		<b>3,093</b>	<b>366</b>
SAN FRANCISCO, CA	Financial	52	7
	Counter Proliferation	12	0
	General Smuggling	7	7
	Child Exploitation	122	8
	Commercial Fraud	34	19
	Drug Smuggling	275	91
	Counter-Terrorism	0	3
	Human Trafficking	7	11
	Human Smuggling	1	3
	General & Criminal Alien	30	42
	Identity & Benefit Fraud	24	23
	Compliance Enforcement	0	36
	Worksite Enforcement	0	4
	Transnational Gang Enforcement	172	44
	Other Criminal Activity	17	3
		<b>753</b>	<b>301</b>

SAC OFFICE	INVESTIGATIVE PROGRAM	CRIMINAL ARRESTS	ADMIN ARRESTS
SAN JUAN, PR	Financial	129	0
	Counter Proliferation	1	0
	General Smuggling	1	0
	Child Exploitation	41	0
	Commercial Fraud	7	0
	Drug Smuggling	208	2
	Human Trafficking	1	1
	Human Smuggling	47	236
	General & Criminal Alien	21	99
	Identity & Benefit Fraud	90	5
	Worksite Enforcement	0	3
	Transnational Gang Enforcement	615	7
	Other Criminal Activity	93	4
		<b>1,254</b>	<b>357</b>
SEATTLE, WA	Financial	45	9
	Counter Proliferation	12	1
	General Smuggling	11	4
	Child Exploitation	52	1
	Commercial Fraud	9	0
	Drug Smuggling	356	51
	Counter-Terrorism	0	4
	Human Trafficking	66	10
	Human Smuggling	7	23
	General & Criminal Alien	156	177
	Identity & Benefit Fraud	67	34
	Compliance Enforcement	0	26
	Worksite Enforcement	17	36
	Transnational Gang Enforcement	113	22
	Other Criminal Activity	61	0
		<b>972</b>	<b>398</b>
TAMPA, FL	Financial	138	14
	Counter Proliferation	2	0
	General Smuggling	19	0
	Child Exploitation	279	5
	Commercial Fraud	20	2
	Drug Smuggling	201	14
	Counter-Terrorism	2	2
	Human Trafficking	79	4
	Human Smuggling	4	1
	General & Criminal Alien	51	84
	Identity & Benefit Fraud	72	40
	Compliance Enforcement	1	29
	Worksite Enforcement	15	14
	Transnational Gang Enforcement	10	4
	Other Criminal Activity	27	0
		<b>920</b>	<b>213</b>

SAC OFFICE	INVESTIGATIVE PROGRAM	CRIMINAL ARRESTS	ADMIN ARRESTS
WASHINGTON, DC	Financial	36	5
	Counter Proliferation	7	1
	General Smuggling	0	0
	Child Exploitation	56	0
	Commercial Fraud	10	0
	Drug Smuggling	90	4
	Counter-Terrorism	25	9
	Human Trafficking	16	24
	Human Smuggling	16	57
	General & Criminal Alien	19	79
	Identity & Benefit Fraud	44	28
	Compliance Enforcement	3	58
	Worksite Enforcement	22	21
	Transnational Gang Enforcement	33	45
	Other Criminal Activity	213	5
		590	336

### Management

**Question:** Please provide for the record a table that shows all funds expended by ICE political employees for travel in FY 2013 through the present. Include the name of the individual traveling, purpose of travel, location(s) visited, total days/partial days, and total cost.

**ANSWER:**

Name	Purpose	Location	Duration	Total Cost
L. Ettehad	Site visit	Fort Lauderdale	11/26/12 - 11/28/12	\$910.72
P. Vincent	Foreign Travel: Meetings with Emirati and Afghan Governments to improve counter-proliferation investigations, counter-narcotics investigations, combat transnational crimes, and discuss Customs Mutual Assistance Agreement	Dubai, UAE and Kabul, Afghanistan	01/27/13 – 02/07/13	\$4,649.56
J. Morton	Mexico Executive Steering Committee Meetings	Mexico City, MEX	02/12/13 - 02/14/13	\$1,410.71
P. Vincent	Foreign Travel: Meetings with Thai and Cambodian Governments to improve anti-trafficking and child exploitation efforts and relationships	Bangkok, Mae Sot, Chiang Mai, and Pattaya, Thailand and Phnom Penh, Cambodia	02/09/13 – 02/17/13	\$5,129.00
J. Morton	OPLA Presentation; OPLA Site Visit	Newark, NJ New York, NY	02/27/13 - 02/28/13	\$757.69

Name	Purpose	Location	Duration	Total Cost
P. Vincent	Foreign Travel: Keynote speaker at Maritime Criminal Justice Conference	Praia, Cape Verde	02/27/13 – 03/02/13	\$6,402.55
J. Morton	OPLA Site Visit	Philadelphia, PA	4/23/13 - 04/23/13	\$264.19
J. Morton	Police Executive Research Forum Conference: Speaking Engagement; Office Visit	Minneapolis, MN Milwaukee, WI	05/02/13 - 05/03/13	\$915.55
J. Morton	Mongolian Cultural Repatriation: Guest Speaker	New York, NY	05/05/13 - 05/06/13	\$750.69
B. Hale	Mongolian Cultural Repatriation	New York, NY	05/05/13 - 05/06/13	\$800.00
J. Morton	Visit HSI personnel who assisted with the bombing and affected areas	Boston, MA	05/07/13 - 05/08/13	\$528.57
P. Vincent	Foreign Travel: Keynote speaker at Maritime Criminal Justice Conference	Mexico City, Mexico	05/13/13 – 05/15/13	\$1,466.96
J. Morton	Rosenberg Diaries Press Conference	Wilmington, DE	06/13/13- 06/13/13	\$240.19
B. Hale	Rosenberg Diaries Press Conference	Wilmington, DE	06/13/13- 06/13/13	\$262.19
P. Vincent	Speaker at ITAT Graduation for Afghanistan Vetted Unit	FLETC Glynco, GA	06/20/13 – 06/21/13	\$962.22
J. Morton	West Coast OPLA Office Visit; ERO & HSI Town Hall; Women in Federal Law Enforcement Conference: Guest Speaker	San Diego, CA Palm Springs, CA Los Angeles, CA	6/25/13 - 06/28/13	\$1,498.75
P. Rosen	West Coast OPLA Office Visit; ERO & HSI Town Hall; Women in Federal Law Enforcement Conference	Los Angeles, CA	06/25/13 - 06/30/13	\$1,375.16
P. Vincent	National Association of Attorney Generals Conference: Keynote Speaker	Providence, RI	08/07/13 – 08/08/13	\$147.43
J. Sandweg	Meet w/foreign counterparts and ICE personnel: Lead DHS negotiator for Pre-Clearance Negotiations	UAE	09/01/13 - 09/06/13	\$4,160.09
P. Vincent	Principal Legal Advisor Network Training	Dallas, TX	09/09/13 – 09/11/13	\$925.49
J. Sandweg	OPLA Office Meetings; ERO & HSI Town Hall	Minneapolis, MN	09/19/13 - 09/20/13	\$909.47
P. Rosen	OPLA Office Meetings; ERO & HSI Town Hall	Minneapolis, MN	09/19/13 - 09/20/13	\$845.49
J. Sandweg	Operation Caribbean Resilience Press Conference	San Juan, PR	09/25/13 - 09/26/13	\$654.91

Name	Purpose	Location	Duration	Total Cost
P. Rosen	Operation Caribbean Resilience Press Conference	San Juan, PR	09/25/13 - 09/26/13	\$654.91
P. Vincent	Foreign Travel: Keynote Speaker at APEC Pathfinder Project on Combating Corruption & Illicit Trade across the Asia-Pacific Region in Thailand, and Sino-US Joint Liaison Group Anti-Corruption Working Group in China	Bangkok, FC THA Xian, FC CHN Beijing, FC CHN	09/21/13 – 09/30/13	\$6,430.68
P. Vincent	Foreign Travel for the return trip from Beijing, CHN: Mission Critical Travel	Beijing, FC CHN	10/01/13 – 10/01/13	\$82.18
B. Hale	Annual International Association Conference for Police.	Philadelphia, PA	10/20/13 - 10/21/13	\$623.08
J. Sandweg	Annual International Association Conference for Police: Guest Speaker; SAC Philadelphia Office Visit	Philadelphia, PA	10/19/13 - 10/22/13	\$731.93
P. Rosen	Attend and Participate in Annual Meeting of International Association of Chiefs of Police Conference to meet with Chiefs from around the country and also with ICE SACs and Philadelphia ICE employees	Philadelphia, PA	10/19/13 - 10/22/13	\$731.93
P. Rosen	Attend and participate as invited guest at Europol meeting and provide remarks highlighting ICE's role and efforts in interdicting and combating the supply and movement of counterfeit auto parts and other counterfeit goods into the United States  \$2,456.40 of the travel costs were reimbursed by the host party: Office of Harmonization in the Internal Market (OHIM)	Alicante, FC	11/02/13 - 11/07/13	\$637.10 ((\$2,456.40 reimbursed by OHIM))
J. Sandweg	Criminal Enforcement and Immigration Operations: Meet w/ ICE employees and DOJ Officials; Attend Service for TSA Agent killed in the Line of Duty	San Diego, CA McAllen, TX	11/09/13 - 11/14/13	\$1,687.42

Name	Purpose	Location	Duration	Total Cost
P. Rosen	Travel to Southern border in San Diego and Southern Texas to view criminal enforcement and immigration operations, meet with local ICE employees, discuss investigations, and coordinate and meet with DOJ Officials and to attend memorial service for the TSA agent killed in the line of duty	San Diego, CA McAllen, TX	11/08/13 - 11/14/13	\$1,825.11
J. Sandweg	Meet w/Boston Bombing Response Team	Boston, MA	11/24/13 - 11/25/13	\$529.90
P. Rosen	Meet with ICE Boston Bombing Response Team	Boston, MA	11/24/13 - 11/25/13	\$529.90
P. Rosen	Travel with DHS OIA Assistant Secretary to El Salvador & Guatemala to meet with foreign government officials regarding improving the processes and procedures for timely removals and foreign country acceptance of ICE detainees with a final order of removal	San Salvador, FC SLV	12/02/13 - 12/04/13	\$2,331.13
J. Sandweg	Transaction fees associated with a scheduled trip that was cancelled	San Salvador	12/02/2013 - 12/05/2013	\$46.33
P. Vincent	Foreign Travel: Meeting with Salvadorian and Guatemalan Governments to improve repatriation efforts and relationships	San Salvador, FC SLV Guatemala City, FC GTM	12/02/13 – 12/05/13	\$1,957.43
A. Schwartz	Information Meeting	New Orleans, LA	12/16/13 - 12/17/13	\$1,082.80
P. Rosen	Staff and support Acting Director at Bilateral Executive Steering Group Meeting: Enforcement & Border Security; Employee Town Halls	Queretaro, MEX Los Angeles, CA Phoenix, AZ	12/16/13 - 12/19/13	\$2,976.46
J. Sandweg	Bi-Lateral Executive Steering Group Meeting: Enforcement & Border Security; Employee Town Halls: LA and Phoenix	Queretaro, MEX Los Angeles, CA Phoenix, AZ	12/16/13 - 01/01/14	\$3,057.55
P. Vincent	Foreign Travel to engage with Cuban government officials on law enforcement and border enforcement issues	Havana, FC CUB	01/07/14 – 01/10/14	\$1,605.09
J. Sandweg	Press Conference: ICE/HSI Criminal Law Enforcement Intellectual Property Rights Operation	New York, NY	1/29/14 - 01/30/14	\$500.79

Name	Purpose	Location	Duration	Total Cost
P. Rosen	Press Conference: ICE/HSI Criminal Law Enforcement Intellectual Property Rights Operation	New York, NY	01/29/14 - 01/30/14	\$515.79
K. Mills	Travel to alternative offsite facility for continuity of operations indoctrination	Warrenton, VA	01/30/14 - 01/30/14	\$159.61
K. Mills	Congressional trip with Chairman Tom Carper and staff to Guatemala and El Salvador	San Salvador, FC SLV	02/20/14 - 02/23/14	\$2,124.96
P. Rosen	Meetings in and around Seattle, WA including Northwest Detention Center	Seattle WA	03/13/14 - 03/15/14	\$1,361.21
P. Vincent	Foreign Travel: Meetings with Vietnamese Government to improve repatriation efforts and relationships and Joint Commission on Repatriation with Government of Cambodia	Hanoi, Vietnam and Phnom Penh, Cambodia FC	03/16/14 - 03/23/14	\$7,078.55
P. Rosen	Meet with ERO, HSI, OPLA and M&A Leadership to conduct town halls with employees and also conduct a site visit of the ICE Academy	Dallas, TX	03/25/14 - 03/26/14	\$1,012.79

**Question:** Please provide a table showing how much is requested in the FY 2015 budget for bonuses for ICE political employees, SES employees, and non-SES employees.

**ANSWER:**

There is no specific request for bonuses for SES and non-SES employees in the FY 2015 budget. Bonuses for FY 2015 will depend on ICE's affordability and will be consistent with Office of Management and Budget (OMB) and Office of Personnel Management (OPM) guidance. Political appointees are not eligible to receive bonuses.

**Question:** Please list all ICE SES bonuses provided in 2013 by position, office and bonus amount.

**ANSWER:**

The following table shows bonus payments for ICE senior executive service employees (actual titles) during FY 2013.

Office	Amount	Number of Employees
<b>Office of the Director (Total)</b>	<b>30,480</b>	<b>3</b>
Deputy Director	12,193	1
Senior Management Counsel	9,579	1
Senior Policy Administrator	8,708	1
<b>Office of Human Capital (Total)</b>	<b>8,978</b>	<b>1</b>



Office	Amount	Number of Employees
Assistant Director, Human Resource Management	8,978	1
<b>Office of Training and Development (Total)</b>	<b>8,612</b>	<b>1</b>
Assistant Director, Office of Training and Development	8,612	1
<b>Office of Policy (Total)</b>	<b>7,652</b>	<b>1</b>
Assistant Director, Office of Policy	7,652	1
<b>Office of State and Local Tribal Coordination (Total)</b>	<b>8,985</b>	<b>1</b>
Assistant Director, Office of State and Local Tribal Coordination	8,985	1
<b>Office of Diversity and Civil Rights (Total)</b>	<b>9,345</b>	<b>1</b>
Assistant Director, Office of Diversity and Civil Rights	9,345	1
<b>Office of the Principal Legal Advisor (Total)</b>	<b>23,601</b>	<b>2</b>
Deputy Principal Legal Advisor	12,321	1
Deputy Principal Legal Advisor, Field Operations	11,280	1
<b>Office of the Chief Financial Officer (Total)</b>	<b>32,874</b>	<b>4</b>
Chief Financial Officer	10,651	1
Deputy, Chief Financial Officer	8,892	1
Director, Office of Budget and Program Performance	8,331	1
Executive Director, Balanced Workforce Management	5,000	1
<b>Office of the Chief Information Officer (Total)</b>	<b>7,770</b>	<b>1</b>
Deputy, Chief Information Officer	7,770	1
<b>Homeland Security Investigations International Affairs (Total)</b>	<b>25,189</b>	<b>2</b>
Director, Office of International Affairs	16,975	1
Deputy Director, Office of International Affairs	8,214	1
<b>Homeland Security Investigations (Total)</b>	<b>271,749</b>	<b>30</b>
Director, Office of Investigations	12,120	1
Assistant Director, Office of Investigations	31,467	3
Deputy Assistant Director, Investigations	17,472	2
Deputy Assistant Director, Mission Support	10,664	1
Deputy Director, Investigations	11,500	1
Director, Federal Export Enforcement & Coordination	8,214	1
Executive Director, LEIS	8,321	1
Special Agent in Charge	171,991	20
<b>Intelligence (Total)</b>	<b>12,220</b>	<b>1</b>
Director, Intelligence	12,220	1
<b>Enforcement and Removal Operations (Total)</b>	<b>104,306</b>	<b>12</b>
Director, Enforcement and Removal Operations	25,159	2
Assistant Director, Enforcement and Removal	13,336	2
Assistant Director, ICE Services Health Corps	8,985	1
Assistant Director, Secure Communities	5,000	1
Deputy Director, Enforcement and Removal Operations	8,369	1
Supervisory Detention and Deportation Officer	43,457	5
<b>Office of Acquisitions (Total)</b>	<b>9,623</b>	<b>1</b>
Assistant Director, Office of Procurement	9,623	1
<b>Office of Professional Responsibility (Total)</b>	<b>35,939</b>	<b>4</b>
Director, Office of Professional Responsibility	8,401	1
Assistant Director, Inspection and Detention Oversight	10,372	1

Office	Amount	Number of Employees
Deputy Director, Office of Professional Responsibility	9,035	1
Deputy Assistant Director, Office of Professional Responsibility	8,131	1
Grand Total	597,323	65

**Question:** Please list by office and pay grade level the number of non-SES employees who received a bonus or quality step increase (QSI) in FY 2012, the total bonus/QSI expenditures for the particular office and pay grade, and the total number of employees in the office and pay grade.

**ANSWER:**

ICE's data on non-senior executive service employees who received a bonus or quality step increase (QSI) are included in the table below. Data were obtained from the ICE Table of Organization Position System and the ICE Federal Financial Management System.

In accordance with OMB and OPM guidance, federal agencies were granted authority to award performance bonuses for FY 2013 totaling 1 percent of the agencies payroll level. ICE allocated awards in compliance with this guidance by allocating .75 percent of the total payroll budget for monetary awards and .25 percent of the total payroll budget for equivalent time-off awards.

	Office of Chief Information Officer				Office of Principal Legal Advisor				Office of Professional Responsibility			
Grade	# FTE by Grade	# Bonuses	# QSI	Amount of Bonus	# FTE by Grade	# Bonuses	# QSI	Amount of Bonus	# FTE by Grade	# Bonuses	# QSI	Amount of Bonuses
0												
1					2							
2	1	1		380	15							
3					18							
4					41							
5					82							
6					10							
7					133				8	1		500
8												
9	5	2		1,355	20				3			
10												
11	11	6		3,225	59				15			
12	41	27		18,230	31				80			
13	103	60		52,525	66				116			
14	224	131	1	162,960	597	1		500	238	3		5,000
15	57	30	2	41,744	302	2	4	3,000	37	1	1	1,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>442</b>	<b>257</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>280,419</b>	<b>1,376</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3,500</b>	<b>497</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>6,500</b>

	Office of Chief Financial Officer				Office of Acquisition Management				Office of the Director			
Grade	# FTE by Grade	# Bonuses	# QSI	Amount of Bonuses	# FTE by Grade	# Bonuses	# QSI	Amount of Bonuses	# FTE by Grade	# Bonuses	# QSI	Amount of Bonuses
0												
1												
2									1			
3	2				3				4			
4	4				1				13			
5	16	4		1,600	2				19	3		1,500
6	11	2		1,250					14	6		2,700
7	75	26	1	17,525	3				45	15		7,450
8	25	11		9,100					21	10		6,900
9	22	3		1,700	6	1		501	22	7		4,520
10												
11	46	16		15,050	9	5		3,147	30	8		5,798
12	56	32		32,600	31	10		7,887	98	37		28,000
13	78	48		57,775	69	44		49,399	131	49		48,800
14	48	31	1	55,800	49	36		56,972	94	30	1	39,349
15	31	28	2	58,950	29	26		58,471	50	9		15,900
Total	414	201	4	251,350	202	122	0	176,377	542	174	1	160,917

	Enforcement and Removal Operations				Homeland Security Investigations				Homeland Security Investigations - Intelligence			
Grade	# FTE by Grade	# Bonuses	# QSI	Amount of Bonuses	# FTE by Grade	# Bonuses	# QSI	Amount of Bonuses	# FTE by Grade	# Bonuses	# QSI	Amount of Bonuses
0												
1	14											
2	8											
3	13	3		1,500	4							
4	22	6		2,350	28							
5	104	17		12,359	29				1			
6	40	14		9,300	29				5			
7	254	66		43,005	434				11			
8	645	279		205,307	7							
9	2,679	1167		937,439	430	1		700	10			
10	41	15		11,192								
11	929	334	1	352,771	556				15			
12	1,762	882		903,411	782				19	1		800
13	763	423		594,304	4,428	1		1,000	178	3		2,000
14	421	246	1	497,715	1,209			15,000	118			
15	131	101		363,501	275	3			41	1		3,500
Total	7,826	3,553	2	3,934,154	8,211	5	0	16,700	398	5	0	6,300

	Homeland Security Investigations - International				Student and Exchange Visitor Program				Grand Total			
Grade	# FTE by Grade	# Bonuses	# QSI	Amount of Bonuses	# FTE by Grade	# Bonuses	# QSI	Amount of Bonuses	# FTE by Grade	# Bonuses	# QSI	Amount of Bonuses
0									0	0	0	
1									16			
2									25	1	0	380

	Homeland Security Investigations - International				Student and Exchange Visitor Program				Grand Total			
3									44	3	0	1,500
4									109	6	0	2,350
5									253	24	0	15,459
6									109	22	0	13,250
7	3								966	108	1	68,480
8									698	300	0	221,307
9	4				12				3,213	1,181	0	946,215
10									41	15	0	11,192
11	10				11				1,691	369	1	379,991
12	6				11				2,917	989	0	990,928
13	118				14				6,064	628	0	805,803
14	146	2		4,685	13				3,157	480	4	837,981
15	46				9				1,008	201	9	546,066
<b>Total</b>	<b>333</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4,685</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>20,311</b>	<b>4,327</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>4,840,902</b>

**Question:** Please list ICE expenditures for reception and representation purposes in FY 2013, FY 2014 to date; planned for the remainder of FY 2014; and the total level of expenses anticipated in FY 2015.

**ANSWER:**

The following charts outline the details of the expenditures related to Official Reception and Representation (ORR) for FY 2013 and FY 2014 YTD. The FY 2014 budget allots \$11,475 for ORR which will be expended to extend official courtesies to guests of the United States and ICE, for the purpose of maintaining the standing and prestige of the United States and ICE. The courtesies extended include the cost of luncheons, dinners, receptions, mementos, and participation expenses at ICE-sponsored events similar to the expenditures made in FY 2013. In accordance with the President's budget request, ICE requests \$11,475 for ORR expenses in FY 2015.

**FY 2013 Official Reception and Representation Expenditures**

Program	Description	Amount
Office of the Director	Luncheon for 12 in support of a visit by a Mexican contingent participating in a Department of Homeland Security (DHS) working group.	\$ 716.40
Homeland Security Investigations	Purchase of coffee for the newly appointed Director of Mexican Customs and delegation meeting with executive leadership from ICE, CBP, and DHS at the Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) Center.	\$ 58.59
Homeland Security Investigations	Three hosted, working lunches and a total of five coffee breaks for a conference of Criminal Intelligence Advisory Group members, consisting of the heads of intelligence of the eight member agencies.	\$ 1,354.68
Office of the Director	Items for the Director's gift locker. These gifts are presented during International Gift Exchanges.	\$ 1,903.00
Office of the Director	Gifts presented during planned international visits.	\$ 1,107.76
Office of the Director	Items needed in support of international visits, i.e., gift bags, friendship pins, and bottled water.	\$ 40.69

<b>Program</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Amount</b>
Office of the Director	Light refreshments for The ICE Innovation Forum	\$ 587.85
Office of the Director	Purchase of updated "tip in pages" for 29 coffee table books. These books are used as international gifts.	\$ 240.00
Office of the Director	Items for International Gift Exchanges.	\$ 1,955.00
<b>Total</b>		<b>\$ 7,963.97</b>

**FY 2014 Official Reception and Representation Expenditures (YTD)**

<b>Program</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Amount</b>
Office of the Director	Luncheon for the execution of the Ninth Meeting of the Counter-Narcotics Working Group of the US-Russia Bilateral Presidential Commission	\$ 348.00
<b>Total</b>		<b>\$ 348.00</b>

QUESTIONS FOR THE RECORD SUBMITTED BY

**THE HONORABLE John Culberson**

**Daniel Ragsdale, Deputy Director**  
**Thomas Homan, Executive Associate Director, Enforcement and**  
**Removal Operations**  
**Pete Edge, Deputy Executive Associate Director, Homeland Security**  
**Investigations**  
 Committee on Appropriations  
 Subcommittee on Homeland Security  
 FY 2015 Immigration and Customs Enforcement Budget Request  
 March 13, 2014

**The Non-Detention Docket**

**Question:** The non-detained docket of illegal aliens is estimated to be 1.8 million people, of which approximately 25,000 are in ATDs. Without better data about this population, how long they remain on the non-detained docket, and whether they comply with the terms of their bonds, it is entirely possible they acquire equities after many years, rendering them exempt from removal even if a final order is issued.

With that in mind, I would like to know precisely how many people are on the non-detained docket? On average, approximately how long does it take for a person to complete their immigration proceedings before an immigration judge on the detained docket? How long does it take for a person to complete their proceedings on the non-detained docket? If the length of time is longer for an illegal alien on the non-detained docket please explain why it takes so much longer on the non-detained docket. In FY 2013 and FY 2014 year-to-date, after placing an illegal alien on the non-detained docket how many were subsequently arrested for a crime? For FY 2013 and FY 2014 year-to-date, how many illegal aliens of the non-detained docket complied with the terms of their bond? There are frequent stories of individuals who are not eligible to attain some legal status at the time of arrest that acquire equities—like U.S. citizen children, health care issues, or marital status—after years on the non-detained docket thereby rendering them exempt from removal even if a final order is issued. Do you believe this to be true? If so, can you estimate the number or percentage of cases where this occurs?

**ANSWER:**

**Non-Detained Population**

The non-detained population is fluid and changes daily as cases move onto the detained docket or are closed. The following table depicts year-end information for FYs 2012 and 2013 and snapshot information as of March 29, 2014 of ICE databases. Immigration fugitives are identified in each docket.

**Fiscal Year 2012–2014  
Snapshots of the Non-Detained Population**

<b>Non-Detained Population Classification</b>	<b>Fiscal Year 2012 Year-end Snapshot</b>	<b>Fiscal Year 2013 Year-end Snapshot</b>	<b>Fiscal Year 2014 as of March 29, 2014 Snapshot</b>
Immigration Fugitives	469,335	469,360	470,898
Remaining Non-Detained Population	1,212,527	1,312,008	1,370,912
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,681,862</b>	<b>1,781,368</b>	<b>1,841,810</b>

FY 2012 and FY 2013 data represent the non-detained population at fiscal year-end, and remain static. FY 2014 data are updated through March 29, 2014 (IIDS v.1.16 run date of March 31, 2014 EID as of March 29, 2014). Non-detained population includes individuals for whom removal orders have been issued, but ICE has not yet removed.

Immigration fugitives are defined as aliens with an active case and one of the following case categories, [5B] removable—ICE fugitive, [8E] inadmissible—ICE fugitive, [8I] inadmissible—ICE fugitive, expedited removal.

Data about immigration proceedings are reported by the Department of Justice's Executive Office for Immigration Review; therefore, ICE cannot comment about how long it takes to complete immigration proceedings before an immigration judge on the detained or non-detained docket. Additionally, ICE cannot comment about the factors that might lead to the longer duration of removal proceedings on one docket or the other and respectfully defers to the Department of Justice.

#### **Bonds**

In FY 2013, 44,957 immigration bonds were posted.

- As of April 30, 2014
  - 39,702 (88 percent) of those bonds remain open in compliance with bond terms and conditions.
  - 5,255 (12 percent) of those bonds have been closed.
    - Of the 44,957 bonds posted
    - 3,766 (8 percent) of those have been cancelled—substantially complied with the terms and conditions of the bond.
    - 1,489 (4 percent) have been breached—failed to substantially comply with the terms and conditions of the bond.

In FY 2014, 30,954 immigration bonds have been posted.

- As of April 30, 2014:
  - 30,393 (98 percent) of those bonds remain open in compliance with bond terms and conditions.
  - 561 (2 percent) of those bonds have been closed.
    - Of the total bonds posted (30,954)
    - 453 (1.5 percent) of those have been cancelled—substantially complied with the terms and conditions of the bond.
    - 108 (0.5 percent) of those have been breached—failed to substantially comply with the terms and conditions.



QUESTIONS FOR THE RECORD SUBMITTED BY

**THE HONORABLE Tom Latham**

**Daniel Ragsdale, Deputy Director**  
**Thomas Homan, Executive Associate Director, Enforcement and**  
**Removal Operations**  
**Pete Edge, Deputy Executive Associate Director, Homeland Security**  
**Investigations**  
 Committee on Appropriations  
 Subcommittee on Homeland Security  
 FY 2015 Immigration and Customs Enforcement Budget Request  
 March 13, 2014

**287(g)**

**Question:** In the past, your website has called the 287(g) program one of your “top partnership” programs. Additionally, you have referenced the program as a force multiplier, and implied that it helps add to limited ICE resources. Moreover, Secretary Napolitano has said, in the past, that the 287(g) program should focus on the removal of criminal aliens, and recent border entrants who game the system. If ICE resources are tight, and one of your main missions is to track criminal aliens, as we are told, why would we want to dump a program that is a force multiplier for helping ICE track criminal aliens?

**ANSWER:**

The 287(g) program remains a robust program. ICE currently has 37 active Jail Enforcement Model Memoranda of Agreements (MOAs) with partnered law enforcement agencies in 18 states. These MOAs expand ICE’s presence to initiate immigration enforcement actions against criminal aliens and others who fall within ICE’s civil immigration enforcement priorities. In FY 2013, ICE removed 11,767 individuals that were identified through the 287(g) program, of which 10,424 (89 percent) were aliens convicted of a criminal offense.

**Question:** Before you tell me that the 287(g) program is redundant to the Secure Communities program—I don’t accept that. Secure Communities is an information-sharing program as you well know. Comparing 287(g) to Secure Communities is an apples-to-oranges comparison. ICE personnel and others have said that Secure Communities has gaps in its immigration data, and is often confusing as to how it is supposed to work.

We both know that Secure Communities is not a substitute for the 287(g) program – though I understand why you might be reluctant to acknowledge that. And I understand that the proposal to reduce the funds is something that is done above your pay grade for other than practical reasons. How many 287(g) applications did you deny in calendar year 2013?

**ANSWER:**

In calendar year 2013, two applications were denied: (1) Horry County Sheriff’s Office, Horry County, South Carolina, and (2) Knox County Sheriff’s Office, Knox County, Tennessee.

**Question:** Because your superiors want to do away with the 287(g) program, would it help you if we just zeroed the program in the FY 2015 bill—and if not, why not?

**ANSWER:**

ICE's 287(g) program acts as a force-multiplier by expanding ICE's presence to initiate immigration enforcement actions against criminal aliens and others who fall within ICE's civil immigration enforcement priorities. The 287(g) program, which uses the Jail Enforcement Model to accomplish its mission, authorizes participating LEA personnel to identify and process, under ICE supervision, criminal and other priority aliens arrested and booked into the participating LEA's jail facilities.

These LEAs, working through the Jail Enforcement Model, have repeatedly proven to be effective in enforcing immigration laws consistent with ICE's priorities. In FY 2013, 287(g) Designated Immigration Officers (DIOs) recorded 37,228 encounters, and ICE removed 11,767 individuals that were identified through the 287(g) program, of which 10,424 (89 percent) were aliens convicted of a criminal offense. Without these partnerships, ICE would be forced to use its existing field office Criminal Alien Program (CAP) officers to cover the duties performed by these DIOs.

QUESTIONS FOR THE RECORD SUBMITTED BY

**THE HONORABLE JACK KINGSTON**

**Daniel Ragsdale, Deputy Director**  
**Thomas Homan, Executive Associate Director, Enforcement and**  
**Removal Operations**  
**Pete Edge, Deputy Executive Associate Director, Homeland Security**  
**Investigations**  
 Committee on Appropriations  
 Subcommittee on Homeland Security  
 FY 2015 Immigration and Customs Enforcement Budget Request  
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**Contracted Services for New Detainee Facilities**

**Question:** According to ICE's FY 2010 through FY 2014 strategic plan, ICE will "solicit proposals for no less than four regional facilities." I am aware of the Karnes County Civil Detention Center in Texas and the Delaney Hall in New Jersey. What contracted services are these facilities receiving and what contractors are providing these services? Specifically, is ICE considering any contracts for health care providers?

How many more facilities will be opened and when? What type of services will be contracted?

Additionally, is there a publicly available ICE strategic plan for FY 2015 and beyond?

**ANSWER:**

The contracts for the Karnes County Civil Detention Center in Texas and Delaney Hall in New Jersey are primarily for detention bed space, but include elements of health care and transportation for those detained at the facility. Services at the Karnes County Civil Detention Center are provided by GEO Group and GEO CARE for medical services. Services at Delaney Hall are provided by Community Education Centers and their associated medical providers. ICE typically does not procure for health care services but rather contracts for end-to-end detention bed space support. In many circumstances this support includes on site medical care for the facility.

ICE continues to look for ways to provide efficient and effective detention capabilities, which may include adding new facilities and discontinuing or modifying the utilization of current facilities. There is currently no formal and final publicly available ICE strategic plan for 2015 and beyond.

**Detention Beds**

**Question:** The budget proposes to reduce the number of average, sustained detention beds from 34,000 to 30,539, a total reduction of 3,461 beds. Is this the 3,461 beds an arbitrary number or is it based on historical numbers? Can you provide a detailed cost breakdown of the savings this could achieve?

**ANSWER:**

The President's Fiscal Year 2015 budget request proposes resources sufficient to fund 30,539 immigration detention beds. This bed level is consistent with ICE's stated enforcement priorities and recent policy guidance and will allow ICE to continue to detain those aliens that fall into ICE's civil enforcement priorities or are subject to mandatory detention by statute, while shifting lower-risk aliens into ATD programs. Without a mandated minimum number of detention beds required by past appropriations, ICE is able to avoid inefficiencies and budget resources based on need. The requested bed level of 30,539 accommodates the current FY 2014 mandatory detained population (22,417 YTD average as of March 31, 2014) and provides a sufficient number of beds dedicated to the accommodation of higher-risk, non-mandatory detainees who present a risk to public safety, while placing lower risk, non-mandatory individuals in lower cost ATD programs. Although they are not detained, ATD participants are subject to monitoring and reporting and are placed in proceedings with the Executive Office of Immigration Review's immigration courts. Moreover, the President's budget calls for an increase in funding for ATD programs in the amount of \$2.7 million.

The reduction in bed levels will avoid \$150.33 million in costs. This is calculated as 3,461 beds, \$119 per day bed rate, multiplied by 365 days.

**Healthcare for Illegal immigrants**

**Question:** We are all aware that it is illegal for those who are not legally in our country to receive health insurance under the Affordable Care Act. However, recently this Administration has made it very clear that any information obtained for health insurance signups will not be shared with ICE and should not be a deterrent to sign up for health insurance.

I am concerned that this is just a way to get more people to sign up for the healthcare exchanges since enrollment is almost 2 million below CBO's projections of 6 million.

Was your department part of this decision to prevent ICE from receiving information about illegal aliens from health care sign up information? Do you believe this will help your mission if the information was reported to you?

Is ICE involved in any way in insuring illegal immigrants do not have access to health insurance under the Affordable Care Act?

**ANSWER:**

DHS is committed to the protection of personal privacy and has strong safeguards in place to protect the privacy of all individuals, including where legally required to do so. The Affordable Care Act (ACA) specifically limits the use of information provided by applicants for purposes other than ensuring the efficient operation of the health care program, including verifying the eligibility of an individual to enroll in the health care plan. ICE is not involved in the administration of the ACA. Because Congress restricted the use of such information for other purposes (which would include immigration enforcement activities), ICE believes its role has been appropriately limited.

## QUESTIONS FOR THE RECORD SUBMITTED BY

**THE HONORABLE Congressman Henry Cuellar**

**Daniel Ragsdale, Deputy Director**  
**Thomas Homan, Executive Associate Director, Enforcement and**  
**Removal Operations**  
**Pete Edge, Deputy Executive Associate Director, Homeland Security**  
**Investigations**  
Committee on Appropriations  
Subcommittee on Homeland Security  
FY 2015 Immigration and Customs Enforcement Budget Request  
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**Unaccompanied Alien Children**

**Question:** ICE has a number of priorities: detaining unprecedented numbers of illegal entrants claiming credible fear, transporting UACs throughout the country, enhancing public safety through the effective use of immigration laws and meeting the detention mandate of 34,000 detainees. I notice that you have had a 4% reduction in staffing. Can you continue to attrite personnel while still meeting your important border security and public safety missions? If not, what is your plan to protect the homeland?

**ANSWER:**

The President's FY 2015 budget for ICE requests a total of \$5.359 billion, and supports current staffing levels to continue our critical mission priorities, including detaining illegal entrants claiming credible fear, transporting UACs throughout the country and enhancing public safety through the effective use of immigration laws.



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